THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1893,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1893.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY. No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY. No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS. No remarks.

These sections are omitted from this report (*vide* Government of India Resolution, No. 118, dated 27th June 1878.)

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Further modification of Annual Sanitary Form No. II.

The Government of India in their letter No. 3, Sanitary—88, dated 16th July 1893, embodied in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 181, dated 17th January 1894, directed that the revised annual sanitary Form No. II. attached to that letter be adopted instead of the one revised in 1893 in the Appendix, and this has been done.

2. Regarding the arrangements made for testing the record of vital statistics by the vaccination staff, a considerable improvement, in rural circles, has taken place in the registration of births; but the cause of vaccination has thereby suffered, inasmuch as vaccinators incur the displeasure of the village officials whenever they report omissions in the birth registers for which the registrars may be fined or otherwise punished, the result being that the vaccinators lose the influence and support of the village officers in collecting children for the purpose of being vaccinated.

In this respect, therefore, the experiment cannot be pronounced a success, as the gain to birth registration is loss to vaccination, which must be popularised at all hazards, and this cannot be done if the vaccinator is feared more than loved by the multitude, and especially the village officials.

BIRTHS.

Number of registered births.

3. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1893 there were 664,305 births registered against 650,667 in 1892. The recorded births for the year under report were thus 13,638 more than the number registered in the previous year, and exceeded the mean of the preceding ten years ending 1892 by 61,471. By sexes there were 345,424 males and 318,881 females against 337,150 and 313,517 respectively in 1892.

Births in 1893 compared with previous years from 1883 to 1892.

4. The following table shows the number of births registered in each year from 1883 to 1893, their ratios per 1,000 of population, and the proportion of males to females.

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 births there were		For every 100 male births the females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1883	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81
1888	16,454,414	330,316	304,377	634,693	20·07	18·50	38·57	52·04	47·96	92·15
1889	16,454,414	312,974	287,515	600,489	19·02	17·47	36·49	52·12	47·88	91·87
1890	16,454,414	333,698	307,417	641,115	20·28	18·68	38·97	52·05	47·95	92·14
1891	18,820,346	354,630	328,047	682,677	18·84	17·43	36·27	51·95	48·05	92·50
1892	18,820,346	337,150	313,517	650,667	17·91	16·66	34·57	51·82	48·18	92·99
Mean for ten years.	16,927,600	313,900	288,934	602,834	18·54	17·07	35·61	52·07	47·93	92·05
1893	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·30	52·00	48·00	92·32

The recorded birth-rate for the year was 35·30 per 1,000 of population against 34·57 in 1892 and a mean of 35·61 for the previous 10 years.

Number of males born to every 100 females born.

5. From Annual Form No. I. in the Appendix it will be seen that for every 100 female births 108·32 male births were recorded, but this proportion is greater in the undermentioned collectorates and districts :—

In Thána the ratio of male to female births was			... 109·26
„ Poona	ditto	ditto	... 111·45
„ Broach	ditto	ditto	... 109·18
„ Kaira	ditto	ditto	... 114·27
„ Ahmedabad	ditto	ditto	... 110·34
„ Karáchi	ditto	ditto	... 119·37
„ Hyderabad	ditto	ditto	... 134·41
„ Thar and Párkar	ditto	ditto	... 128·69
„ Shikárpur	ditto	ditto	... 124·81
„ Upper Sind Frontier	ditto	ditto	... 126·32

Births by months.

6. The monthly distribution of births in 1893 as compared with 1892 and with the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	Jany.	Feby.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	Septr.	October.	Novr.	Decr.	Total.
Mean for ten years 1883 to 1892	45,498	43,064	48,205	48,347	50,955	54,665	54,000	53,558	52,740	53,244	50,467	48,091	602,834
1892...	51,719	47,699	54,908	53,826	56,633	61,727	59,747	55,046	53,013	53,778	52,253	50,318	650,667
1893...	48,097	45,085	52,133	52,435	57,937	56,927	57,316	55,812	58,951	62,282	60,354	56,977	664,305

The greatest number (62,282) was registered in October and the least (45,085) in February. In 1892 the highest and lowest numbers (61,727) and (47,699) respectively were registered in the months of June and February.

Comparison between the number of births registered in each district and collectorate for 1893 with the number for 1892 and the mean for ten years.

7. The next table shows the number of births registered in 1893 in each district and collectorate of the Presidency contrasted with those for 1892 and the mean for ten years:—

District.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for ten years 1883—1892.		1892.		1893.	
				Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh ...	1,460,319	51,822	40·43	62,844	43·03	68,984	47·24
	2	Násik	841,087	31,213	39·35	39,479	46·94	38,787	46·12
	3	Thána	818,967	25,112	31·02	24,900	30·40	25,953	31·69
	4	City of Bombay...	806,144	15,128	19·40	15,213	18·87	14,901	18·48
	5	Kolába	594,779	14,953	29·60	19,274	32·41	19,593	32·94
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	34,823	44·73	39,004	43·94	40,240	45·33
	7	Poona	1,061,449	33,550	35·97	36,227	34·13	41,488	39·08
	8	Sholápur ...	750,255	27,348	44·39	29,927	39·89	31,355	41·78
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	46,701	42·65	48,118	39·26	47,864	39·07
	10	Ratnágiri ...	1,105,862	27,624	27·11	35,041	31·68	32,786	29·65
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	37,931	42·45	39,106	38·66	39,610	39·16
	12	Dhárwár... ...	1,050,533	42,190	46·04	41,981	39·96	43,375	41·29
	13	Bijápur	796,286	30,171	45·03	31,793	39·93	32,983	41·42
	14	Kánara	446,156	13,416	31·44	14,109	31·62	13,380	29·99
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	23,709	38·16	22,874	35·20	24,670	37·96
	16	Broach	341,450	12,376	37·52	12,393	36·30	13,743	40·24
	17	Kaira	871,529	30,343	37·09	31,355	35·97	27,536	31·59
	18	Panch Mahális ...	313,381	9,640	36·10	11,442	36·51	12,483	39·83
	19	Ahmedabad ...	920,928	30,436	35·01	28,489	30·93	26,883	29·19
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	13,257	26·77	14,369	25·61	13,147	23·43
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	17,751	22·55	18,040	19·65	18,701	20·37
	22	Thar and Párkar.	298,189	6,170	27·75	4,942	16·57	6,144	20·60
	23	Shikárpur ...	915,058	24,053	27·79	25,821	28·22	25,055	27·38
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	174,469	3,117	23·37	3,926	22·50	4,644	26·62

Abstract.

Western Registration District				4,521,296	138,228	33·15	161,710	35·76	168,218	37·21
Central	do.	do.	... ...	5,030,733	170,046	38·29	188,317	37·43	193,733	38·51
Southern	do.	do.	... ...	3,304,428	123,708	42·56	126,989	38·43	129,348	39·14
Gujarát	do.	do.	... ...	3,097,112	106,504	36·65	106,553	34·40	105,315	34·00
Sind	do.	do,	... ...	2,866,777	64,348	25·69	67,098	23·41	67,091	23·61
			Presidency ...	18,820,346	602,834	35·61	650,667	34·57	664,305	35·30

It will be seen from the abstract of the above table that the number of births recorded in the Western, Central, Southern and Sind Registration Districts was higher than in the previous year. In the Gujarát Registration District it was lower.

8. Of the 24 collectorates and districts the number of recorded births in 1893 was higher than in 1892 in 15, *viz.*, Khándesh, Thána, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier. The remaining 9 collectorates show a decrease as compared with 1892. The registration of births throughout the province of Sind is apparently defective, especially in Thar and Párkar District and Hyderabad Collectorate. The City of Bombay again shows nearly the same recorded birth-rate (18·48 per 1,000) as last year (18·87) and is less than the mean of the past 10 years, which is 19·40 per 1,000. If this is even approximately correct, it shows that Bombay, as regards increase of population, must, like most large and busy towns, rely on the mofussil for recruits to fill the gaps caused by the fierce struggle for existence.

Birth registration in urban and rural circles.

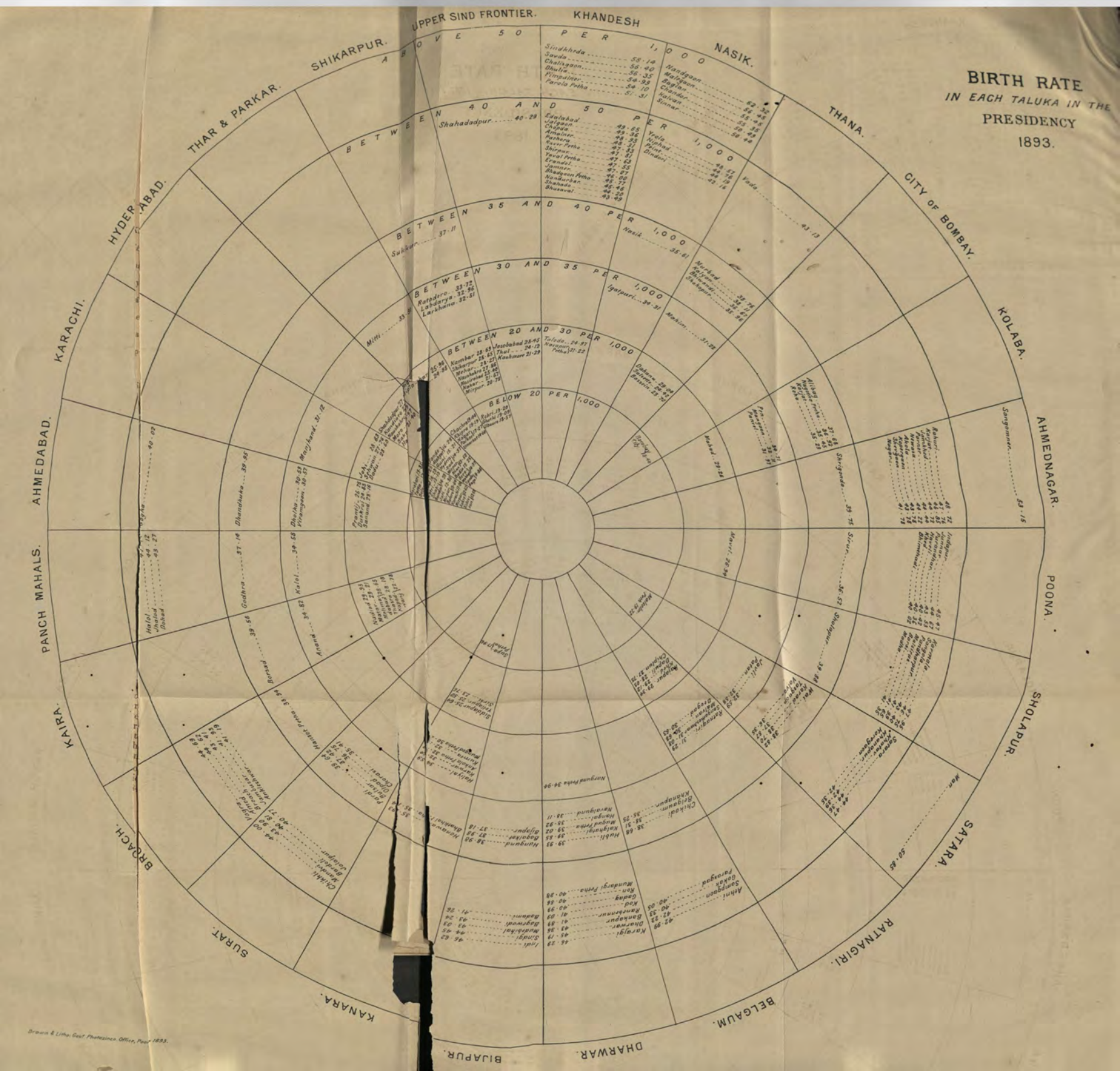
9. The birth-rate per 1,000 of population among the urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during 1893 as compared with 1892 is given in the following table :—

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1892.	1893.
Khándesh	Urban ...	56,658	39·46	38·53
	Rural ...	1,403,661	43·18	47·59
Násik	Urban ...	49,319	26·05	25·69
	Rural ...	791,768	48·24	47·39
Thána	Urban ...	30,063	19·36	14·50
	Rural ...	788,904	30·82	32·34
City of Bombay	Urban ...	806,144	18·87	18·48
	Rural ...	.....	...	...
Kolába	Urban ...	23,172	22·14	21·23
	Rural ...	571,607	32·82	33·42
Ahmednagar	Urban ...	50,494	44·66	48·04
	Rural ...	837,162	43·90	45·17
Poona	Urban ...	171,445	31·49	33·43
	Rural ...	890,004	34·64	40·17
Sholápur	Urban ...	102,069	35·95	33·88
	Rural ...	648,186	40·51	43·04
Sátára	Urban ...	50,269	35·59	33·14
	Rural ...	1,175,242	39·42	39·31
Ratnágiri	Urban ...	24,394	37·22	32·30
	Rural ...	1,081,468	31·56	29·59
Belgaum	Urban ...	61,597	27·94	31·14
	Rural ...	949,856	39·36	39·68
Dhárwár	Urban ...	122,354	40·66	41·10
	Rural ...	928,179	39·87	41·31
Bijápur	Urban ...	21,371	40·48	43·80
	Rural ...	774,915	39·91	41·36
Kánara	Urban ...	25,228	31·00	30·84
	Rural ...	420,928	31·66	29·94
Surat	Urban ...	123,345	26·92	29·85
	Rural ...	526,479	37·14	39·86
Broach	Urban ...	52,207	24·13	27·05
	Rural ...	289,243	38·49	42·63
Kaira	Urban ...	66,109	35·62	31·84
	Rural ...	805,420	36·01	31·57
Panch Maháls	Urban ...	27,626	30·04	32·47
	Rural ...	285,755	37·14	40·54
Ahmedabad	Urban ...	194,096	29·68	24·40
	Rural ...	726,832	31·29	29·86
Karáchi	Urban ...	97,009	44·28	41·60
	Rural ...	464,004	21·71	19·64
Hyderabad	Urban ...	54,512	37·57	40·29
	Rural ...	863,536	18·52	19·11
Thar and Párkar	Urban ...	3,698	22·71	23·26
	Rural ...	294,491	16·50	20·57
Shikárpur	Urban ...	82,936	33·52	32·24
	Rural ...	832,122	27·69	26·90
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban ...	8,258	19·25	20·83
	Rural ...	166,211	22·66	26·91
Presidency ...	Urban ...	2,304,373	28·24	27·97
	Rural ...	16,515,973	35·46	36·32

10. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 27·97 and 36·32 against 28·24 and 35·46 in 1892. Except in the collectorates of Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur, and Thar and Párkar district, the birth-rates were higher amongst the rural than in the urban population. It was the same in 1892, with the exception of Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Shikárpur.

In the Collectorates of Dhárwár and Kaira the birth-rates among the rural and urban populations were nearly the same—41·10 and 41·31 respectively for the former and 31·84 and 31·57 for the latter.

BIRTH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE PRESIDENCY
1893.



Drawn & Litho. Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona 1893.

11. The difference is most marked in the following collectorates :—

	Ratio per 1,000.	
	Rural.	Urban.
Násik	47·39	25·69
Thána	32·34	14·50
Broach	42·63	27·05
Kolába	33·42	21·23
Surat	39·86	29·85

Whilst in the undermentioned 8 collectorates the birth-rates in the rural population were lower than in the urban, four out of the eight being in Sind :—

	Urban.	Rural.
Karáchi	41·60	19·64
Hyderabad	40·29	19·11
Shikárpur	32·24	26·90
Ahmednagar	48·04	45·17
Ratnagiri	32·30	29·59
Thár and Parkar ...	23·26	20·57
Bijápur	43·80	41·36
Kánara	30·84	29·94

Birth-rates in tálukas.

12. The birth-rate for each rural registration circle is shown in a diagram on the opposite page, which has been drawn so as to show at a glance the rate in each collectorate.

13. It will be seen that 14 tálukas record a birth-rate of above 50 per 1,000 of population. In 75 rural registration circles it was between 40 and 50 per 1,000. In 38 it was between 35 and 40 per 1,000, whilst in 26 it ranged from 30 to 35 per 1,000; in 43 it was between 20 and 30 per 1,000; in 26 it was below 20 per 1,000. Of these 26 rural registration circles, 24 are in Sind. Of the remaining 2 tálukas, 1 is situated in the collectorate of Sátára and the other in Kánara.

14. In Khándesh the registration of births is evidently well carried out, except Taloda táluka and petha Navápur.

In Násik the registration of births is well attended to, but more attention is necessary in the Násik and Igatpuri tálukas.

In Thána the tálukas of Máhim, Dáhánu, Sálsette and Bassein show again a low rate and no improvement has taken place.

In Kolába the registration of births shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Alibág, Nágothna petha, Karjat and Roha, in which it appears to be well attended to.

In Ahmednagar the registration of births is well attended to throughout the collectorate generally.

In Poona the registration of births is well carried out in all the tálukas except Sirúr and Mável, where more attention is necessary.

In Sholápur birth registration is well attended to throughout the collectorate.

In Sátára the registration of births is well carried out in all the tálukas except Jávli, Pátan, and Malcolmpeth.

In Ratnágiri the birth registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas.

Throughout the collectorates of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur the registration of births is well carried out, petha Nargund in Dhárwár only having a low rate.

In Kánara the registration of births shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Honávár and petha Bhatkhal. Greater attention to this subject is urgently needed owing to its bearing on vaccination, which is backward in this district.

In Surat and Broach the registration of births is well attended to in all the tálukas.

In Kaira the registration of births shows a low rate with the exception of Borsad táluka.

In Panch Maháls birth registration is well attended to, but more care is necessary in the Kálol táluka.

In Ahmedabad the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate except Gogha and Dhandhukha, in which the work appears to have been fairly attended to.

Throughout the Karáchi and Hyderabad Collectorates and Thar and Párkar District the birth registration shows a low rate.

In Shikárpur the registration of births shows a low rate throughout the collectorate except in the táluka of Sukkur.

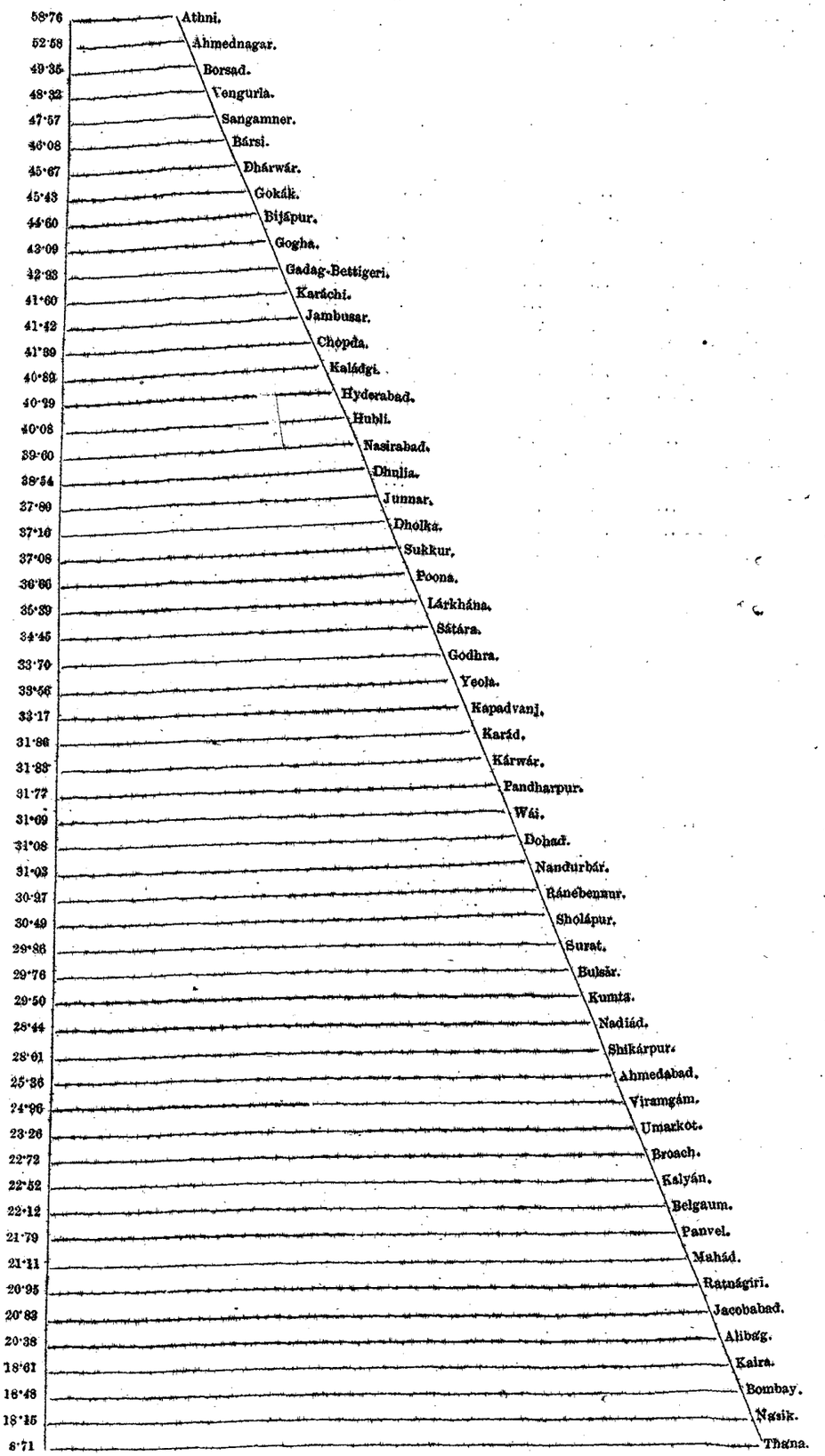
In the Upper Sind Frontier the birth registration shows a low rate in all the tálukas except Shahdádpur.

In most of the tálukas of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Kaira and Ahmedabad, low birth-rates are recorded, and Government may be pleased to call the attention of the Collectors of these districts to this important subject with a view to improving the correctness of the vital statistics, which can only be done by unremitting attention on the part of all revenue officials.

Birth-rate in sequence of towns.

15. The following diagram shows the recorded birth-rate in 56 towns in the Presidency arranged in sequence of high birth-rate per 1,000 of population:—

Recorded Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population in Towns.



16. It will be seen that out of 56 towns in the Presidency, 17 had a birth-rate exceeding 40 per 1,000. Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the low birth-rate shown by such towns as Thána, Násik, Bombay, Kaira and Alibág.

17. The following Municipalities deserve credit for the attention they have paid to the registration of births, and shows that a high birth-rate is not confined to any particular part of the Presidency :—

Collectorates.	Municipalities.	Birth-rate.
Belgaum	Athni	58·76
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	52·58
Kaira	Borsad	49·35
Ratnágiri	Vengurla	48·32
Ahmednagar	Sangamner	47·57
Sholápur	Bársi	46·08
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	45·67
Belgaum	Gokák	45·43
Bijápur	Bijápur	44·60
Ahmedabad	Gogha	43·09
Dhárwár	Gadag-Bettigeri	42·93
Karáchi	Karáchi	41·60
Broach	Jambusar	41·42
Khándesh	Chopda	41·39
Bijápur	Kaládgi	40·89
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	40·29
Dhárwár	Hubli	40·08

Birth-rate in cantonments.

18. The following table contrasts the recorded birth-rate in each cantonment in British territory in 1893 with the results of the previous year :—

Cantonments.	Birth-rate, 1892.	Birth-rate, 1893.
Deoláli	22·68	24·86
Málegaon	31·68	35·65
Ahmednagar	14·59	16·70
Poona	20·59	23·77
Kirkee	13·44	19·59
Belgaum	13·32	12·02
Ahmedabad	11·74	11·18

The registration of births in the cantonment of Málegaon appears to have been well attended to. As regards the cantonments of Deoláli, Ahmednagar, Poona and Kirkee, though there has been a steady improvement, the birth-rates show that more attention should be paid to this important subject. The low birth-rates in the cantonments of Belgaum and Ahmedabad show that more care and attention should be given to the registration of vital statistics in these stations.

Still-born.

19. During the year 1893, 6,024 children were registered as still-born against 6,357 in 1892. Of these 3,361 were males and 2,663 females against 3,506 and 2,851 respectively in 1892. These births occurred in the following collectorates :—

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Khándesh	68,984	1	191	192	0·28
Násik	38,787	13	122	135	0·35
Thána	25,953	...	101	101	0·39
City of Bombay	14,901	1,494	...	1,494	10·03
Kolába	19,593	3	200	203	1·04
Ahmednagar	40,240	30	105	135	0·33

Collectorates.	Recorded Births.	Still-born.			Percentage of still-born to born alive.
		Urban.	Rural.	Total.	
Poona	41,488	59	31	90	0·22
Sholápur	31,355	15	54	69	0·22
Sátára	47,864	55	180	235	0·49
Ratnágiri	32,786	15	34	49	0·15
Belgaum	39,610	36	314	350	0·88
Dhárwár	43,375	173	402	575	1·33
Bijápur	32,983	2	88	90	0·27
Kánara	13,380	2	283	285	2·13
Surat...	24,670	105	180	285	1·15
Broach	13,743	40	69	109	0·79
Kaira...	27,536	76	103	179	0·65
Panch Maháls	12,483	6	43	49	0·39
Ahmedabad	26,883	460	38	498	1·85
Karáchi	13,147	150	137	287	2·18
Hyderabad	18,701	97	41	138	0·74
Thar and Párkar	6,144	...	46	46	0·75
Shikárpur	25,055	150	245	395	1·58
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,644	5	30	35	0·75
Presidency ...	664,305	2,987	3,037	6,024	0·91

20. The City of Bombay shows an increase in the number registered as still-born and also in the percentage to born alive, the figures being 1,494 still-born, and a percentage of 10·03 against 1,418 and a percentage of 9·32 in 1892. In Kánara the percentage is 2·13 against 4·68 last year, and in Karáchi 2·18 against 1·76 in 1892.

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

21. Among the civil population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency, 511,831 deaths were registered during the year 1893. In 1892, 611,742 deaths or 99,911 more than in 1893, were recorded.

The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1883 :—

1883	420,198	1889	518,562
1884	408,409	1890	463,616
1885	473,591	1891	513,132
1886	381,185	1892	611,742
1887	455,261	1893	511,831
1888	468,039		

22. Of the total deaths registered, 266,554 occurred among males, and 245,277 among females, against 317,031 and 294,711 respectively in 1892.

Death-rate.

23. The computed death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1893 was 27·20 against 32·50 in 1892, and a decennial mean of 27·84.

Male and female death-rates.

24. The millesimal ratio of males dying to males living was 27·37, and of females dying to females living, 27·00. In 1892, these ratios were respectively 32·56 and 32·45. For every 100 females who died 108·67 deaths among males were recorded, but these proportions vary considerably in the following collectorates :—

In the City of Bombay the ratio of male to female deaths was			115·40 per cent.
„ Kánara	do.	do.	114·08 „
„ Broach	do.	do.	110·58 „
„ Kaira	do.	do.	114·55 „
„ Ahmedabad	do.	do.	112·83 „
„ Karáchi	do.	do.	123·92 „
„ Hyderabad	do.	do.	123·83 „
„ Thar and Párkar	do.	do.	125·53 „
„ Shikárpur	do.	do.	116·72 „
„ Upper Sind Frontier	do.	do.	121·24 „

Deaths by districts.

25. The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Census of 1891, the number of deaths recorded in 1893 by sexes, and their ratios per 1,000 of population. The highest ratio (33·39 per 1,000) occurred in the Gujarát District, and the lowest (16·87) in Sind.

Registration District.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Western Registration District	2,409,930	2,111,366	4,521,296	67,966	61,846	129,812	28·20	29·29	28·71
Central do.	2,500,086	2,530,647	5,030,733	73,082	69,028	142,110	29·23	27·28	28·24
Southern do.	1,670,334	1,634,094	3,304,428	44,662	43,452	88,114	26·74	26·59	26·63
Gujarát do.	1,592,090	1,505,022	3,097,112	54,333	49,087	103,420	34·13	32·61	33·39
Sind do.	1,564,946	1,301,831	2,866,777	26,511	21,864	48,375	16·94	16·79	16·87
Presidency ...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	266,554	245,277	511,831	27·37	27·00	27·20

Deaths by Collectorates.

26. The next table shows the recorded deaths in each collectorate in 1893 as compared with 1892, and the mean of the previous ten years :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Mean for 10 years 1883—1892.		1892.		1893.	
				Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	40,962	31·96	42,794	29·30	48,773	33·39
	2	Násik...	841,087	25,966	32·74	28,870	34·32	27,313	32·47
	3	Thána	818,967	20,579	25·41	21,247	25·94	16,834	20·55
	4	City of Bombay ...	806,144	22,225	28·50	26,178	32·47	22,802	28·28
	5	Kolába	594,779	11,214	22·19	16,129	27·12	14,090	23·69
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	887,656	25,493	32·74	29,145	32·83	33,103	37·29
	7	Poona...	1,061,449	25,746	27·60	30,407	28·65	29,769	28·04
	8	Sholápur	750,255	19,047	30·92	21,263	28·34	22,566	30·08
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	31,935	29·16	37,485	30·59	33,601	27·42
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	17,914	17·58	23,135	20·93	23,071	20·86
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	26,013	29·11	34,425	34·04	25,612	25·32
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	29,230	31·89	42,458	40·42	31,442	29·93
	13	Bijápur	796,286	17,984	26·83	19,894	24·98	18,258	22·93
	14	Kánara	446,156	12,185	28·55	13,863	31·07	12,802	28·69
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	649,824	19,467	31·33	23,112	35·56	22,008	33 87
	16	Broach	341,450	12,383	37·55	13,280	38·89	12,974	38·00
	17	Kaira...	871,529	25,989	31·77	35,008	40·16	31,179	35·77
	18	Panch Mahals ...	313,381	6,157	23·05	8,836	28·19	6,795	21·68
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	29,886	34·38	43,762	47·51	30,464	33·08
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	11,565	23·36	23,245	41·43	10,065	17·94
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	14,656	18·61	27,529	29·99	13,421	14·62
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	4,224	19·00	8,235	27·62	4,752	15·94
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	18,351	21·21	35,806	39·13	17,418	19·03
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,469	2,201	16·39	5,636	32·30	2,719	15·59

ABSTRACT.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	120,946	29·01	135,218	29·91	129,812	28·71
Central do.	5,030,733	120,135	27·05	141,435	28·12	142,110	28·24
Southern do.	3,304,428	85,412	29·38	110,640	33·48	88,114	26·63
Gujarát do.	3,097,112	93,882	32·31	123,998	40·03	103,420	33·39
Sind do.	2,866,777	50,997	20·36	100,451	35·04	48,375	16·87
Presidency ...	18,820,346	471,372	27·84	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20

It will be seen from the above table that in 1893 the recorded death-rates per 1,000 of population were lower than in 1892 in all the collectorates except Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Sholápur, which is chiefly due to the prevalence of cholera in these collectorates.

The recorded death-rate per 1,000 of population in 1893 was higher than the annual mean of the preceding ten years in the collectorates of Khándesh, Kolába, Ahmednagar, Poona, Ratnágiri, Surat, Broach and Kaira. The death rate in the collectorates of Násik, City of Bombay, Sholápur and Kánara was nearly the same as that of the annual mean of the preceding ten years. In the remaining collectorates the death-rate was lower than the annual mean.

Death-rate by collectorates in sequence.

27. The next statement shows the deaths in 1893 by collectorates in sequence of the highest rates which ranged from 38·00 per 1,000 of population in Broach to 14·62 in Hyderabad. In 1892 the maximum and minimum ratios (47·51 and 20·93 per 1,000 respectively) occurred in Ahmedabad and Ratnágiri :—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Broach	6,813	6,161	12,974	38·95	37·00	38·00
Ahmednagar	17,224	15,879	33,103	38·20	36·36	37·29
Kaira	16,647	14,532	31,179	36·14	35·37	35·77
Surat	11,164	10,844	22,008	34·72	33·03	33·87
Khándesh	25,482	23,291	48,773	34·18	32·59	33·39
Ahmedabad	16,150	14,314	30,464	34·15	31·95	33·08
Násik	14,141	13,172	27,313	32·86	32·07	32·47
Sholapur	11,733	10,833	22,566	30·78	29·35	30·08
Dhárwár	15,778	15,664	31,442	29·90	29·95	29·93
Kánara	6,822	5,980	12,802	29·12	28·22	28·69
City of Bombay	12,216	10,586	22,802	24·06	35·47	28·28
Poona	15,306	14,463	29,769	28·30	27·77	28·04
Sátára	17,101	16,500	33,601	27·87	26·83	27·42
Belgaum	12,942	12,670	25,612	25·35	25·28	25·32
Kolába	7,320	6,770	14,090	24·49	22·81	23·69
Bijápur	9,120	9,138	18,258	22·91	22·95	22·93
Panch Maháls	3,559	3,236	6,795	21·96	21·39	21·68
Ratnágiri	11,718	11,353	23,071	22·81	19·17	20·86
Thána	8,807	8,027	16,834	20·60	20·50	20·55
Shikárpur	9,381	8,037	17,418	19·01	19·07	19·03
Karáchi	5,570	4,495	10,065	17·95	17·93	17·94
Thar and Párkar	2,645	2,107	4,752	16·01	15·84	15·94
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1,490	1,229	2,719	15·48	15·71	15·59
Hyderabad	7,425	5,996	13,421	14·86	14·33	14·62
Presidency ...	266,554	245,277	511,831	27·37	27·00	27·20

Death-rate by sexes.

28. This statement shows that in the City of Bombay the recorded death-rate of females was higher than that among males. In Násik, Thána, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Panch Maháls, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier the death-rates of males and females were about equal. In the remaining collectorates the death-rates of males exceeded those of females. In 1892 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in Ahmedabad, Karáchi, Shikárpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Thána and the City of Bombay.

Birth and death-rates compared by collectorates.

29. Comparing the birth and death-rates in each collectorate for 1893, it appears that birth-rates in the following collectorates were much below the registered death-rates; the difference may be partly ascribed to defective registration of births :—

Collectorates.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
City of Bombay	18·48	28·28
Kaira	31·59	35·77
Ahmedabad	29·19	33·08

In the collectorates of Kánara and Broach the recorded birth-rates (29·99 and 40·24 per 1,000) were slightly above the registered death-rates (28·69 and 38·00 per 1,000). In all other collectorates the recorded birth-rates were higher

than the registered death-rates. This is noticeable in the following collectorates :—

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Bijápur	41·42	22·93
Khándesh	47·24	33·39
Belgaum	39·16	25·32
Násik	46·12	32·47
Sholápur	41·78	30·08
Sátára	39·07	27·42
Dhárwár	41·29	29·93
Thána	31·69	20·55
Poona	39·08	28·04
Upper Sind Frontier	26·62	15·59

Deaths by ages.

30. The figures given below show the total deaths in 1893 under different ages, as also the ratios per 1,000 living, calculated on the population of each age-period enumerated at the census of 1891 and the percentage on total deaths :—

Age-period.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under 1 year	680,472	110,766	162·78	21·64
1 and under 5 years	2,178,646	112,036	51·15	21·89
5 do. 10 do.	2,615,588	28,914	11·05	5·65
10 do. 15 do.	1,820,754	13,544	7·44	2·65
15 do. 20 do.	1,470,976	13,275	9·02	2·59
20 do. 30 do.	3,410,817	40,296	11·81	7·87
30 do. 40 do.	2,765,949	42,617	15·41	8·33
40 do. 50 do.	1,841,976	38,566	20·94	7·53
50 do. 60 do.	1,117,120	38,636	34·58	7·55
60 and upwards	918,048	73,181	79·71	14·30
Total ...	18,820,346	511,831	27·20	100·

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year, but under 5 was, as usual, very high in comparison with other periods of life, the death-rate amounting to 43·53 per cent. of the total deaths. The period of greatest immunity was as last year in the age-period of above 10 and under 15, the rate being 7·44 living or 2·65 per cent. on the total deaths. The percentage on total deaths among infants under 1 year was 21·64 against 19·95 in 1892. For those above 1 and under 5, the percentage on total deaths was 21·89 against 20·92 in 1892. Among old people of 60 and upwards, the percentage on total deaths was 14·30 against 14·07 in 1892. The total deaths by sexes under the different ages in 1893 in each collectorate are given in Annual Form IV. in the Appendix.

Deaths by caste or class.

31. The deaths by caste in each collectorate are given in Annual Form No. V. in the Appendix. According to the census of 1891 the Mahomedan population numbered 3,501,910 persons, amongst whom in 1893, 72,223 deaths were recorded against 116,987 in 1892, the death-rate being 20·62 per 1,000 of population against 33·41 in 1892. The Hindu population amounted to 14,897,629 persons, amongst whom 433,735 deaths or 29·11 per 1,000 of population were recorded. In 1892 the total deaths amongst this race were 487,917, equal to a death-rate of 32·75 per 1,000 of population. Amongst the Christian population numbering 122,089 persons, 2,506 deaths were reported during the year against 2,711 in 1892, the death-rate being 20·53 against 22·21 per 1,000 in 1892. Under the heading "Other castes" are

included all those not belonging to either of the above sects, who by the census of 1891 numbered 298,718 persons, amongst whom during 1893 there were 3,367 deaths against 4,127 in 1892, the death-rate being 11·28 per 1,000 against 13·82 in 1892. Among Mahomedans the maximum death-rate during the year (39·75 per 1,000) took place in the collectorate of Surat and the minimum (13·67) in Hyderabad. In 1892 the maximum death-rate was 44·51 per 1,000 in Ahmedabad and the minimum 17·81 in Khándesh. Among Hindus the maximum death-rate (37·58 per 1,000) was in the collectorate of Ahmednagar and the minimum (15·82) in Thar and Párkar. In 1892 these rates were in Ahmedabad (47·91) and Ratnágiri (20·82) respectively. The maximum death-rate during the year amongst Christians was 41·67 and was reported from the Panch Mahals and the minimum (5·15) from Ahmednagar. In the collectorates of Sátára, Broach, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier no deaths amongst Christians were reported in 1893.

Deaths by causes.

32. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1893 arranged according to the specified causes laid down by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1892 and the mean of the preceding ten years. The causes of deaths will be briefly noticed in the next section :—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for 10 years 1883-1892.		1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	24,783	1·46	42,900	2·28	18,853	1·00
Small-pox	5,298	0·31	2,770	0·15	3,567	0·19
Fevers	325,132	19·21	438,038	23·27	361,160	19·19
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	39,836	2·35	35,406	1·88	32,965	1·75
Injuries	5,724	0·34	5,432	0·29	6,144	0·33
Other causes... ...	70,599	4·17	87,196	4·63	89,142	4·74
All causes ...	471,372	27·84	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20

Deaths by months.

33. The monthly distribution of deaths in 1893 is shown in the following table, contrasted with deaths in 1892 and the mean for ten years. During 1893 the greatest number of deaths (53,516) took place in August and the least (35,332) in February. In 1892 the greatest and least numbers occurred in January (69,044) and May (41,517) :—

Month.	Deaths from all causes.					
	Mean for ten years 1883-92.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	38,080	2·24	69,044	3·67	39,311	2·09
February	32,572	1·92	45,142	2·39	35,332	1·88
March	36,293	2·14	49,156	2·61	36,501	1·94
April	37,252	2·20	41,729	2·22	42,507	2·26
May	36,890	2·18	41,517	2·21	41,582	2·21
June	37,824	2·24	44,243	2·35	37,513	1·99
July	43,536	2·58	60,342	3·21	42,857	2·28
August	44,739	2·64	51,979	2·76	53,516	2·84
September	40,772	2·41	48,023	2·55	44,449	2·36
October	40,743	2·41	51,317	2·73	46,425	2·47
November	41,503	2·45	60,052	3·19	45,723	2·43
December	41,168	2·43	49,198	2·61	46,115	2·45
Year ...	471,372	27·84	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20

Number of circles.

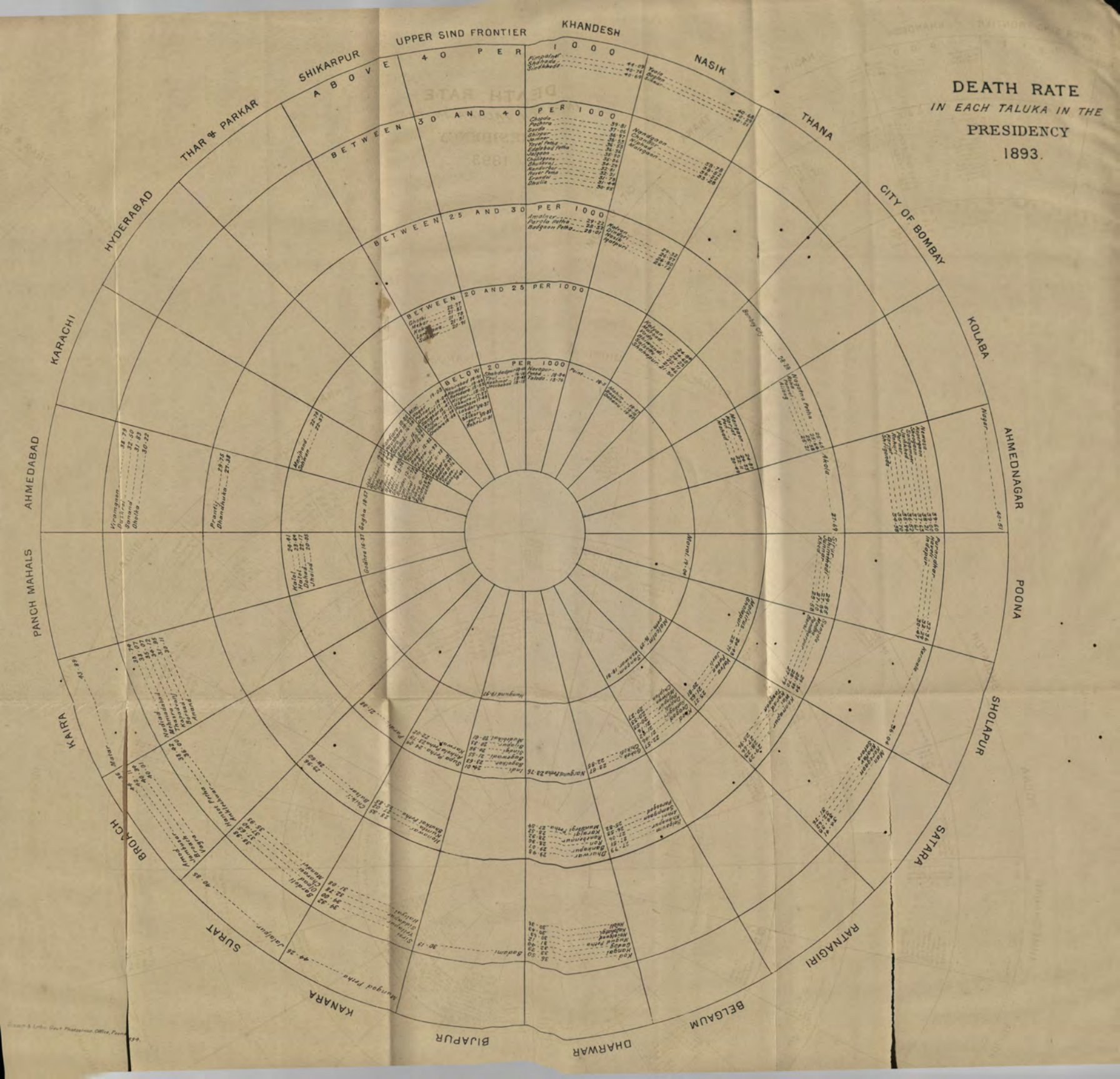
34. Statistical returns are received from 222 rural and 56 town circles, from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population, according to the census of 1891, of the rural circles was 16,515,973, of the town circles 2,238,399, and of the cantonments in British territory 65,974, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, or a total of 18,820,346.

Death-rate in rural and urban population.

35. The death-rate per 1,000 of population among urban and rural population in each collectorate of the Presidency during the year 1893 as compared with 1892 is given in the following table:—

Collectorate.	Urban and Rural.	Population according to Census of 1891.	1892.	1893.
Khándesh ...	Urban	56,658	27·18	31·91
	Rural	1,403,661	29·39	33·46
Násik ...	Urban	49,349	33·92	31·08
	Rural	791,768	34·35	32·56
Thána ...	Urban	30,063	20·12	17·40
	Rural	788,904	26·17	20·67
City of Bombay	Urban	806,144	32·47	28·28
	Rural	.....	...	...
Kolába ...	Urban	23,172	23·82	17·52
	Rural	571,607	27·25	23·93
Ahmednagar ...	Urban	50,494	56·76	43·15
	Rural	837,162	31·39	36·94
Poona ...	Urban	171,445	26·38	26·60
	Rural	890,004	29·08	28·32
Sholápur ...	Urban	102,069	39·47	41·31
	Rural	648,186	26·59	28·32
Sátára ...	Urban	50,269	29·60	25·04
	Rural	1,175,242	30·62	27·52
Ratnágiri ...	Urban	24,394	27·42	25·66
	Rural	1,081,468	20·77	20·75
Belgaum ...	Urban	61,597	30·75	26·28
	Rural	949,856	34·25	25·26
Dhárwár ...	Urban	122,354	35·09	26·32
	Rural	928,179	41·12	30·40
Bijápur ...	Urban	21,371	25·41	27·14
	Rural	774,915	24·97	22·81
Kánara ...	Urban	25,228	20·73	21·60
	Rural	420,928	31·69	29·12
Surat ...	Urban	123,345	27·68	32·50
	Rural	526,479	37·40	34·19
Broach ...	Urban	52,207	24·58	24·56
	Rural	289,243	41·48	40·42
Kaira ...	Urban	66,109	47·12	43·26
	Rural	805,420	39·60	35·16
Panch Maháls ...	Urban	27,626	41·48	33·92
	Rural	285,755	26·91	20·50
Ahmedabad... ...	Urban	194,096	54·25	39·62
	Rural	726,832	45·72	31·33
Karáchi ...	Urban	97,009	53·06	27·87
	Rural	464,004	39·00	15·86
Hyderabad ...	Urban	54,512	62·61	30·01
	Rural	863,536	27·03	13·65
Thar and Párkar ...	Urban	3,698	63·82	29·48
	Rural	294,491	27·16	15·77
Shikárpur	Urban	82,936	38·95	23·05
	Rural	832,122	39·15	18·63
Upper Sind Frontier ...	Urban	8,258	45·77	28·58
	Rural	166,211	31·63	14·94
Presidency ...	Urban	2,304,373	36·13	30·05
	Rural	16,515,973	32·00	26·80

DEATH RATE
IN EACH TALUKA IN THE PRESIDENCY 1893.



36. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population of the Presidency were respectively 30·05 and 26·80 per 1,000 of population against 36·13 and 32·00 in 1892. Among the rural population the death-rates were higher than in the urban population in the following collectorates :—

Khándesh.	Poona.	Kánara.
Násik.	Sátára.	Surat.
Thána.	Dhárwár.	Broach.
Kolába.		

37. The difference is most marked in Broach, Kánara and Kolába, where the rural death-rates exceeds the urban by 15·86, 7·52 and 6·41 per 1,000 respectively.

38. In the undermentioned thirteen collectorates and districts the death-rates in the rural population are lower than in the urban :—

Collectorates.	Urban.	Rural.
Ahmednagar	43·15	36·94
Sholápur...	41·31	28·32
Ratnágiri	25·66	20·75
Belgaum	26·28	25·26
Bijápur	27·14	22·81
Kaira	43·26	35·16
Panch Mahals	33·92	20·50
Ahmedabad	39·62	31·33
Karáchi	27·87	15·86
Hyderabad	30·01	13·65
Thar and Párkar	29·48	15·77
Shikárpur	23·05	18·63
Upper Sind Frontier ...	28·58	14·94

Death-rates in rural circles.

39. The death-rate in each táluka (rural registration circle) in the Presidency and in Sind is shown in the diagram on the opposite page, from which it will be seen that 14 tálukas record a high death-rate of above 40 per 1,000. Among 63 rural circles the death-rate was between 30 and 40 per 1,000 and in 42 tálukas between 25 and 30, whilst 46 show death-rates between 20 and 25, and in 57 the recorded death-rate was below 20 per 1,000.

40. In Khándesh the registration of deaths is well attended to throughout the collectorate, except in petha Navápur and táluka Taloda.

In Násik the registration of deaths is carefully carried out except in the táluka of Peint.

In Thána more attention is required to the registration of deaths in the tálukas of Máhim, Bassein and Dáhánu.

In Kolába the registration of deaths appears to have been carefully attended to.

In Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára the registration of deaths is carefully attended to in most of the tálukas. In Mával in the collectorate of Poona and Malcolmpeth in Sátára the death-rate is low, and more attention should be paid to the registration in these tálukas.

In Ratnágiri the registration of deaths appears to have been much neglected throughout the collectorate.

In Belgaum and Dhárwár the registration of deaths is carefully attended to; but more attention is still required to this matter in the tálukas of Gokák and Chikodi in Belgaum and pétha Nargund in Dhárwár.

In Bijápur the registration of deaths requires more attention in all the tálukas in the collectorate with the exception of Bádámi.

In Kánara the registration of deaths is well carried out in all the tálukas, but more attention should be paid to the subject in the pethas of Supa and Ankola and in the táluka of Kárwár.

In Surat, Broach and Kaira the registration of deaths seems to have been carefully attended to in all the tálukas in the collectorates.

In the Panch Maháls death registration requires more attention in all the tálukas.

In Ahmedabad the registration of deaths is well attended to except in the táluka of Gogha.

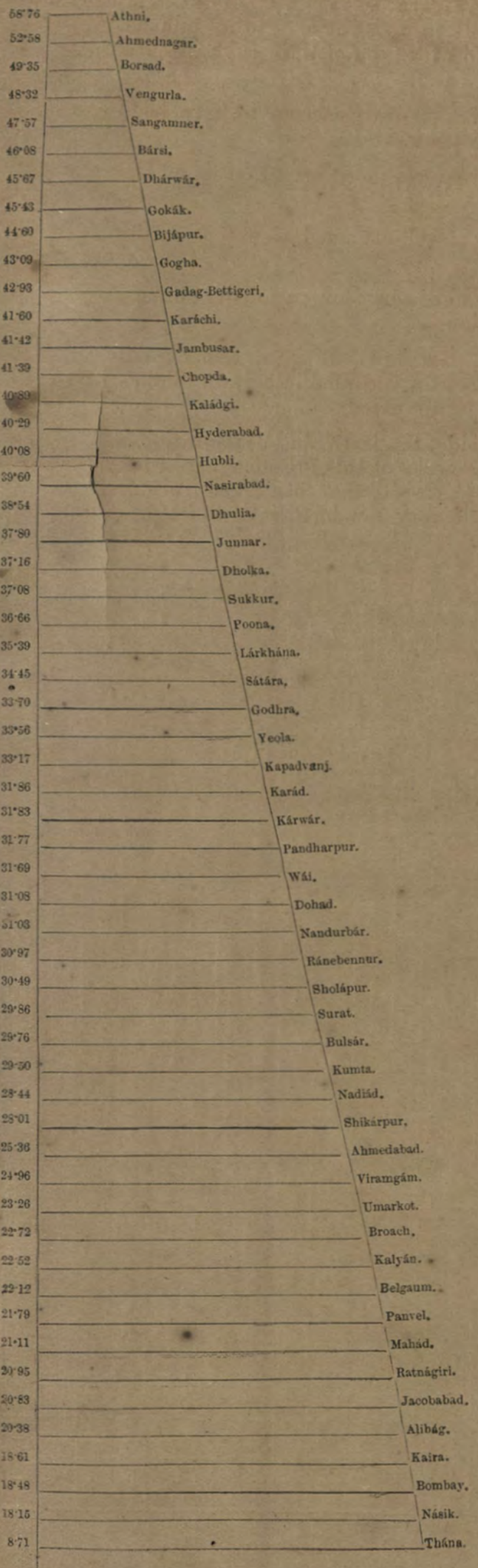
In Sind generally the death-rates recorded are very low in all the tálukas, and more attention should be paid to registration.

The attention of the Collectors of Thána, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kánara and Panch Maháls should be drawn to the low death-rates recorded in certain tálukas of their districts, so that the registration may be improved.

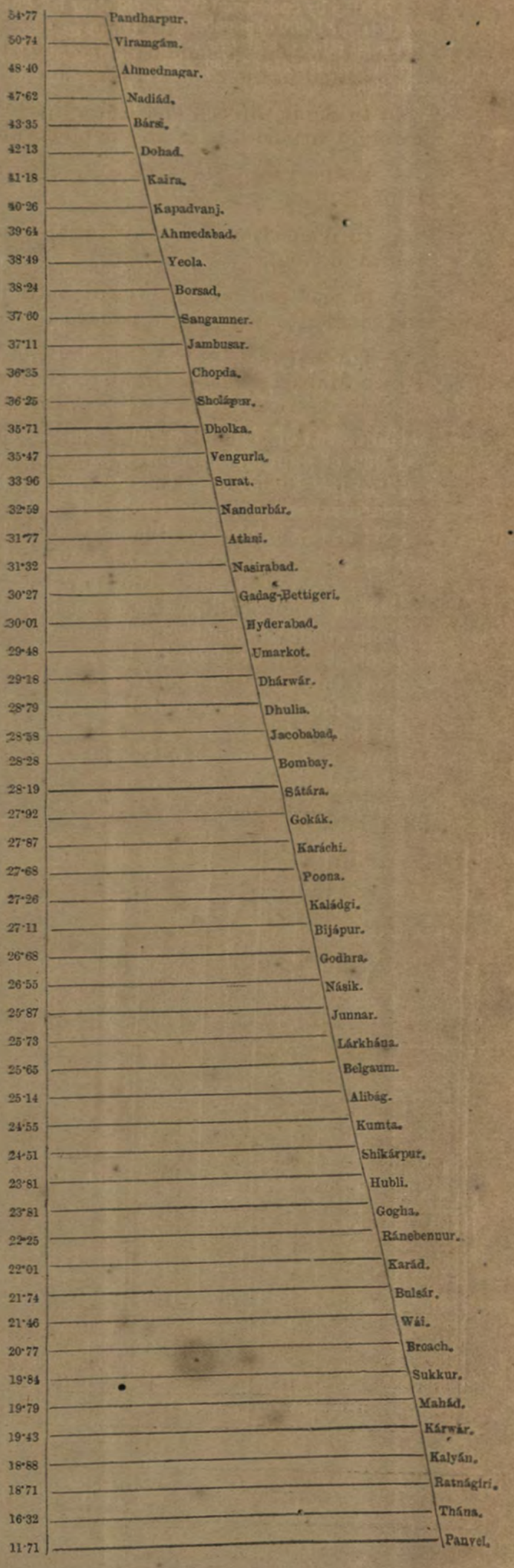
Birth and death-rates in sequence in towns.

41. It may be useful to show, side by side, the birth and death-rates in sequence in the town circles of this Presidency in order to exhibit the high death-rate that has taken place in some of them, and the very low birth-rate which has been recorded in others.

Birth-rate per 1,000.



Death-rate per 1,000.



Deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of population in each táluka and town in each collectorate; also the births.

42. The following tables show the number of deaths by causes and their ratios per 1,000 of populations in each táluka and town in each collectorate comparing the zillah rate with the results of the preceding year and the mean of the previous ten years, as well as the birth-rate.

WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Khándesh.
2. Násik.
3. Thána.
4. City of Bombay.
5. Kolába.

43. Khándesh. In Khándesh during the year 1893 cholera prevailed to a great extent in each of the registration circles in the collectorate, except the pethas Raver and Edalabad and the towns of Nandurbar and Nasirabad. There were 2,308 deaths or 1·58 per 1,000 of population from cholera against 442 or 0·30 in 1892. The death-rate (7·70 per 1,000) from this disease in the táluka of Pimpalner was high. The death-rates 4·67 per 1,000 in petha Navapur, 3·77 in the town of Chopda, 3·58 in the tálukas of Shahada and 3·24 in Nandurbar from this disease were also high. Small-pox also prevailed in each táluka of the collectorate, except Shirpur, and pethas Navapur and Raver. Among the town circles no deaths from small-pox were recorded during the year. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 244 or 0·16 per 1,000 of population against 292 or 0·20 in 1892. The death-rate (0·97 per 1,000 of population) from this cause in the táluka of Pachora was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 25·53 per 1,000 of population against 24·11 in 1892. The death-rates (31·67, 31·21, 31·14 and 31·23 per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Chopda and Jamner, petha Yaval and in the town of Nasirabad, respectively, were high. The death-rate (30·49 per 1,000) from fevers in the táluka of Pimpalner was also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Khándesh.	Dhulia R.C. ...	76,257	757·16	100·71	154	4,193	54·99	48·73	104	1·36	21	0·27	1,785	23·41	259	3·40	11	0·14	150	1·97	2,330	30·55	29·17
	Amalner ,, ...	70,088	527·	208·43	166	3,386	48·31	46·27	83	1·18	6	0·09	1,650	23·54	215	3·07	6	0·09	87	1·24	2,047	29·22	27·89
	Párola Petha ,, ...	39,753			62	2,040	51·31	46·14	76	1·91	5	0·13	903	22·64	56	1·41	7	0·17	82	2·06	1,126	28·32	25·34
	Erandol ,, ...	105,806	460·	230·01	194	4,989	47·07	45·14	143	1·35	27	0·26	2,422	22·89	407	3·85	28	0·26	299	2·83	3,326	31·44	27·62
	Páchora ,, ...	73,532	535·	215·44	126	3,517	47·83	40·84	161	2·19	71	0·97	1,915	26·04	287	3·90	9	0·12	282	3·84	2,725	37·06	28·75
	Bhadgaon Petha ,, ...	41,730			66	1,910	45·77	44·83	15	0·36	9	0·22	977	23·41	60	1·44	3	0·07	105	2·51	1,169	28·01	23·32
	Chálisgaon ,, ...	74,869	504·	148·55	128	4,259	56·35	51·50	23	0·31	38	0·51	2,088	27·89	129	1·72	12	0·16	277	3·70	2,567	34·29	30·11
	Pimpalner ,, ...	59,192	1,022·	57·92	153	3,202	54·10	47·57	456	7·70	6	0·10	1,805	30·49	237	4·00	14	0·24	92	1·56	2,610	44·09	32·10
	Nandurbar ,, ...	67,565	990·54	105·13	197	3,072	45·46	44·41	219	3·24	6	0·09	1,726	25·54	153	2·26	21	0·31	51	0·76	2,176	32·21	30·03
	Navápur Petha ,, ...	30,627			82	650	21·22	16·09	143	4·67	...	...	336	10·97	52	1·70	13	0·42	33	1·08	577	18·84	12·67
	Sháhada ,, ...	64,733	479·	135·14	155	2,861	44·20	41·53	232	3·58	15	0·23	1,932	29·85	292	4·51	10	0·15	157	2·43	2,638	40·75	35·00
	Taloda ,, ...	82,910	1,177·	70·43	394	2,070	24·97	23·48	9	0·11	4	0·05	890	10·73	138	1·66	14	0·17	86	1·04	1,141	13·76	22·49
	Sindkheda ,, ...	73,379	504·	145·59	140	4,259	58·14	55·20	153	2·09	4	0·05	2,069	28·20	566	7·71	9	0·12	185	2·52	2,986	40·69	34·00
	Shirpur ,, ...	56,012	651·	86·04	100	2,668	47·63	42·63	114	2·04	...	...	1,491	26·61	318	5·68	9	0·16	114	2·04	2,046	36·53	34·51
	Chopda ,, ...	57,164	367·52	155·54	93	2,797	48·93	46·20	141	2·46	3	0·05	1,810	31·67	194	3·39	7	0·12	121	2·12	2,276	39·81	31·33
	Sávada ,, ...	80,326			82	4,531	56·40	47·82	1	0·01	2	0·02	2,120	26·39	563	7·05	20	0·25	261	3·24	2,970	36·97	29·32
	Yával Petha ,, ...	44,767	553·	283·49	54	2,129	47·55	47·20	5	0·11	3	0·07	1,394	31·14	190	4·24	9	0·20	27	0·60	1,628	36·36	32·74
	Raver ,, ...	31,676			47	1,518	47·81	40·98	...	...	...	...	939	29·64	42	1·33	3	0·09	21	0·66	1,005	31·73	27·18
	Bhusával ,, ...	77,911	571·	198·84	107	3,389	43·49	37·73	33	0·42	8	0·10	2,009	25·80	342	4·39	12	0·15	152	1·95	2,556	32·81	27·62
	Edalabad Petha ,, ...	35,627			78	1,769	49·65	42·36	...	...	2	0·06	1,037	29·10	182	6·10	9	0·25	49	1·40	1,279	35·90	29·19
	Jalgaon ,, ...	72,507	317·83	228·13	90	3,579	49·36	43·87	62	0·86	9	0·12	1,900	27·03	325	4·48	7	0·10	237	3·27	2,640	35·86	29·31
	Jamner ,, ...	87,230	525·	166·15	156	4,013	46·00	41·42	21	0·24	5	0·06	2,723	31·21	231	2·64	17	0·19	190	2·18	3,187	36·53	34·82
	Dhulia T.C. ...	21,871	1·84	11,886·41	1	843	38·54	42·20	55	2·51	...	...	325	14·86	131	5·98	5	0·23	114	5·21	630	28·79	28·12
	Nandurbar ,, ...	7,670	0·46	16,673·91	1	238	31·03	21·51	...	...	...	...	160	20·86	86	11·21	4	0·52	...	...	250	32·59	21·25
	Chopda ,, ...	15,655	0·48	32,614·58	1	648	41·39	42·93	59	3·77	...	...	466	29·77	28	1·79	4	0·26	12	0·76	569	36·35	28·55
	Nasirabad ,, ...	11,462	0·17	67,423·53	1	454	39·60	41·53	...	...	...	...	358	31·23	1	0·09	...	...	...	...	359	31·32	27·48
	1893 ...	1,460,319	9,944·	146·85	2,828	68,984	47·24	...	2,308	1·58	244	0·16	37,287	25·53	5,487	3·75	233	0·18	3,184	2·19	48,773	33·39	...
	1892 ...	63,844	43·03	...	442	0·30	292	0·20	35,204	24·11	4,759	3·25	233	0·18	1,834	1·26	42,794	29·30	...				
	Mean for ten years 1883–1892 ...	51,822	40·43	...	2,447	1·91	694	0·54	30,452	23·76	5,631	4·39	290	0·23	1,448	1·13	40,962	31·96	...				

Násik.

44. In Násik during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in all the tálukas and towns in the collectorate, except Dindori and Peint. Among the cantonment circles no deaths from this disease were recorded during the year. The total deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 928 or 1·10 per 1,000 of population against 1,041 or 1·22 in 1892. The death-rate (6·10 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the táluka of Baglan was high. Small-pox also prevailed to a considerable extent in each of the tálukas of the collectorate, except that of Peint. Among the town and cantonment circles, small-pox appeared in the town of Násik and caused 13 deaths. The remaining towns and cantonments were free from the disease. The recorded deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 350 against 182 in 1892; the death-rate being 0·42 per 1,000 of population against 0·22 in 1892. The death-rate (1·13 per 1,000) from small-pox in the táluka of Sinnar was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·73 per 1,000 of population against 24·44 in 1892; a high death-rate (29·50 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the táluka of Nandgaon. The death-rates 27·48 in the táluka of Yeola, 25·55 in Malegaon, 25·06 in Sinnar and 25·93 in the town of Yeola were also high:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Násik	Násik R.C.	74,436	464·44	160·27	133	2,651	35·61	36·28	3	0·04	48	0·64	1,261	16·95	176	2·36	14	0·19	493	6·62	1,995	26·80	31·10
	Sinnar ,,	73,137	519·	140·92	100	3,689	50·44	50·60	109	1·49	83	1·13	1,833	25·06	319	4·36	11	0·15	571	7·82	2,926	40·01	40·57
	Igatpuri ,,	69,072	376·	183·70	128	2,370	34·31	30·96	2	0·03	24	0·35	1,343	17·39	168	2·43	27	0·39	340	4·92	1,804	26·12	33·02
	Dindori ,,	82,624	529·	156·19	128	3,484	42·16	44·85	...	...	14	0·17	1,436	17·38	348	4·33	23	0·28	397	4·81	2,228	26·97	32·15
	Niphád ,,	92,363	411·	224·73	121	4,134	44·76	48·97	43	0·47	70	0·76	2,038	22·07	476	5·15	20	0·22	698	7·55	3,345	36·22	33·39
	Chándor ,,	51,476	385·	133·70	105	2,849	55·35	55·95	40	0·78	40	0·78	1,273	24·73	367	7·13	8	0·15	245	4·78	1,984	38·55	37·24
	Yeola ,,	46,945	411·78	114·00	119	2,220	48·57	48·26	100	2·13	12	0·26	1,290	27·48	184	3·91	6	0·13	318	6·77	1,910	40·68	33·34
	Nandgaon ,,	35,583	437·	76·84	88	2,093	62·32	59·79	29	0·86	9	0·26	991	29·50	101	3·05	7	0·20	165	4·91	1,302	38·78	40·80
	Málegaon ,,	82,469	775·	106·41	145	4,655	56·45	55·11	146	1·77	11	0·13	2,107	25·55	302	3·66	13	0·16	166	2·01	2,745	33·28	33·87
	Báglan ,,	65,647	619·	106·05	155	3,640	55·45	55·48	401	6·10	5	0·07	1,604	24·43	451	6·89	17	0·26	167	2·54	2,645	40·29	31·94
	Kalvan ,,	58,964	554·	106·43	182	3,077	50·49	51·52	4	0·07	12	0·20	1,198	20·31	340	5·77	14	0·24	161	2·73	1,729	29·32	36·48
	Peint ,,	61,052	458·	133·30	239	2,698	44·19	42·98	...	...	...	...	1,052	17·23	20	0·33	17	0·28	78	1·27	1,167	19·11	33·20
	Násik T.C.	24,406	0·56	43,582·14	1	443	18·55	23·60	13	0·53	13	0·53	427	17·50	99	4·06	5	0·20	91	3·73	648	26·55	35·30
	Yeola ,,	18,861	0·42	85,731·81	1	633	33·56	2·52	38	2·01	...	...	489	25·93	30	1·59	8	0·42	161	8·54	726	38·49	32·24
	Devlali Cantonment	2,293	...	...	1	57	24·86	22·68	...	...	...	...	16	6·97	...	...	...	...	29	12·65	45	19·62	23·99
	Málegaon ,,	3,759	...	...	1	134	35·65	31·66	...	...	...	...	16	4·26	...	...	3	0·80	95	25·27	114	30·33	9·11
	1893 ...	841,087	5,940	141·59	1,647	38,787	46·12	...	928	1·10	350	0·42	18,275	21·73	3,391	4·03	193	0·23	4,176	4·96	27,313	32·47	...
	1892 ...					39,479	46·94	...	1,041	1·22	182	0·22	20,555	24·44	3,009	3·58	167	0·20	3,916	4·66	28,870	34·32	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					31,213	39·35	...	1,502	1·89	282	0·36	18,241	23·00	2,876	3·63	154	0·19	2,911	3·67	25,966	32·74	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of the cantonments of Devláli and Málegaon is included in the towns of Násik and Málegaon.

Thána.

45. In Thána during 1893 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Dahánu, Máhim, Murbad, Kályan, Bhiwndi and Sálsette and in the towns of Thána and Kályan. The remaining tálukas were free from this disease. There were 359 deaths from cholera recorded for the collectorate against 648 in 1892, the death-rate being 0·44 per 1,000 of population against 0·79 in 1892. The death-rate (1·38 per 1,000) from this cause in the táluka of Dahánu was high. Small-pox was more prevalent this year and appeared in each táluka and town in the collectorate. There were 635 deaths or 0·78 per 1,000 of population against 189 or 0·23 in 1892 from this disease. The death-rates (1·98 per 1,000) from small-pox in the town of Kályan, 1·45 in the táluka of Vada, 1·43 in Bassein, 1·18 in Bhiwndi, 1·01 in Shahápur and 1·09 in the town of Thána were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15·06 per 1,000 of population against 20·44 in 1892. The death-rates (19·76 and 19·17 per 1,000 of population) in the tálukas of Vada and Murbad, respectively, were high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Thána.	Dahánu R. C. ...	134,388	643·	209·00	212	3,902	29·04	27·68	185	1·38	17	0·13	1,502	11·18	79	0·59	86	0·64	261	1·94	2,130	15·85	20·23
	Máhim ,, ...	85,832	419·	204·85	188	2,680	31·22	28·04	10	0·12	1	0·01	1,182	13·77	65	0·76	49	0·57	287	3·34	1,594	18·57	24·23
	Váda ,, ...	39,327	310·	126·86	154	1,696	43·13	38·24	...	...	57	1·45	777	19·76	10	0·25	27	0·68	82	2·09	953	24·23	37·66
	Shâhâpur ,, ...	124,020	870·	142·55	268	4,460	35·96	35·28	...	...	125	1·01	2,251	18·15	36	0·29	77	0·62	153	1·23	2,642	21·30	29·49
	Murbád ,, ...	65,640	351·	187·01	170	2,544	38·76	38,54	58	0·88	34	0·52	1,258	19·17	72	1·09	36	0·55	162	2·47	1,620	24·68	30·02
	Kalyán ,, ...	67,497	275·50	244·99	224	2,572	38·11	35·94	40	0·59	61	0·90	1,081	16·02	155	2·30	28	0·41	312	4·62	1,677	24·84	29·91
	Bhiwndi ,, ...	87,444	250·	349·78	195	3,206	36·67	31·35	20	0·23	103	1·18	1,568	17·93	75	0·86	35	0·40	185	2·12	1,986	22·71	31·40
	Bassein ,, ...	76,092	221·	344·31	91	1,803	23·70	25·50	...	...	109	1·43	852	11·20	78	1·03	34	0·45	304	4·00	1,377	18·10	18·48
	Sálsette ,, ...	108,664	234·02	464·33	122	2,654	24·42	24·62	35	0·35	84	0·77	1,524	14·02	182	1·67	49	0·45	458	4·21	2,332	21.46	23·58
	Thána T. C. ...	17,455	6·98	2,500·71	1	152	8·71	16·67	10	0·57	19	1·09	202	11·57	13	0·74	4	0·23	37	2·12	285	16,32	20·05
	Kalyán ,, ...	12,608	2·50	5,043·20	1	284	22·52	23·08	1	0·08	25	1·98	138	10·95	16	1·27	8	0·63	50	3·97	238	18·88	20·22
	1893 ...	818,967	35·83	228·57	1,626	25,953	31·69	...	359	0·44	635	0·78	12,335	15·06	781	0·95	433	0·52	2,291	2·79	16,834	20·55	...
	1892 ...					24,900	30·40	...	648	0·79	189	0·23	16,741	20·44	940	1·15	375	0·46	2,354	2·87	21,247	25·94	...
	Mean for 10 years 1883–1892 ...					25,112	31·02	...	1,413	1·75	359	0·44	15,629	19·30	764	0·94	391	0·48	2,023	2·50	20,579	25·41	...

City of Bombay.

46. In the City of Bombay during 1893 there were 146 deaths or 0·18 per 1,000 of population from cholera against 169 or 0·20 in 1892. Small-pox prevailed more or less throughout the year and caused 202 deaths or 0·25 per 1,000 of population against 539 or 0·67 in 1892. The death-rate from fevers was 7·21 per 1,000 against 9·56 in 1892, and the death-rate from all causes was 28·28 per 1,000 of population against 32·47 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 28·50.

Year.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1893	806,144	146	0·18	202	0·25	5,811	7·21	1,630	2·02	449	0·54	14,573	18·08	22,802	28·28
1892		169	0·20	539	0·67	7,708	9·56	1,773	2·20	377	0·47	15,612	19·37	26,178	32·47
Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...		368	0·47	332	0·43	6,537	8·38	1,597	2·05	348	0·45	13,043	16·72	22,225	28·50

Kolába.

47. In Kolába during 1893 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in all the tálukas of the collectorate except Mahád. Among the town circles only 2 deaths from this disease were recorded in Alibág; the remaining towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 286 or 0·48 per 1,000 of population against 728 or 1·22 in 1892. The death-rate (1·17 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in each of the tálukas of Panvel and Roha was high. Small-pox was prevalent to a considerable extent in each táluka and town in the collectorate and caused 326 deaths or 0·55 per 1,000 of population against 208 or 0·35 in 1892. The death-rates (1·89 and 1·32 per 1,000 of population) from small-pox in the town of Mahád and in the táluka of Karjat respectively were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 16·96 per 1,000 of population against 19·40 in 1892. The death-rates (18·60 and 18·57 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Panvel and Mángaon respectively were high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Kolába.	Panvel ... R.C.	97,415	304·	320·44	220	3,115	31·97	33·22	114	1·17	69	0·73	1,814	18·60	189	1·94	39	0·40	267	2·74	2,492	25·58	32·54
	Alibág ... ,,	72,235	193·40	373·50	175	2,722	37·68	36·97	65	0·90	1	0·01	1,199	16·59	156	2·16	19	0·26	381	5·28	1,821	25·21	27·65
	Pen ... ,,	51,817	298·	250·03	129	1,799	34·71	35·80	4	0·08	3	0·06	747	14·41	133	2·56	13	0·25	247	4·76	1,147	22·11	25·97
	Nágothna Petha,,	22,691			72	838	36·92	33·31	21	0·93	2	0·09	394	17·37	36	1·58	6	0·26	123	5·42	582	25·65	23·88
	Roha ... ,,	46,063	200·	230·31	131	1,626	35·29	36·25	53	1·17	9	0·19	818	17·76	69	1·49	18	0·39	214	4·64	1,181	25·64	25·00
	Mángaon ... ,,	83,837	353·	237·49	225	2,692	32·11	30·61	23	0·27	58	0·69	1,557	18·57	132	1·57	25	0·29	290	3·46	2,085	24·87	24·66
	Mahád ... ,,	112,313	458·57	244·92	246	3,287	29·26	27·90	...	...	55	0·49	1,836	16·34	69	0·61	33	0·29	309	2·75	2,302	20·49	22·54
	Karjat ... ,,	85,236	353·	241·46	265	3,022	35·45	33·72	4	0·04	113	1·32	1,495	17·54	140	1·64	44	0·52	278	3·26	2,074	24·33	32·52
	Panvel ... T.C.	10,417	3·	3,473·33	1	227	21·79	25·53	...	...	2	0·19	77	7·39	16	1·54	5	0·48	22	2·11	122	11·71	27·26
	Alibág ... ,,	5,886	0·60	9,810·00	1	120	20·38	20·22	2	0·34	1	0·17	84	14·27	13	2·21	3	0·51	45	7·64	148	25·14	23·28
	Mahád ... ,,	6,869	0·43	15,974·42	1	145	21·11	18·63	...	...	13	1·89	64	9·32	11	1·60	2	0·29	46	6·69	136	19·79	19·07
	1893 ...	594,779	21·64	274·85	1,466	19,593	32·94	...	286	0·48	326	0·55	10,085	16·96	964	1·62	207	0·35	2,223	3·73	14,090	23·69	...
	1882 ...	19,274	32·41	...	728	1·22	208	0·35	11,536	19·40	1,075	1·81	222	0·37	2,360	3·97	16,129	27·12	...				
	Mean for ten year 1883—1892 ...	14,953	29·60	...	529	1·05	162	0·32	8,030	15·89	677	1·34	182	0·36	1,634	3·23	11,214	22·19	...				

CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Ahmednagar. | 2. Poona. | 3. Sholápur. | 4. Sátára. | 5. Ratnágiri.

Ahmednagar.

48. In Ahmednagar during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Akola and the cantonment of Ahmednagar, and caused 1,745 deaths or 1·96 per 1,000 of population against 2,557 or 2·88 in 1892. The death-rate (5·15 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the táluka of Nagar was high. The death-rates (3·36 and 3·19 per per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Karjat and Jamkhed, respectively, were also high. The outbreak commenced in June, was most intense in August, and after that there was a considerable subsidence, and in December it disappeared. Small-pox appeared throughout the collectorate, except in the táluka of Shevgaon and the cantonment of Ahmednagar. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 135 or 0·15 per 1,000 of population against 16 or 0·02 in 1892. The death-rate (1·05 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Ahmednagar was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 25·82 per 1,000 of population against 22·03 in 1892; a high death-rate (29·56 per 1,000 of population) from this disease, which was the same (29·56 per 1,000) as that in the táluka of Sheogaon, was recorded in the táluka of Ráhuri. The death-rates (27·70 and 27·23 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Jamkhed and Sangamner respectively were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Ahmednagar.	Nagar ... R. C.	82,598	618·50	133·55	116	3,451	41·78	43·49	425	5·15	5	0·06	2,099	25·41	237	2·87	11	0·13	569	6·89	3,346	40·51	34·87
	Akola ... ,,	68,002	588·	115·65	155	3,007	44·22	41·26	...	...	8	0·12	1,392	20·47	74	1·09	12	0·18	397	5·83	1,883	27·69	31·82
	Jámkhed ... ,,	76,208	482·	158·11	77	3,570	46·85	45·11	243	3·19	31	0·41	2,111	27·70	195	2·56	17	0·22	269	3·53	2,866	37·61	27·70
	Párner ... ,,	78,971	779·	101·37	117	3,532	44·72	45·86	193	2·44	3	0·04	2,089	26·55	135	1·71	13	0·16	443	5·62	2,884	36·52	40·31
	Shrigonda ... ,,	66,657	625·	106·65	85	2,650	39·75	40·14	198	2·97	2	0·03	1,721	25·82	133	1·99	9	0·14	242	3·63	2,305	34·58	36·45
	Karjat ... ,,	48,828	580·	84·19	80	2,332	47·76	49·13	164	3·36	4	0·08	1,304	26·71	166	3·40	7	0·14	98	2·01	1,743	35·70	24·43
	Nevása ... ,,	88,145	607·	145·21	146	3,917	44·44	40·68	130	1·47	8	0·09	2,270	25·75	355	4·02	7	0·08	721	8·18	3,491	39·60	27·02
	Kopergaon ... ,,	89,337	511·	174·83	122	3,911	43·78	39·73	158	1·77	11	0·12	2,406	26·93	334	3·74	5	0·06	570	6·38	3,484	39·00	32·82
	Sangamner ... ,,	73,199	707·41	103·47	152	3,891	53·15	51·03	15	0·20	12	0·16	1,991	27·23	133	1·82	11	0·15	591	8·07	2,755	37·63	29·67
	Ráhuri ... ,,	61,844	497·	130·47	114	3,159	48·72	45·96	32	0·49	6	0·09	1,917	29·56	124	1·91	13	0·20	239	3·69	2,331	35·94	34·51
	Shevgaon ... ,,	100,373	670·	149·81	181	4,394	43·78	42·80	130	1·29	...	...	2,967	29·56	328	3·27	10	0·10	401	3·99	3,836	38·21	35·63
	Ahmednagar. T. C.	36,034	0·50	72,062·00	1	1,884	52·28	46·88	38	1·05	38	1·05	447	12·41	227	6·30	12	0·33	982	27·26	1,744	48·40	63·58
	Sangamner ... ,,	9,733	0·59	16,496·61	1	463	47·54	51·06	19	1·95	7	0·72	173	17·77	4	0·41	2	0·21	161	16·54	366	37·60	45·62
	Ahmednagar. Ct.C.	4,730	...	...	1	79	16·70	14·59	...	...	...	...	26	5·49	10	2·12	...	...	33	6·98	69	14·59	27·69
	1893 ...	887,656	6,666	133·16	1,348	40,240	45·33	...	1,745	1·96	135	0·15	22,923	25·82	2,455	2·76	129	0·15	5,716	6·44	33,103	37·29	...
	1892 ...	39,004	43·94	...	2,557	2·88	16	0·02	19,549	22·03	1,619	1·82	114	0·13	5,280	5·95	29,145	32·83	...				
	Mean for the ten years 1883—1892 ...	34,823	44·73	...	1,988	2·55	93	0·12	17,075	21·93	2,236	2·87	118	0·15	3,983	5·12	25,493	32·74	...				

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Ahmednagar is included in the town of Ahmednagar.

Poona.

49. In Poona during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, except in the town of Junnar, and caused 1,195 deaths or 1·13 per 1,000 of population against 2,434 or 2·29 in 1892. The death-rate (2·04 per 1,000) of population from this cause in the táluka of Haveli was high. The outbreak commenced in April, was most intense in August, after which there was a gradual subsidence, and the disease totally declined in December. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in all the tálukas, towns and cantonments with the exception of Sirur. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 278 against 82 in 1892; the death-rate being 0·26 per 1,000 of population against 0·08 in 1892. The death-rates (1·00 and 0·84 per 1,000 of population) from this disease in the town of Junnar and the city of Poona, respectively, were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·29 per 1,000 of population against 20·41 in 1892; a death-rate (24·69 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the táluka of Purandhar was high. The death-rates (22·69 per 1,000) from this cause in the tálukas of Sirur, and (22·45 per 1,000) in Indapur were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births.			Deaths.																							Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
									Cholera.				Small-pox.				Fevers.				Dysentery and Diarrhœa				Injuries.				Other Causes.				All Causes.			
						Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		Number.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
Poona.	Junnar ... R.C.	103,857	610·64	170·08	152	4,639	44·67	41·14	31		0·30		7		0·06		2,094		20·16		144		1·39		37		0·36		502		4·83		2,815		27·10	41·68
	Khed ... ,,	162,389	888·	182·87	244	6,554	40·36	34·57	70		0·43		66		0·40		3,134		19·29		277		1·71		48		0·30		560		3·45		4,155		25·58	34·31
	Indapur ... ,,	70,946	567·	125·13	87	3,226	45·47	41·79	91		1·28		20		0·28		1,593		22·45		166		2·34		24		0·34		268		3·78		2,162		30·47	23·47
	Sirur ... ,,	85,202	577·	147·66	80	3,111	36·52	34·61	47		0·53		...		...		1,933		22·69		132		1·56		17		0·20		389		4·57		2,518		29·55	28·26
	Purandhar ,,	88,976	470·	189·31	93	3,873	43·53	36·90	150		0·69		16		0·19		2,196		24·69		152		1·71		20		0·23		345		3·88		2,879		32·36	28·59
	Bhimthadi ,,	140,203	1,037·	135·20	130	5,611	40·02	32·24	240		1·71		10		0·07		2,783		19·85		327		2·33		44		0·31		458		3·27		3,862		27·54	20·61
	Haveli ... ,,	171,950	799·23	215·14	236	6,951	40·42	31·43	350		2·04		22		0·13		3,664		21·31		521		3·02		77		0·45		918		5·34		5,552		32·29	28·40
	Maval ... ,,	66,481	385·	172·68	165	1,791	26·94	27·36	64		0·96		16		0·24		911		13·71		97		1·46		12		0·18		166		2·49		1,266		19·04	23·98
	Poona City. T.C.	118,657	5·	23731·40	1	4,351	36·66	35·20	138		1·17		100		0·84		1,691		14·25		155		1·30		44		0·37		1,157		9·75		3,285		27·68	26·77
	Junnar ... ,,	11,905	0·38	33,069·44	1	450	37·80	37·80	...		...		12		1·00		61		5·12		9		0·75		2		0·18		224		18·82		308		25·87	36·87
	Poona ... Ct.	31,134	4·55	6,827·63	1	740	23·77	20·59	6		0·19		8		0·26		356		11·43		70		2·25		7		0·22		362		11·63		809		25·98	22·90
	Kirkee ... ,,	9,749	4·22	2,310·18	1	191	19·59	13·44	8		0·82		1		0·10		59		6·05		12		1·23		1		0·10		77		7·90		158		16·20	19·90
	1893 ...	1,061,449	5,348·	198·48	1,191	41,488	39·08	...	1,195		1·13		278		0·26		20,475		19·29		2,062		1·94		333		0·31		5,426		5·11		29,769		28·04	...
	1892 ...					36,227	34·13	...	2,434		2·29		82		0·08		21,671		20·41		1,320		1·24		264		0·25		4,636		4·38		30,407		28·65	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					33,550	35·97	...	1,835		1·98		215		0·34		17,783		19·06		1,590		1·70		290		0·31		3,933		4·21		25,746		27·60	...

Sholápur.

50. In Sholápur during 1893 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate except in the town of Barsi, and caused 1,753 deaths or 2·34 per 1,000 of population against 443 or 0·59 in 1892. The death-rate (14·08 per 1,000 of population) from this disease in the town of Pandharpur was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in all the tálukas, except Pandharpur and Sangola. Among the town circles the disease appeared in the towns of Sholápur and Barsi. The town of Pandharpur was free from this disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 199 or 0·26 per 1,000 of population against 34 or 0·05 in 1892; a high death-rate (1·48 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the town of Sholápur. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 21·24 per 1,000 of population against 22·66 in 1892; a high death-rate (31·53 per 1,000 of population) from this disease was recorded in the town of Bársi. The death-rate (27·21 per 1,000) from fevers in the town of Pandharpur was also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Sholápur.	Sholápur R. C....	118,658	845·67	140·31	149	4,732	39·88	36·61	190	1·60	18	0·15	2,097	17·67	111	0·94	23	0·19	375	3·16	2,814	23·71	22·97
	Bársi ,, ...	119,753	595·62	201·06	122	4,988	41·65	42·70	170	1·42	17	0·14	2,405	20·08	160	1·34	35	0·29	541	4·52	3,328	27·79	28·71
	Madha ,, ...	92,658	619·	149·69	89	3,831	41·35	37·71	307	3·31	3	0·03	1,752	18·91	395	4·26	14	0·15	216	2·33	2,687	28·99	24·41
	Karmala ,, ...	93,352	766·	121·87	123	4,476	47·95	46·87	318	3·41	47	0·50	2,325	24·91	178	1·91	21	0·22	475	5·09	3,364	36·04	28·29
	Pandharpur ,, ...	71,307	469·49	152·09	85	3,095	43·40	40·44	78	1·09	...	...	1,530	21·46	65	0·91	13	0·18	361	5·06	2,047	28·70	31·84
	Sangola ,, ...	78,420	649·	120·83	76	3,066	46·75	42·27	189	2·30	...	...	1,716	21·88	54	0·69	19	0·24	332	4·23	2,301	29·34	28·03
	Málsiras ,, ...	74,038	574·	128·98	69	3,109	41·99	36·90	148	2·00	7	0·09	1,486	20·07	45	0·61	9	0·12	114	1·54	1,809	24·43	22·93
	Sholápur T. C....	61,564	1·33	462·88	1	1,877	30·49	31·6	81	1·31	91	1·48	1,438	23·36	134	2·17	24	0·39	464	7·54	2,232	36·25	39·71
	Bársi ,, ...	20,552	0·38	54,084·21	1	947	46·08	47·05	...	...	16	0·78	648	31·53	52	2·53	5	0·24	170	8·27	891	43·35	41·65
	Pandharpur ,, ...	19,953	0·51	39,123·53	1	634	31·77	37·89	281	14·08	...	...	543	27·21	150	7·52	6	0·30	113	5·66	1,093	54·77	36·48
	1893 ...	75,255	4,521·	165·95	716	31,355	41·78	...	1,753	2·34	199	0·26	15,940	21·24	1,344	1·78	169	0·23	3,161	4·21	22,566	30·08	...
	1892 ...					29,927	39·89	...	443	0·59	34	0·05	17,007	22·66	1,729	2·30	160	0·21	1,890	2·52	21,263	28·34	...
	Mean for ten years, 1883—1892 ...					27,348	44·30	...	1,465	2·38	93	0·15	13,531	21·96	1,416	2·30	145	0·24	2,397	3·89	19,047	30·92	...

51. In Sátára during 1893 cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in all the tálukas in the collectorate, except Javli and Malcolmpeth. Among the town circles the disease appeared only in the town of Sátára. The remaining towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 1,865 or 1·52 per 1,000 of population against 2,565 or 2·09 in 1892. The death-rates (5·38 and 3·64 per 1000 of population) from cholera in the tálukas of Man and Koregaon, respectively, were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except the tálukas of Valva, Tasgaon and Malcolmpeth, and the town of Karad. The total deaths for small-pox for the collectorate were 83 or 0·07 per 1,000 of population against 73 or 0·06 in 1892; a high death-rate (0·88 per 1,000 of population) from this cause was recorded in the town of Wai. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 20·29 per 1,000 of population against 23·07 in 1892; a high death-rate (26·64 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the táluka of Khatao. The death-rates (25·65 and 25·26 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Sátára and Koregaon, respectively, were also high.

Sátára.

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population acording to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of Deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Sátára.	Sátára R. C....	107,330	335·18	320·02	147	4,773	44·47	41·90	123	1·15	5	0·05	2,753	25·65	282	2·63	27	0·25	219	2·04	3,409	31·76	31·34
	Jávli ,, ...	59,375	419·	141·71	197	1,935	32·59	34·05	...	...	3	0·05	1,032	17·38	92	1·55	9	0·15	100	1·68	1,236	20·81	28·67
	Wái ,, ...	85,721	390·	219·80	124	3,327	38·82	40·51	67	0·78	11	0·13	1,995	23·27	90	1·05	18	0·21	239	2·79	2,420	28·23	33·18
	Karád ,, ...	148,783	394·63	377·02	103	5,758	38·70	40·75	75	0·50	6	0·04	2,901	20·10	435	2·92	27	0·18	582	3·91	4,116	27·66	36·16
	Válva ,, ...	192,252	543·	354·06	137	6,989	36·35	35·47	76	0·39	...	...	3,158	16·42	467	2·43	64	0·33	711	3·70	4,476	23·27	25·00
	Tásgaon ,, ...	93,185	341·	273·27	49	3,529	37·87	36·48	269	2·88	...	...	1,365	14·65	155	1·66	35	0·38	595	6·39	2,419	25·96	28·68
	Khánápur ,, ...	95,930	531·	180·66	91	4,067	42·39	43·34	271	2·83	1	0·01	1,984	20·47	142	1·48	27	0·28	405	4·22	2,810	29·29	29·96
	Khatáv ,, ...	95,217	497·	191·58	85	4,224	44·36	43·94	234	2·46	10	0·11	2,537	26·64	106	1·11	24	0·25	195	2·05	3,106	32·62	30·48
	Mán ,, ...	62,857	649·	96·85	78	3,196	50·85	51·11	338	5·38	2	0·03	1,451	23·08	43	0·68	8	0·13	321	5·11	2,163	34·41	32·34
	Malcolmpeth ,, ...	11,309	·...	...	56	223	19·72	19·89	...	...	...	...	143	12·64	13	1·15	5	0·44	21	1·86	182	16·09	16·18
	Koregaon ,, ...	92,249	349·	264·32	74	3,907	42·35	43·52	336	3·64	23	0·25	2,330	25·26	167	1·81	25	0·27	291	3·15	3,172	34·38	32·36
	Pátan ,, ...	131,034	536·	244·47	202	4,270	32·58	32·49	48	0·37	1	...	2,462	18·79	159	1·22	11	0·08	152	1·16	2,833	21·62	32·46
	Sátára T. C...	25,748	0·82	31,400·00	1	887	34·45	42·21	28	1·09	10	0·39	384	14·91	97	3·77	14	0·54	193	7·49	726	28·19	30·91
	Wái ,, ...	12,436	2·	6,218·	1	394	31·69	28·38	...	...	11	0·88	162	13·02	18	1·45	2	0·16	74	5·95	267	21·46	29·62
	Karád	12,085	0·37	32,662·16	1	385	31·86	28·87	...	...	...	...	148	12·25	75	6·21	5	0·41	38	3·14	266	22·01	27·39
	1893 ...	1,225,511	4,988	245·69	1,346	47,864	39·07	...	1,865	1·52	83	0·07	24,875	20·29	2,341	1·90	301	0·25	4,136	3·39	33,601	27·42	...
	1892 ...					48,118	39·26	...	2,565	2·09	73	0·06	28,269	23·07	1,862	1·52	269	0·22	4,447	3·63	37,485	30·59	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					46,701	42·65	...	1,896	1·73	202	0·17	23,235	21·22	2,311	2·11	290	0·27	4,001	3·66	31,935	29·16	...

N.B.—The area in square miles of Malcolmpeth is included in Jávli táluka.

Ratnágiri.

52. In Ratnágiri during 1893 cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Malvan, Devgad, Chiplun, Khed and Dapuli; the remaining tálukas and towns were free from the disease. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 196 or 0·18 per 1,000 of population against 94 or 0·08 in 1892. The death-rates (0·87 per 1,000) from cholera in the tálukas of Malvan and (0·38 per 1,000) in Khed, were high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, except the táluka of Devgad, and the town of Vengurla, in which no deaths from this disease were reported during the year. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 175 or 0·16 per 1,000 of population against 275 or 0·25 in 1892. A high death-rate (0·56 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the town of Ratnágiri. The death-rates (0·46 and 0·45 per 1,000) from small-pox in the tálukas of Dapuli and Khed, respectively, were also high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 10·97 per 1,000 of population against 11·05 in 1892; a high death-rate (15·91 per 1,000 of population) from this disease took place in the táluka of Khed. The death-rates (13·56 and 13·36 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Dapoli and Chiplun, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Deaths. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Small-pox. Number.	Deaths. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Fevers. Number.	Deaths. Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Deaths. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Injuries. Number.	Deaths. Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. Other Causes. Number.	Deaths. Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths. All Causes. Number.	Deaths. All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Ratnágiri.	Málvan R. C.	121,718	431·96	281·78	68	3,734	30·68	32·90	106	0·87	1	0·01	650	5·34	103	0·85	30	0·25	1,584	13·01	2,474	20·33	19·19
	Devgad ,,	128,695	543·	237·01	121	3,942	30·63	36·63	13	0·10	...	...	987	7·67	137	1·06	50	0·39	1,575	12·24	2,762	21·46	20·72
	Rajápur ,,	140,941	512·	275·47	182	4,135	29·34	34·40	...	...	2	0·01	1,487	10·55	282	2·01	54	0·38	1,069	7·58	2,894	20·53	19·33
	Ratnágiri ,,	122,536	302·97	404·45	146	3,834	31·29	33·77	...	...	14	0·11	1,428	11·65	267	2·19	36	0·29	880	7·18	2,625	21·42	22·03
	Sangameshvar ,,	126,700	557·	227·29	191	3,938	31·08	31·39	...	...	7	0·06	1,203	9·49	316	2·49	36	0·28	822	6·49	2,384	18·81	20·91
	Chiplun ,,	185,340	670·	276·63	210	5,143	27·75	28·66	32	0·17	26	0·14	2,476	13·36	362	1·95	28	0·15	833	4·50	3,757	20·27	21·19
	Khed ,,	100,550	400·	251·12	146	2,928	29·12	28·55	38	0·38	45	0·45	1,600	15·91	152	1·51	17	0·17	418	4·15	2,270	22·57	20·49
	Dápoli ,,	154,988	505·	303·91	244	4,344	28·03	27·54	7	0·05	72	0·46	2,101	13·56	225	1·45	38	0·25	836	5·39	3,279	21·16	21·94
	Vengurla T. C.	10,120	0·03	337,333·33	1	489	48·32	53·85	...	...	...	...	103	10·18	28	2·77	4	0·39	224	22·13	359	35·47	42·09
	Ratnágiri ,,	14,274	0·04	356,850·00	1	299	20·95	25·43	...	...	8	0·56	100	7·01	37	2·59	4	0·28	118	8·27	267	18·71	17·02
	1893 ...	1,105,862	3,922	281·96	1,310	32,786	29·65	...	196	0·18	175	0·16	12,135	10·97	1,909	1·73	297	0·27	8,359	7·56	23,071	20·86	...
	1892 ...	35,041	31·68	...	94	0·08	275	0·25	12,221	11·05	1,426	1·29	257	0·24	8,862	8·02	23,135	20·93	...				
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...	27,624	27·11	...	126	0·12	338	0·33	9,391	9·22	1,613	1·58	284	0·28	6,162	6·05	17,914	17·58	...				

SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

Collectorates.

1. Belgaum.
2. Dhárwár.
3. Bijápur.
4. Kanára.

Belgaum.

53. In Belgaum during 1893 cholera prevailed to a slight extent throughout the collectorate, except the táluka of Gokak, and caused 301 deaths or 0·30 per 1,000 of population against 5,259 or 5·20 in 1892. The death-rates (1·27 and 1·15 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the town of Belgaum, and in the táluka of Athni respectively were high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in all the tálukas in the collectorate, except Khánápur and Gokak. Among the town and cantonment circles 2 deaths from this disease were recorded in the town of Belgaum, and 2 in the cantonment of Belgaum. The remaining towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 39 against 155 in 1892, the death-rate being 0·04 per 1,000 of population against 0·15 in 1892. High death-rates (0·19 and 0·16 per 1,000 of population) from this disease were recorded in the cantonment of Belgaum and the táluka of Parasgad respectively. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 13·94 per 1,000 of population against 17·05 in 1892. The death-rates (19·63 and 17·94 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Khanápur and Belgaum, respectively, were high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Belgaum.	Belgaum R.C.	106308	661·25	160·69	200	4,073	38·31	41·12	82	0·77	11	0·10	1,908	17·94	338	3·18	29	0·28	608	5·72	2,976	27·99	34·47
	Sampgaon ,,	132,631	425·	312·07	122	5,600	42·22	42·95	15	0·11	1	0·01	2,183	16·46	487	3·67	29	0·22	803	6·06	3,518	26·53	47·35
	Khánapur ,,	883,577	632·	135·41	217	3,017	35·25	36·74	9	0·11	..	..	1,680	19·63	240	2·80	20	0·23	406	4·74	2,355	27·51	35·32
	Chikodi ,,	295,303	840·	351·55	211	11,422	38·68	39·39	19	0·07	4	0·01	3,153	10·68	1,756	5·94	111	0·38	1,703	5·77	6,746	22·85	29·01
	Athni ,,	113,021	786·08	140·78	84	4,859	42·99	36·28	129	1·15	1	0·01	1,552	13·73	555	4·91	36	0·32	785	6·94	3,058	27·06	30·48
	Gokak ,,	106,434	670·61	158·71	113	4,292	40·33	37·62	...	...	...	...	1,452	13·64	266	2·50	35	0·33	787	7·40	2,540	23·87	30·04
	Parasgad ,,	110,582	640·	172·78	125	4,429	40·05	40·13	2	0·02	18	0·16	1,482	13·40	461	4·17	29	0·26	808	7·31	2,800	25·32	38·87
	Belgaum T.C.	28,342	0·45	62,982·22	1	627	22·12	26·89	36	1·27	2	0·07	311	10·97	62	2·19	5	0·17	311	10·97	727	25·65	32·11
	Gokak ,,	12,106	0·39	31,041·03	1	550	45·43	35·52	4	0·33	...	...	153	12·64	74	6·11	3	0·25	104	8·59	338	27·92	32·29
	Athni ,,	10,416	0·92	11,321·74	1	612	58·76	37·06	4	0·37	...	...	128	11·93	67	6·24	5	0·47	137	12·76	341	31·77	37·54
	Belgaum Ct. C.	10,733	..	...	1	129	12·02	13·32	1	0·09	2	0·19	102	9·50	23	2·14	2	0·19	83	7·73	213	19·84	18·32
	1893 ...	1,011,453	4,657	217·19	1,076	39,610	39·16	...	301	0·30	39	0·04	14,104	13·94	4,329	4·28	304	0·30	6,535	6·46	25,612	25·32	...
	1892 ...					39,106	38·66	...	5,259	5·20	155	0·15	17,248	17·05	6,015	5·95	280	0·28	5,468	5·41	34,425	34·04	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					37,931	42·45	...	1,832	2·05	368	0·41	12,633	14·14	5,646	6·32	286	0·32	5,248	5·87	26,013	29·11	...

N.B.—The area in square miles for the cantonment of Belgaum is included in the town of Belgaum.

Dhárwár.

54. In Dhárwár during 1892 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron and in the town of Gadag Bettigeri. The remaining tálukas, pethas, and towns were free from this disease. The total deaths from cholera for the collectorate were 94 against 8,314 in 1892, the death-rate being 0·09 per 1,000 of population against 7·91 in 1892. The death-rate (2·22 per 1,000) from cholera in the town of Gadag Bettigeri was high. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent in each táluka and town in the collectorate, except the táluka of Dhárwár, and caused 462 deaths or 0·44 per 1,000 of population against 484 or 0·46 in 1892. The death-rates (1·38, 1·22 and 1·06 per 1,000 of population) from this cause in the town of Hubli, in the tálukas of Ron and in the petha Nargund, respectively, were high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·05 per 1,000 of population against 20·49 in 1892, a high death-rate (26·10 per 1,000) was recorded from this disease in the táluka of Kod. The death-rates (23·03 and 22·30 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Hangol and Hubli, respectively, were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár R. C....	72,478	423·85	222·32	79	3,275	45·19	42·44	...	...	...	...	1,014	14·00	233	3·20	24	0·33	856	11·93	2,137	29·48	42·20
	Mugud Petha ,, ...	21,756			48	849	39·02	35·38	...	...	2	0·09	458	21·05	28	1·29	4	0·19	185	8·50	677	31·12	64·53
	Hubli ,, ...	65,584	309·82	211·68	69	2,619	39·93	39·45	...	...	18	0·27	1,462	22·30	131	1·99	20	0·30	360	5·50	1,991	30·36	41·11
	Navalgund ,, ...	76,538	562·	188·39	57	2,917	38·11	31·12	9	0·12	51	0·65	1,454	19·00	324	4·23	23	0·30	488	6·38	2,349	30·69	36·08
	Nargund Petha ,, ...	29,337			30	1,023	34·94	27·61	...	...	31	1·06	407	13·90	99	3·34	9	0·31	151	5·15	697	23·76	27·58
	Gadag ,, ...	65,584	698·72	144·28	57	2,688	40·99	39·08	23	0·35	29	0·44	1,437	21·91	94	1·43	14	0·21	528	8·06	2,125	32·40	36·06
	Mundargi Petha ,, ...	25,229			42	1,419	40·28	34·99	...	...	16	0·45	729	20·70	22	0·62	10	0·29	193	5·48	970	27·54	32·92
	Karajgi ,, ...	90,199	442·	204·07	130	4,175	46·29	43·97	...	...	48	0·53	1,500	16·63	202	2·24	33	0·36	790	8·76	2,573	28·52	46·95
	Bankápur ,, ...	85,602	343·	249·57	143	3,712	43·36	45·28	...	...	4	0·04	1,766	20·63	274	3·20	19	0·22	426	4·98	2,489	29·07	43·85
	Ron ,, ...	92,365	370·	249·63	86	3,774	40·86	38·66	9	0·10	113	1·22	1,809	19·30	217	2·35	31	0·33	496	5·36	2,675	28·96	32·65
	Kalghatgi ,, ...	55,360	279·	198·42	105	2,203	39·85	43·37	...	...	18	0·32	1,124	20·30	138	2·50	15	0·27	391	7·04	1,685	30·43	40·19
	Ranebennur ,, ...	79,214	404·63	195·76	116	3,318	41·89	39·27	...	...	22	0·28	1,506	19·01	107	1·35	13	0·16	643	8·12	2,291	28·92	37·66
	Kod ,, ...	84,427	4·0·	211·07	177	3,469	41·09	40·66	...	...	17	0·20	2,203	26·10	155	1·84	32	0·38	674	7·98	3,082	36·50	44·63
	Hangol ,, ...	74,506	299·	249·18	160	2,900	38·92	42·44	...	...	5	0·06	1,716	23·03	131	1·76	14	0·20	614	8·24	2,480	33·29	52·73
	Dhárwár T. C....	32,583	1·55	28,311·04	1	1,488	45·67	43·98	...	...	6	0·18	348	10·68	3	0·09	23	0·71	571	17·52	951	29·18	46·93
	Hubli ,, ...	52,194	1·18	44,232·20	1	2,092	40·08	37·03	...	...	72	1·38	588	11·23	214	4·06	32	0·61	341	6·53	1,243	23·81	31·69
	Gadag Bettigiri ,, ...	23,821	0·28	85,075·00	1	1,023	42·93	48·11	53	2·22	4	0·17	369	15·49	73	3·07	14	0·59	208	8·73	721	30·27	30·23
	Ranebennur ,, ...	13,756	0·37	37,175·38	1	426	30·97	33·66	...	...	6	0·44	124	9·01	18	1·31	6	0·44	152	11·05	306	22·25	28·42
	1893 ...	10,50,533	4535·	231·65	1,303	43,375	41·29	..	94	0·09	462	0·44	20,013	19·05	2,461	2·34	336	0·32	4,076	7·69	31,442	29·93	...
	1892 ...					41,981	39·96	...	8,314	7·91	484	0·46	21,525	20·49	5,222	4·97	261	0·25	6,652	6·33	42,458	40·42	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					42,190	46·04	...	2,147	2·34	518	0·57	15,896	17·34	5,133	5·60	276	0·30	5,260	5·74	29,230	31·89	...

Bijápur.

55. In Bijápur during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a slight extent in the tálukas of Sindgi, Bagewadi, Bijápur, and Indi; the remaining tálukas were free from this disease. In the

town circles no deaths from cholera were recorded. The total deaths from this cause for the collectorate were 163 or 0·20 per 1,000 of population against 666 or 0·84 in 1892. The death-rate (1·22 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the táluka of Indi was high. Small-pox prevailed to a considerable extent in each táluka of the collectorate except Sindgi. In the town circles no deaths from this cause were recorded. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 331 against 108 in 1892; the death-rate being 0·42 per 1,000 of population against 0·14 in 1892. A high death-rate (2·42 per 1,000 of population) from this disease was recorded in the táluka of Badami. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 15·55 per 1,000 of population against 16·57 in 1892, a high death-rate (20·99 per 1,000) from this cause took place in the táluka of Badami:—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Bijápur.	Hungund R. C.	102,894	518·	198·63	161	4,011	38·98	38·33	...	...	49	0·48	1,349	13·11	70	0·68	25	0·24	562	5·46	2,055	19·97	27·20
	Muddebihal „	90,572	564·	141·63	148	3,510	43·03	39·85	...	...	1	0·01	1,225	15·02	199	2·45	25	0·31	231	2·83	1,681	20·61	20·13
	Sindgi „	93,618	813·	115·29	144	4,161	44·45	44·10	1	0·01	...	...	1,204	13·93	264	2·82	25	0·27	368	3·93	1,962	20·96	23·17
	Bagevadi „	102,426	764·	134·07	120	4,326	42·24	39·03	14	0·14	6	0·06	1,509	14·73	176	1·72	22	0·21	481	4·69	2,208	21·55	21·70
	Bijápur „	87,026	866·87	100·39	92	3,236	37·18	36·45	35	0·40	1	0·01	1,277	14·67	280	3·33	22	0·25	188	2·16	1,813	20·83	22·56
	Bágalkot „	114,402	682·88	167·53	157	4,345	37·98	36·16	...	...	16	0·14	1,806	15·79	566	4·95	29	0·25	286	2·50	2,703	23·63	26·51
	Badámi „	100,505	676·	148·68	168	4,147	41·26	44·34	...	..	243	2·42	2,110	20·99	102	1·01	21	0·21	559	5·56	3,035	30·19	32·03
	Indi „	92,472	871·	106·17	120	4,311	46·62	41·53	113	1·22	15	0·16	1,492	16·13	274	2·96	27	0·29	300	3·24	2,221	24·01	24·84
	Bijápur T. C.	16,740	2·13	7,863·38	1	747	44·69	41·20	..	...	...	...	250	14·93	112	6·69	9	0·54	83	4·95	454	27·11	24·52
	Kaládgi „	4,632	0·12	38,510·36	1	189	40·89	37·86	..	...	...	...	62	13·41	46	9·95	...	...	18	3·90	126	27·26	28·56
	1893 ...	796,286	5,757	138·32	1,112	32,983	41·42	...	163	0·20	331	0·42	12,384	15·55	2,099	2·64	205	0·26	3,076	3·86	18,258	22·93	...
	1892 ...	31,793	39·93	...	666	0·84	108	0·14	13,194	16·57	2,615	3·28	197	0·24	3,115	3·91	19,894	24·98	...				
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...	30,171	45·03	...	1,484	2·21	334	0·50	10,650	15·89	2,423	3·62	203	0·30	2,890	4·31	17,984	26·83	...				

56. In the Kánara Collectorate during 1893 only 5 deaths from cholera were recorded. Of these 5 deaths, 4 occurred in the táluka of Yellapur and 1 in Ankola Petha. In 1893 there were 282 deaths recorded from this disease. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Kárwár and Sirsi, and in the pethas of Ankola, Mungod, and Supa. The remaining tálukas and petha were free from this disease. Among the town circles only 7 deaths from small-pox were recorded in the town of Kárwár. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 40 or 0·09 per 1,000 of population against 25 or 0·06 in 1892. The death-rate (0·81 per 1,000 of population) from small-pox in petha Mungod was high. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 17·15 per 1,000 of population against 18·66 in 1892; a high death-rate (32·31 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in petha Mungod:—

Kánara.

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Cases. Number.	Other Cases. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Kánara.	Kárwár R. C.	38,698	269·23	143·73	53	1,263	32·64	31·50	...	...	8	0·21	462	11·94	39	1·01	9	0·23	334	8·63	852	22·02	23·67
	Kumta „	52,079	222·65	233·90	107	1,697	32·59	34·81	...	...	...	...	626	12·02	79	1·52	24	0·46	678	13·02	1,407	27·02	30·57
	Ankola Petha „	36,957	367·	100·65	90	1,205	32·62	28·53	1	0·03	10	0·27	504	13·78	44	1·19	16	0·43	299	8·09	879	23·79	25·83
	Honawar „	59,400	446·	209·68	92	2,134	35·93	39·20	...	...	...	...	763	12·84	154	2·59	36	0·61	731	12·31	1,684	28·35	30·17
	Bhatkal Petha „	34,117			64	1,199	35·14	36·26	...	...	...	...	425	12·45	112	3·28	22	0·65	323	9·47	882	25·85	32·91
	Sirsi „	63,034	779·	80·95	233	1,498	23·76	25·81	...	...	1	0·02	1,535	24·35	41	0·65	20	0·32	604	9·58	2,201	34·92	33·95
	Siddapur „	39,080	239·	163·51	167	1,002	25·64	31·53	...	...	...	...	926	23·69	30	0·77	11	0·28	304	7·78	1,281	32·78	34·70
	Yellapur „	18,234	589·	58·23	78	465	25·50	26·03	4	0·22	...	...	389	21·33	19	1·04	8	0·44	200	10·97	620	34·00	35·26
	Mungod Petha „	16,063			68	486	30·26	41·27	...	...	13	0·81	527	32·81	4	0·25	5	0·31	162	10·08	711	44·26	48·25
	Haliyal „	31,047	930·	64·58	99	1,074	34·59	38·78	...	...	..	...	717	23·09	36	1·16	9	0·29	203	6·54	965	31·08	34·98
	Supa Petha „	32,339			132	579	17·96	14·24	...	...	1	0·03	536	16·62	7	0·22	12	0·37	219	6·79			
	Kárwár T. C.	14,515	11·77	1,233·22	1	462	31·83	30·38	...	...	7	0·48	111	7·65	31	2·14	3	0·21	139	8·95			
	Kumta „	10,713	7·35	1,457·55	1	316	29·50	31·83	...	...	...	...	116	10·83	25	2·33	4	0·37	118	11·01			
	1893 ...	446,156	3,911	114·08	1,185	13,380	29·99	...	5	0·01	40	0·09	7,652	17·15	621	1·39	179	0·40	4,305	9·65			
	1892 ...	14,109	31·62	...	282	0·63	25	0·06	8,325	18·66	578	1·29	183	0·41	4,470	10·							
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...	13,416	31·44	...	86	0·20	240	0·56	7,007	16·42	702	1·64	203	0·48	3,947	9							

GUJARAT REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

COLLECTORATES.

1. Surat.
2. Broach.
3. Kaira.
4. Panch Mahâls.
5. Ahmedabad.

Surat.

57. In Surat during 1893 cholera prevailed extensively throughout the collectorate, and caused 3,754 deaths or 5·78 per 1,000 of population against 226 or 0·34 in 1892. The death-rate (11·24 per 1,000) from cholera in the táluka of Bardoli was very high. The death-rates (8·28, 6·19 and 6·08 per 1,000) from this disease in the tálukas of Jalalpur, Mandvi and Chorasi, respectively, were also high. Among the town circles the death-rate (5·00 per 1,000) from cholera in the town of Surat was also high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of Olpad, Jalalpur and Bardoli. Among the town circles only 1 death from this disease was recorded in the town of Surat. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 15 or 0·02 per 1,000 of population against 12 or 0·02 in 1892; a high death-rate (0·12 per 1,000) from small-pox was recorded in the táluka of Olpad. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 23·88 per 1,000 of population against 31·22 in 1892. A high death-rate (29·27 per 1,000) from fevers took place in the táluka of Jalalpur. The death-rates (28·57, 26·70 and 26·31 per 1,000) from this disease in the tálukas of Mandvi, Bardoli and Olpad, respectively, were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Surat.	Olpád R. C. ...	66,660	323·	206·37	133	2,450	36·75	29·52	259	3·89	8	0·12	1,754	26·31	63	0·95	25	0·38	401	6·00	2,510	37·65	44·16
	Mándvi ,, ...	53,937	280·	192·63	136	2,368	43·90	40·60	334	6·19	...	...	1,541	28·57	3	0·06	27	0·50	33	0·61	1,938	35·93	38·82
	Chorási ,, ...	50,456	107·	471·55	66	1,787	35·41	31·29	307	6·08	...	...	1,288	25·53	17	0·34	19	0·38	256	5·07	1,887	37·40	41·26
	Bardoli ,, ...	84,111	222·	378·87	126	3,433	40·81	39·25	945	11·24	1	0·01	2,246	26·70	...	...	23	0·27	64	0·76	3,279	38·98	37·92
	Jalalpur ,, ...	78,648	189·	416·12	91	3,207	40·77	41·34	651	8·28	5	0·06	2,301	29·37	26	0·33	31	0·39	198	2·52	3,212	40·85	38·08
	Chikhli ,, ...	61,315	167·	367·15	66	2,698	44·00	37·51	355	5·79	...	...	1,289	21·02	...	...	31	0·51	162	2·64	1,837	29·96	34·55
	Bulsár ,, ...	73,110	205·	355·76	95	2,736	37·42	37·29	232	3·17	...	...	1,578	21·59	21	0·29	28	0·38	232	3·17	2,091	28·60	34·89
	Párdi ,, ...	58,242	163·	357·31	82	2,309	39·64	38·39	71	1·22	...	...	912	15·66	17	0·29	22	0·38	223	3·83	1,245	21·38	29·58
	Surat T. C. ...	108,631	3·	33,210·33	1	3,244	29·86	26·84	543	5·00	1	0·01	2,422	22·30	26	0·24	35	0·32	662	6·09	3,689	33·96	28·61
	Bulsár ,, ...	14,714	2·50	5,885·60	1	438	29·76	27·45	57	3·87	...	...	186	12·64	18	1·22	6	0·41	53	3·60	320	21·74	20·73
	1893 ...	649,824	1,682·	390·99	797	24,670	37·96	...	3,754	5·78	15	0·02	15,517	23·88	191	0·29	247	0·38	2,284	3·52	22,008	33·87	...
	1892 ...					22,874	35·20	...	226	0·34	12	0·02	20,293	31·22	207	0·31	222	0·35	2,152	3·33	23,112	35·56	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					23,709	38·16	...	867	1·39	187	0·30	14,736	23·72	1,515	2·44	252	0·41	1,910	3·07	19,467	31·33	...

Broach.

58. In Broach during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a great extent throughout the collectorate, and caused 1,147 deaths against 16. In 1892, the death-rate from this cause being 3·36 per 1,000 of population against 0·04 in 1892. The death-rate (6·12 per 1,000) from cholera in the táluka of Amod was very high. The death-rates (5·41 and 4·79 per 1,000) from this disease in the petha of Hansot and táluka of Vagra, respectively, were also high. No deaths from small-pox were recorded during the year. In 1892 there were 16 deaths or 0·04 per 1,000 of population from this disease. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 30·57 per 1,000 of population against 35·06 in 1892; a high death-rate (36·05 per 1,000 of population) from this cause was recorded in the táluka of Jambusar. The death-rates (35·87, 33·62 and 32·43 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Broach, Amod and Vagra, respectively, were also high :—

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 4,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Broach.	Broach R. C.	72,737	300·32	242·19	105	3,158	43·41	39·75	157	2·16	...	...	2,609	35·87	3	0·04	32	0·44	133	1·83	2,934	40·34	38·86
	Vagra ,,	36,939	308·	119·93	65	1,651	44·69	36·05	177	4·79	...	...	1,198	32·43	5	0·14	9	0·24	89	2·41	1,478	40·01	42·90
	Amod ,,	38,545	176·	219·00	50	1,720	44·62	37·20	236	6·12	...	...	1,296	33·62	15	0·39	14	0·36	149	3·87	1,710	44·36	41·53
	Jambusar ,,	70,324	372·46	188·80	81	2,949	41·93	41·46	205	2·92	...	...	2,535	36·05	7	0·09	25	0·36	189	2·69	2,961	42·11	44·47
	Anklesvar ,,	44,279	294·	240·46	55	1,824	41·19	38·70	57	1·29	...	...	1,306	29·49	12	0·27	14	0·32	205	4·63	1,594	36·00	41·91
	Hansot Petha,,	26,419			47	1,029	38·94	32·13	143	5·41	...	...	739	27·97	11	0·42	12	0·46	110	4·16	1,015	38·42	37·85
	Broach T. C.	40,137	1·68	23,891·07	1	912	22·72	19·58	132	3·29	...	...	588	14·65	1	0·02	9	0·22	104	2·59	834	20·77	21·30
	Jambusar ,,	12,070	0·54	22,351·85	1	500	41·42	39·27	40	3·31	...	...	166	13·75	7	0·58	6	0·50	229	18·97	448	37·11	35·45
	1893 ...	341,450	1,453·	235	405	13,743	40·24	...	1147	3·36	...	...	10,437	30·57	61	0·18	121	0·35	1,208	3·54	12,974	38·00	...
	1892 ...					12,893	36·30	...	16	0·04	16	0·04	11,974	33·06	77	0·22	114	0·34	1,083	3·19	13,280	38·89	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					12,376	37·52	...	440	1·33	57	0·17	10,369	31·44	361	1·10	129	0·40	1,027	3·11	12,383	37·55	...

59. In Kaira during 1893 cholera prevailed to a great extent throughout the collectorate, and caused 1,584 deaths or 1·82 per 1,000 of population against 327 or 0·37 in 1892. The death-rate (8·41 per 1,000) from cholera in the town of Kaira was very high. Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in the tálukas of A'nand and Thasra. Among the town circles only 3 deaths from small-pox were recorded in the town of Kapadvanj. The remaining tálukas and towns were free from the disease. The total deaths from small-pox for the collectorate were 8 against 3 in 1892; the death-rate being 0·01 per 1,000 of population against none in 1892. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 28·22 per 1,000 of population against 33·76 in 1892. A high death-rate (37·39 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the town of Nadiád. The death-rates (35·81 and 32·42 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Matar and Mehmadabad respectively were also high :—

Kaira.

Collectorate.	Registration Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Kaira.	Mehmadabad R. C. ..	82,261	173·72	473·52	59	2,357	28·65	36·84	58	0·70	..	..	2,667	32·42	6	0·07	35	0·43	366	4·45	3,132	38·07	54·40
	Nadiád ,, ..	142,036	223·67	635·02	92	4,251	29·93	37·21	397	2·79	..	..	4,303	30·30	29	0·20	59	0·42	714	5·03	5,502	38·74	40·32
	Borsad ,, ..	149,963	217·81	688 50	89	5,933	39·56	40·54	199	1·33	..	..	3,462	23·08	15	0·10	67	0·45	1,048	6 99	4,791	31·95	33·05
	A'nand ,, ..	169,758	243·	698·59	74	5,911	34·82	35·80	179	1·05	2	·01	3,930	23·15	15	0·09	71	0·42	914	5·39	5,111	30·11	32·28
	Thasra ,, ..	95,605	253·	377·88	97	2,694	28·18	32·55	197	2·06	3	·03	2,835	29·66	38	·39	28	0·29	252	2·64	3,353	35 07	48·28
	Kapadvanj ,, ..	86,717	279·77	309·95	87	1,975	22·78	32·44	155	1·79	..	..	2,498	28·81	14	0·16	29	0·33	263	3·03	2,959	34·12	39 73
	Matar ,, ..	79,080	217·	364·42	81	2,310	29·21	33·09	216	2·73	..	..	2,832	35·81	12	0·15	38	0·48	373	4·72	3,471	43·89	43·81
	Kaira T. C. ..	10,101	0·28	36,075·00	1	188	18·61	35·16	85	8·41	..	..	180	17·82	3	0·30	7	0·69	141	13·96	416	41·18	54·54
	Nadiád ,, ..	29,044	0·33	88,012·12	1	826	28·44	24·92	52	1·79			1,086	37·39	20	0·69	20	0·69	205	7·04	1,383	47·62	46·75
	Borsad ,, ..	12,159	0·19	63,994·73	1	600	49·35	47·37	28	2·30	..	..	367	30·18	6	0·49	7	0·58	57	4·69	465	38·24	36·59
	Kapadvanj ,, ..	14,805	0·23	64,369·56	1	491	33·17	48·42	18	1·22	3	·20	437	29·52	10	0·68	4	0·27	124	8·37	596	40·26	51·40
	1893 ..	871,529	1,609	541·66	583	27,536	31·59	..	1584	1·82	8	·01	24,597	28·22	168	0·19	365	0·42	4,457	5·11	31,179	35·77	..
	1892 .					31,315	35·97	...	327	0·37	3	..	29,426	33·76	210	0·24	368	0·42	4,674	5·37	35,008	40·16	..
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ..					30,343	37·09	..	359	0·44	44	0·05	21,105	25·80	1,422	1·74	357	0·44	2,702	3·30	25,989	31·77	..

60. In the Panch Maháls during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent throughout the collectorate, and caused 403 deaths or 1·29 per 1,000 of population against 248 or 0·79 in 1892. The death-rate (13·14 per 1,000 of population) from cholera in the town of Dohad was very high. Small-pox caused only 4 deaths, and these were recorded in the town of Dohad. In 1892, 8 deaths from this disease were recorded. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 19·37 per 1,000 of population against 26·25 in 1892; a high death-rate (27·60 per 1,000) from this disease was recorded in the town of Dohad. The death-rates

Panch Maháls.

(23·03 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the táluka of Kalol and (22·59) in the town of Godhra were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of population for 1892.
Panch Mahals.	Godhra ...	... R. C.	92,840	597·83	155·29	222	3,448	37·14	36·44	27	0·29	...	...	1,410	15·19	1	0·01	23	0·25	59	0·63	1,520	16·37	20·20
	Dohad ...	... ,,	55,741	599·83	175·15	121	2,412	43·27	38·53	54	0·97	...	...	1,122	20·13	...	...	15	0·27	45	0·80	1,236	22·17	31·73
	Jhalod ...	... ,,	49,323			98	2,176	44·12	31·50	45	0·91	...	...	905	18·34	4	0·08	10	0·21	25	0·50	989	20·05	25·16
	Kalol ...	... ,,	47,110	415·	211·68	65	1,629	34·58	39·22	17	0·36	...	...	1,085	23·03	1	0·02	25	0·53	22	0·47	1,150	24·41	35·19
	Halol ...	... ,,	40,741			148	1,921	47·14	41·18	74	1·82	...	...	860	21·11	...	...	16	0·39	13	0·32	963	23·64	28·12
	Godhra ...	... T. C.	14,691	0·17	86,417·64	1	495	33·70	31·58	16	1·09	...	...	332	22·59	...	...	2	0·14	42	2·86	392	26·68	37·84
	Dohad ...	... ,,	12,935	0·17	76,088·23	1	402	31·08	28·29	170	13·14	4	0·31	357	27·60	1	0·08	6	0·46	7	0·54	545	42·13	45·61
		1893 ...	313,381	1,613·	194·28	656	12,483	39·83	...	403	1·29	4	0·02	6,071	19·37	7	0·02	97	0·31	213	0·67	6,795	21·68	...
		1892 ...	11,442	36·51	...	248	0·79	8	0·02	8,228	26·25	28	0·08	112	0·36	212	0·69	8,836	28·19	...				
		Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...	9,640	36·10	...	143	0·53	23	0·09	5,670	21·23	71	0·26	114	0·43	136	0·51	6,157	23·05	...				

61. In Ahmedabad during 1893 cholera was prevalent to a considerable extent in all the tálukas and towns in the collectorate, except the tálukas of Daskroi and Sanand and the cantonment of Ahmedabad. The recorded deaths from this disease for the collectorate were 618 or 0·67 per 1,000 of population against 212 or 0·23 in 1892. The death-rate (2·90 per 1,000) from cholera in the táluka of Viramgám was high. Small-pox caused only 12 deaths, of which 11 were recorded in the táluka and 1 in the town of Gogha. The remaining tálukas, towns and cantonments were free from this disease. In 1892 there were 17 deaths from small-pox recorded during the year. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 27·84 per 1,000 of population against 41·41 in 1892, a high death-rate (38·76 per 1,000 of population) from this disease was recorded in the town of Viramgám. The death-rates (32·84, 31·70 and 30·78 per 1,000) from fevers in the tálukas of Viramgám, Daskroi and Sanand, respectively, were also high.

Ahmedabad.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Ahmedabad	Daskroi ...	... R. C.	147,490	345·80	426·51	133	3,669	24·88	31·37	...	...	...	...	4,676	31·70	1	0·01	52	0·35	65	0·44	4,794	32·50	44·90
	Gogha ...	... ,,	26,384	223·25	118·18	63	1,056	40·02	34·30	1	0·04	11	0·42	401	15·20	19	0·72	7	0·26	51	1·93	490	18·57	27·93
	Dhandhuka ...	... ,,	124,926	1098·	113·77	140	4,991	39·95	37·58	113	0·91	...	...	2,371	18·98	142	1·14	34	0·27	760	6·08	3,420	27·38	40·34
	Sanand ...	... ,,	88,089	360·	244·69	85	2,040	23·16	25·36	.	...	...	...	2,711	30·78	3	0·03	28	0·32	62	0·70	2,804	31·83	43·43
	Viramgám ...	... ,,	122,066	676·39	180·46	155	3,732	30·57	33·54	354	2·90	...	...	4,008	32·84	15	0·12	34	0·28	324	2·65	4,735	38·79	65·01
	Prántij ...	... ,,	116,135	449·	258·65	159	3,107	26·75	28·37	33	0·28	...	...	3,332	28·69	8	0·07	22	0·19	60	0·52	3,455	29·75	42·07
	Dholka ...	... ,,	101,742	664·25	153·16	117	3,112	30·59	28·30	29	0·28	...	...	2,788	27·40	17	0·17	49	0·48	192	1·89	3,075	30·22	40·40
	Ahmedabad ...	T. C.	144,192	2·20	65,541·81	1	3,658	25·36	29·56	37	0·26	...	...	3,862	26·78	142	0·99	41	0·28	1,635	11·34	5,717	39·64	55·38
	Gogha ...	... ,,	6,637	0·75	8,849·33	1	286	43·09	36·31	2	0·30	1	0·15	118	17·78	12	1·81	2	0·30	23	3·47	158	23·81	38·11
	Viramgám ...	... ,,	23,197	0·61	38,027·86	1	579	24·96	30·09	32	1·38	...	...	899	38·76	4	0·17	6	0·26	236	10·17	1,177	50·74	62·30
	Dholka ...	... ,,	16,494	0·75	21,992·00	1	613	37·16	31·28	17	1·03	...	...	423	25·65	8	0·48	12	0·73	129	7·82	589	35·71	46·86
	Ahmedabad	... Ct. C.	3,576	...	...	1	40	11·18	11·74	...	...	...	...	50	13·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13·98	17·05
		1893 ...	920,928	3,821	241·02	857	26,883	29·19	...	618	0·67	12	0·01	25,639	27·84	371	0·40	287	0·31	3,537	3·85	30,464	33·08	...
		1892 ...	28,459	30·93	...	212	0·23	17	0·01	38,139	41·41	449	0·48	339	0·37	4,606	5·01	43,762	47·51	...				
		Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...	30,436	35·01	...	656	0·75	55	0·07	24,226	27·87	1,327	1·53	264	0·30	3,358	3·86	29,886	34·38	...				

N.B.—The area in square miles for the Cantonment of Ahmedabad is included in the town of Ahmedabad.

SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

Collectorates.

1 Karáchi. | 3 Thar and Parkár.
2 Hyderabad. | 4 Shikárpur.
5 Upper Sind Frontier.

Karáchi.

62. In Karáchi during 1893 only 1 death from cholera was recorded in the town of Karáchi. In 1892 there were 5,600 deaths or 9·98 per 1,000 of population recorded from this disease for the collectorate. Small-pox caused only 20 deaths or 0·04 per 1,000 of population during the year. Of these 20 deaths from small-pox 14 or 0·31 per 1,000 were recorded in the táluka of Tatta and 6 or 0·06 per 1,000 in the town of Karáchi. In 1892, 14 deaths or 0·02 per 1,000 were recorded from this cause. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 14·63 per 1,000 of population against 26·70 in 1892. The death-rates (19·30 and 18·56 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Sehwan and Manjhand, respectively, were high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Karáchi	Karáchi ... ... R. C.	23,622	1,284·34	18·39	13	308	13·04	14·48	...	...	...	...	164	6·94	...	...	2	0·08	28	1·19	194	8·21	17·78
	Kohistan ... ... ,,	16,206	2,652·	6·11	2	203	12·53	5·24	...	...	...	...	109	6·73	1	0·06	8	0·49	27	1·67	145	8·95	7·84
	Dádu ... ... ,,	55,445	1,686·	91·26	67	1,313	23·68	27·31	...	...	...	...	891	16·07	2	0·04	39	0·70	57	1·03	989	17·84	43·56
	Johi ... ... ,,	44,848			43	1,293	28·83	31·80	...	...	...	...	781	17·41	3	0·07	25	0·56	55	1·23	864	19·27	35·50
	Sehwan ... ... ,,	53,565			67	1,487	27·76	32·52	...	...	...	...	1,034	19·30	2	0·04	35	0·65	127	2·37	1,198	22·37	42·58
	Manjhand ... ,,	19,663	581·	33·84	26	612	31·12	38·40	...	...	...	...	365	18·56	1	0·05	13	0·66	69	3·51	448	22·78	46·43
	Kotri ... ... ,,	27,620	839·	32·92	25	418	15·13	18·03	...	...	...	...	355	12·85	5	0·18	18	0·65	2	0·07	380	13·76	46·85
	Tatta .. ... ,,	45,627	1,323·	34·49	46	787	17·25	15·98	...	...	14	0·31	660	14·47	1	0·02	6	0·13	80	1·75	761	16·68	38·73
	Mirpur Sakran ... ,,	26,063	1,108·	23·52	71	329	12·62	14·20	...	...	...	...	250	9·59	1	0·04	13	0·50	9	0·35	273	10·47	19·26
	Ghorabári ... ,,	30,518	566·	53·92	89	606	19·86	16·68	...	...	...	...	523	17·14	3	0·10	12	0·39	41	1·34	579	18·97	33·36
	Mirpur Batoro ... ,,	35,191	268·	131·31	61	480	13·64	17·85	...	...	...	...	484	13·75	2	0·06	10	0·28	10	0·28	506	14·38	65·56
	Sujawál ... ... ,,	29,501	267·	110·49	68	478	16·20	18·24	...	...	...	...	298	10·10	1	0·03	15	0·51	24	0·81	338	11·46	47·02
	Jati ... ... ,,	27,889	2,145·	12·76	114	385	13·80	17·89	...	...	...	...	299	10·72	...	...	23	0·82	5	0·18	327	11·73	37·54
	Shah Bandar ... ,,	28,246	1,388·	20·35	99	412	14·59	15·54	...	...	...	...	335	11·86	...	...	15	0·53	9	0·32	359	12·71	36·39
	Karáchi ... ... T. C.	97,009	7·66	12,664·36	1	4,036	41·60	44·28	1	0·01	6	0·06	1,659	17·10	129	1·33	32	0·33	877	9·04	2,704	27·87	53·06
	1893 ...	561,013	14,115·	39·75	792	13,147	23·43	...	1	...	20	0·04	8,207	14·63	151	0·27	266	0·47	1,420	2·53	10,065	17·94	...
	1892 ...					14,369	25·61	...	5,600	9·98	14	0·02	14,978	26·70	297	0·53	224	0·40	2,132	3·80	23,245	41·43	...
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					13,257	26·77	...	1,219	2·46	195	0·39	8,149	16·46	256	0·52	276	0·56	1,470	2·97	11,565	23·36	...

Hyderabad.

63. In Hyderabad during 1893 no deaths from cholera and small-pox were recorded. In 1892 there were 5,762 deaths or 6·28 per 1,000 of population from cholera and 26 or 0·03 per 1,000 from small-pox recorded for the collectorate. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 13·72 per 1,000 of population against 22·57 in 1892; a high death-rate (24·18 per 1,000) from this cause was recorded in the town of Hyderabad. The death-rates (18·27 and 17·35 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the tálukas of Kandiaro and Naushahro, respectively, were also high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1892.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Hyderabad.	Hyderabad	R.C.	67,409	404	166·85	81	969	14·37	12·00	...	...	...	...	751	11·14	10	0·15	18	0·27	25	0·37	804	11·93	18·96
	Guni	,,	79,939	989	80·83	159	1,216	15·21	14·26	...	...	...	...	991	12·40	3	0·04	25	0·31	13	0·16	1,032	12·91	38·63
	Badin	,,	73,866	795	92·91	153	905	12·25	9·42	...	...	...	...	775	10·49	1	0·01	27	0·37	9	0·12	812	10·99	29·22
	Tando Bágo	,,	63,798	709	89·98	134	629	9·86	9·14	...	...	...	...	801	12·56	1	0·02	15	0·24	1	0·02	818	12·82	21·22
	Dero Mohbat	,,	43,028	670	64·22	123	446	10·37	13·39	...	...	...	...	433	10·06	1	0·02	33	0·77	12	0·28	479	11·13	23·19
	Tando Alahyar	,,	75,914	697	108·92	106	1,236	16·28	20·40	...	...	...	...	781	10·29	1	0·01	28	0·37	1	0·01	811	10·68	19·10
	Hála	,,	91,367	531	172·07	104	1,955	21·40	21·82	...	...	...	...	938	10·27	3	0·03	26	0·28	16	0·18	983	10·76	25·39
	Shahdádpur	,,	67,404	733	91·96	108	1,879	27·88	23·49	...	...	...	...	986	14·63	4	0·06	39	0·58	18	0·27	1,047	15·53	22·25
	Mirpur Khás	,,	34,212	561	60·98	39	462	13·50	12·54	...	...	...	...	388	11·34	...	...	12	0·35	2	0·06	402	11·75	16·02
	Kandiáro	,,	55,731	315	176·92	61	1,516	27·20	30·13	...	...	...	...	1,018	18·27	2	0·04	23	0·41	8	0·14	1,051	18·86	41·25
	Naushahro	,,	90,976	532	171·01	99	2,354	25·87	24·81	...	...	...	...	1,578	17·35	4	0·04	49	0·54	15	0·16	1,646	18·09	37·70
	Moro	,,	57,642	704	81·88	71	1,446	25·09	22·47	...	...	...	...	904	15·68	1	0·02	26	0·45	13	0·23	944	16·38	35·96
	Sakrand	,,	62,250	1,390	44·78	109	1,492	23·97	22·52	...	...	...	...	931	14·96	1	0·02	21	0·34	3	0·05	956	15·36	26·81
	Hyderabad	T.C.	54,512	...	...	1	2,196	40·29	37·57	...	...	...	...	1,318	24·18	34	0·62	27	0·50	257	4·71	1,636	30·01	62·61
	1893 ...		918,048	9,030	101·67	1,348	18,701	20·37	...	...	...	...	...	12,593	13·72	66	0·07	369	0·40	393	0·43	13,421	14·62	...
	1892 ...		15,040	19·65	...	5,762	6·28	26	0·03	20,723	22·57	51	0·06	207	0·23	760	0·83	27,529	29·99	...				
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...		17,751	22·55	...	919	1·17	279	0·35	12,450	15·81	71	0·09	374	0·48	563	0·71	14,656	18·61	...				

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad is included in the Hyderabad Táluka.

64. In Thar and Párkar during 1893 only 2 deaths from cholera were recorded, and these took place in the táluka of Dipla. In 1892 there were 854 deaths or 2·86 per 1,000 of population recorded from this disease for the collectorate. Small-pox caused no deaths during the year. In 1892 there were 9 deaths or 0·03 per 1,000 of population from this cause. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 15·03 per 1,000 of population against 23·99 in 1892. The death-rate (29·20 per 1,000) from this disease in the town of Umarkot was high.

Thar and Párkar.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.		Population according to Census of 1892.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Thar and Párkar.	Umarkot	R.C.	69,395	1,107	107·43	81	1,013	14·60	12·62	...	...	...	...	1,135	16·36	9	0·13	33	0·48	35	0·50	1,212	17·47	31·39
	Cháchra	,,	49,585			8	963	19·44	12·80	...	...	...	...	521	10·52	1	0·02	12	0·24	15	0·30	549	11·08	19·93
	Nagar Párkar	,,	41,178			3	711	17·27	12·07	...	...	...	...	726	17·63	...	...	14	0·34	3	0·07	743	18·04	25·18
	Mitti	,,	31,786	8,508	11·37	5	1,078	33·91	22·21	...	...	...	...	572	18·00	...	...	26	0·82	7	0·22	605	19·03	39·51
	Dipla	,,	23,751			4	591	24·88	16·29	2	0·08	...	...	322	13·56	...	...	7	0·29	1	0·04	332	13·98	38·12
	Khipra	,,	50,917	3,114	25·32	102	977	19·19	20·68	...	...	...	...	725	14·24	6	0·12	20	0·39	19	0·37	770	15·12	22·92
	Sanghar	,,	27,929			8	725	25·96	25·24	...	...	...	...	374	13·39	12	0·43	17	0·61	29	1·04	432	15·47	18·48
	Umarkot	T.C.	3,698	...	...	1	86	23·26	22·71	...	...	...	...	108	29·20	1	0·27	...	...	...	...	109	29·48	63·82
	Total ...		298,189	12,729	23·43	212	6,144	20·60	...	2	0·01	...	...	4,483	15·03	29	0·10	129	0·43	109	0·37	4,752	15·94	
	1892 ...		4,942	16·57	...	854	2·86	9	0·03	7,154	23·99	18	0·06	75	0·25	125	0·42	8,235	27·62	...				
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...		6,170	27·75	...	123	0·55	24	0·11	3,826	17·21	21	0·09	89	0·40	141	0·64	4,224	19·00	...				

N. B.—The area of the town of Umarkot is included in the táluka of Umarkot.

65. In Shikárpur during 1893 no deaths from cholera were recorded. In 1892 there were 3,297 deaths or 3·60 per 1,000 of population from this disease recorded in the collectorate. Small-pox caused 9 deaths against 3 in 1892. Of these 9 deaths from small-pox, 7 took place in the town of Shikárpur and 2 in the táluka of Naushahro. The general death-rate from fevers for the collectorate was 18·31 per 1,000 of population against 34·49 in 1892. The death-rates (23·79 and 22·57 per 1,000) from fevers were high in the town of Shikárpur and in the táluka of Ghotki, respectively, were

Shikárpur.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Shikárpur.	Shikárpur R.C.	44,928	477·50	94·09	79	1,287	28·65	26·75	...	...	...	...	682	15·18	1	0·02	18	0·40	10	0·22	711	15·83	37·30
	Sukkur ,,	54,241	284·	190·99	60	2,013	37·11	37·83	...	...	...	...	1,108	20·43	...	...	19	0·35	7	0·13	1,134	20·91	40·30
	Naushábro ,,	66,219	402·	164·72	89	1,845	27·86	28·24	...	...	2	0·03	1,111	16·78	2	0·03	30	0·45	13	0·20	1,158	17·49	37·80
	Rohrí ,,	81,040	1,550·	52·28	59	1,556	19·20	21·22	...	...	...	...	917	11·32	5	0·06	34	0·42	9	0·11	965	11·91	38·42
	Ghotki ,,	67,742	554·	122·28	114	1,293	19·09	27·74	...	...	...	...	1,529	22·57	1	0·01	19	0·28	7	0·10	1,556	22·97	44·23
	Mirpur ,,	48,064	1,721·	27·93	102	999	20·78	26·23	...	...	...	...	859	17·87	...	...	8	0·17	3	0·06	870	18·10	38·28
	Ubauro ,,	40,920	450·	90·93	81	760	18·57	20·14	...	...	...	...	711	17·38	2	0·05	5	0·12	1	0·02	719	17·57	30·79
	Lárkhána ,,	78,132	291·	268·49	73	2,540	32·51	32·78	...	...	...	...	1,620	20·73	1	0·01	40	0·51	4	0·05	1,665	21·31	37·62
	Kambar ,,	79,019	672·	208·76	86	2,267	28·69	28·49	...	...	...	...	1,439	18·21	1	0·01	23	0·29	7	0·09	1,470	18·60	35·22
	Rato-dero ,,	61,268			85	2,066	33·72	35·89	...	...	...	...	1,106	18·05	2	0·03	21	0·34	6	0·10	1,135	18·53	36·41
	Kakar ,,	54,954	598·	91·90	87	1,191	21·67	19·69	...	...	...	...	1,154	21·00	...	...	36	0·66	7	0·13	1,197	21·78	49·95
	Labdharya ,,	62,659			59	2,065	32·96	29·44	...	...	...	...	984	15·70	...	...	34	0·54	8	0·13	1,026	16·37	37·78
	Mehar ,,	48,292	1,133·	137·33	65	1,365	28·27	26·13	...	...	...	...	1,018	21·08	2	0·04	29	0·60	7	0·14	1,056	21·87	60·49
	Nasirabad ,,	44,644			64	1,134	25·40	23·12	...	...	...	...	806	18·05	1	0·02	32	0·72	5	0·11	844	18·91	40·90
	Shikárpur T.C.	41,991	9·30	4,420·11	1	1,176	28·01	30·96	...	...	7	0·17	999	23·79	2	0·05	17	0·40	4	0·10	1,029	24·51	46·03
	Sukkur ,,	28,935	...	...	1	1,073	37·08	34·70	...	...	...	...	450	15·55	11	0·38	23	0·79	90	3·11	574	19·84	38·91
	Lárkhána ,,	12,010	...	...	1	425	35·39	39·63	...	...	...	...	263	21·90	...	...	8	0·67	38	3·16	309	25·72	35·22
	1893 ...	915,058	9,277·	98·64	1,106	25,055	27·38	...	...	...	9	0·01	16,756	18·31	31	0·03	396	0·43	226	0·25	17,418	19·03	...
	1892 ...					25,821	28·22	...	3,297	3·60	3	...	31,564	34·49	105	0·11	344	0·38	488	0·53	35,806	39·13	...
	Mean for 10 years 1883—1892 ...					24,053	27·79	...	794	0·92	93	0·11	16,590	19·17	150	0·17	374	0·43	351	0·41	18,351	21·21	...

N. B.—The total area of the collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan hill, which is 1,135 square miles. The area in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective tálukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.

66. In the Upper Sind Frontier during 1893 no deaths from cholera or small-pox were recorded. In 1892 there were 716 deaths or 4·10 per 1,000 of population from cholera. From small-pox there were no deaths recorded during the year 1892. The general death-rate from fevers for the district was 14·71 per 1,000 of population against 27·49 in 1892. The death-rate (23·61 per 1,000) from this cause in the town of Jacobabad was high.

Collectorate.	Registration Circles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Births. Number.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of Population for 1892.	Deaths. Cholera. Number.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox. Number.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Fevers. Number.	Fevers. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Injuries. Number.	Injuries. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Other Causes. Number.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	All Causes. Number.	All Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Ratio of deaths from all causes per 1,000 of Population for 1892.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Jacobabad R.C. ...	39,996	455·	87·90	91	1,138	28·45	24·78	...	...	...	...	500	12·50	1	0·03	16	0·40	9	0·23	526	13·15	39·48
	Thul ,, ...	44,856	821·	54·64	88	1,082	24·12	20·20	...	...	...	...	688	15·34	2	0·04	17	0·38	18	0·40	725	16·16	39·17
	Káshmore ,, ...	53,981	863·	62·55	54	1,149	21·29	17·71	...	...	...	...	704	13·04	5	0·09	15	0·28	3	0·06	727	13·47	26·04
	Shahdádpur ,, ...	27,378	724·	37·81	61	1,103	40·29	33·38	...	...	...	...	479	17·50	1	0·04	21	0·77	4	0·15	505	18·45	30·24
	Jacobabad T.C. ...	8,258	...	...	1	172	20·83	19·25	...	...	...	...	195	23·61	7	0·85	9	1·09	25	3·03	236	28·58	[illegible]
	1892 ...	174,469	2,963	60·94	295	6,444	26·62	...	...	...	...	...	2,566	14·71	16	0·09	78	0·45	59	0·34	2,719	[illegible]	
	1892 ...					3,926	22·50	...	716	4·10	...	...	4,797	27·49	22	0·13	33	0·19	68	0·39	[illegible]	[illegible]	32·30
	Mean for ten years 1883—1892 ...					3,117	23·37	...	145	1·08	11	0·08	1,922	14·32	27	0·20	35	0·26	61	0·45	2,201	16·39	...

N.B.—The area of the town of Jacobabad is included in the táluka of Jacobabad.

Death-rate in cantonments in British territory.

67. The following table shows the recorded death-rate from all causes in each of the seven cantonments in British territory during 1893, contrasted with the results of the preceding year:—

Cantonments.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.	
	1893.	1892.
Devláli	19·62	23·99
Málegaon	30·33	39·11
Ahmednagar	14·59	27·69
Poona	25·98	22·90
Kirkee	16·20	19·90
Belgaum	19·84	18·82
Ahmedabad	13·98	17·05

The recorded death-rate in 1893 was higher than in 1892 in the cantonments of Poona and Belgaum. In the remaining cantonments it was lower. In Málegaon the death-rate (30·33 per 1,000 of population), which was the highest amongst the cantonments in 1893, was due to the following causes :—

Fevers	4·26	per 1,000 of population.	
Injuries	0·80	do.	do.
Other causes	25·27	do.	do.
All causes ...	30·33		

No deaths from cholera, small-pox or dysentery and diarrhœa were recorded in the cantonment of Málegaon during the year.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

68. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1893 was 2,681 against 2,412 in 1892, the birth-rate being 24·62 per 1,000 of population against 22·15 in 1892. In the cantonments of Aden (municipal limits), Baroda, Mhow, Nasirabad and Neemuch the recorded birth-rates in 1893 were higher than 1892. In the cantonment of Rájkot the recorded birth-rates in 1893 was about the same as that of 1892. In the cantonments of Bhuj and Deesa, the birth-rates were lower than in 1892; and in the cantonment of Mehidpur no births were recorded during the year :—

Cantonments.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
	Birth-rate, 1893.	Birth-rate, 1892.
Aden (municipal limits)	15·07	14·47
Baroda	52·74	45·62
Bhuj	33·65	41·01
Deesa	43·77	44·01
Mehidpur	.....	.....
Mhow	13·64	7·80
Nasirabad	38·10	37·48
Neemuch	32·57	26·09
Rájkot	11·40	11·33

69. The total number of deaths in these cantonments during the year was 3,054, equal to a ratio of 28·05 per 1,000 of population against 3,900 or 35·81 in 1892. Only three deaths from cholera were recorded during the year and these occurred in the cantonment of Baroda. In 1892 there were 84 deaths recorded from this disease. From small-pox there were 2 deaths, and of these 1 was recorded in the cantonment of Aden (municipal limits) and 1 in Mhow. In 1892 there were 62 deaths recorded from this disease. The deaths from fevers

were 1,519 against 2,051 in 1892. The death-rates (26·32 and 22·83 per 1,000 of population) from fevers in the cantonments of Mehidpur and Deesa were high. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 131 deaths against 251 in 1892. Injuries caused 32 deaths against 24 in 1892, and the number from other causes amounted to 1,367 against 1,428 in 1892 :—

Cantonments.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Deaths.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden { Municipal limits	38,422	...	475·	579	15·07	...	1	552	53	15	527	1,148	...	0·03	14·37	1·38	0·39	13·72	29·88
Aden { Purely civil population of cantonments	162	·5·	37·72	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	6·17	0·17	...	12·35	24·69
Baroda	2,806	1·	2806·	148	52·74	3	...	44	3	1	63	114	1·07	...	15·70	1·06	0·35	22·45	40·63
Bhuj	951	1·04	914·42	32	33·65	...	...	3	1	...	16	20	...	...	3·15	1·05	...	16·83	21·03
Deesa	8,452	5·	1690·40	370	43·77	...	...	193	8	...	102	303	...	...	22·83	0·95	...	12·07	35·85
Mehidpur	76	2·	38·	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	26·32	...	...	...	26·32
Mhow	21,400	6·50	3,292·35	292	13·64	...	1	206	7	4	181	399	...	0·05	9·62	0·32	0·19	8·46	18·64
Nasirabad	19,396	8·00	2,424·50	739	38·10	...	...	279	47	10	318	654	...	...	14·38	2·42	0·52	16·40	33·72
Neemuch	15,291	4·52	3,382·96	498	32·57	...	...	233	8	2	146	389	...	...	15·23	0·52	0·13	9·55	25·43
Rájkot	1,942	Not given.		23	11·40	...	...	6	3	...	12	21	...	...	3·09	1·54	...	6·18	10·81
Total ...	108,898	33·06	3,293·95	2,681	24·62	3	2	1,519	131	32	1,367	3,054	0·03	0·02	13·95	1·20	0·30	12·55	28·05

* This is the area of the whole cantonment, military and civil. The civil population being mixed up with the military, it is impossible to give the population per square mile.

In Aden (municipal limits) the slight increase in the birth-rate in 1893 over that of 1892 is attributed by the Municipal officer to improved registration, but greater attention is still necessary.

In the cantonment of Mhow some improvement in the registration of births in 1893 has taken place. Strict attention should be paid to the registration of births as well as of deaths.

In Rájkot birth and death registration is apparently much behind hand, and more attention should be paid to this important subject.

The attention of the station authorities of Mhow and Rájkot should again be drawn to this important subject.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

Total mortality from Cholera.

70. Cholera caused 18,853 deaths during 1893 throughout the Presidency or 24,047 less than in the preceding year. The epidemic, as will be seen from the subjoined table, prevailed chiefly in the Surat, Khándesh, Sátára, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Kaira, Poona and Broach Collectorates, where 3,754 or 5·77, 2,308 or 1·58, 1,865 or 1·50, 1,753 or 2·33, 1,745 or 1·96, 1,584 or 1·81, 1,195 or 1·12 and 1,147 or 3·35 deaths per 1,000 of population respectively took place; whilst the minimum mortality occurred in the Karáchi, Thar and Párkar District, Kánara and Dhárwár Collectorates in which there were 1, 2, 5 and 94 deaths respectively registered.

Monthly mortality.

71. The following table shows the monthly distribution of these deaths from cholera in each affected collectorate as compared with 1892 and the decennial mean :—

Months.	Mean for 10 years 1883—1892.		1892.		1893.		Deaths by Collectorates during 1893.							
	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Khándesh.	Násik.	Thána.	Bombay City.	Kolába.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholápur.
January ...	354	0·02	666	0·04	84	0·00	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	39
February ...	256	0·02	1,008	0·05	48	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	529	0·03	1,672	0·09	256	0·02	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
April ...	1,159	0·06	3,078	0·16	3,270	0·17	81	...	143	23	...	...	1	...
May ...	3,072	0·16	6,050	0·32	3,607	0·19	409	288	32	23	3	...	11	...
June ...	5,203	0·28	8,089	0·43	1,742	0·09	305	251	...	9	6	47	7	...
July ...	6,461	0·34	14,694	0·78	1,816	0·10	422	237	15	11	...	454	119	453
August ...	3,889	0·21	5,238	0·28	5,104	0·27	949	146	57	31	133	981	762	911
September ...	1,692	0·09	1,562	0.08	1,661	0·09	121	6	60	35	75	183	261	227
October ...	1,147	0·06	436	0·02	841	0·04	18	...	32	6	52	41	29	104
November ...	587	0·03	215	0·01	365	0·02	1	...	7	1	16	39	5	12
December ...	396	0·02	192	0·01	59	0·00	2	...	13	...	1	...	...	7
Total ...	24,775	1·32	42,900	2·28	18,853	1·00	2,308	928	359	146	286	1,745	1,195	1,753

Months.	Deaths by Collectorates during 1893—*continued*.												
	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Belgaum.	Dhárwár.	Bijápur.	Kánara.	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahális.	Ahmedabad.	Karáchi.	Thar and Párkar.
January ...	16	7	11	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	..
February ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	7	28	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	161	76	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	...	...	2	..	...	...	2,551	355	86	12	13	1	2
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	400	1,177	312	191	...	...
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	204	294	79	372	...	...
July ...	78	...	7	...	...	1	14	3	...	...	2	...	...
August ...	734	4	150	12	93	4	29	74	27	...	7	...	...
September ...	551	23	36	53	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	385	23	78	24	11	...	12	...	...	...	26	...	...
November ...	90	112	1	5	42	...	29	...	...	...	5	...	...
December ...	11	14	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	1,865	196	301	94	163	5	3,754	1,147	1,584	403	618	1	2

In December 1892, deaths from cholera were reported from eleven collectorates including Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Broach. In these three collectorates only the disease continued in January of the present year, and 84 deaths were reported. In February the disease prevailed in three collectorates, causing 48 deaths, the monthly minimum for the year, and disappeared from three collectorates, namely, Sholápur, Sátára and Belgaum. In March 256 deaths from cholera were returned from four collectorates. In April the disease increased and caused 3,270 deaths in twelve collectorates. In May it assumed a still

greater intensity and caused 3,607 deaths, of which 2,650 occurred in four collectorates, namely, Surat, Broach, Kaira and Panch Mahâls. In June and July a fall took place and 1,742 and 1,816 deaths were reported respectively, but in August the disease assumed an epidemic form, as the mortality rose to 5,104, the maximum for the year, and was present more or less in 18 zillas. There was a decrease in the month of September, 1,661 deaths having been reported. In October and November it rapidly subsided as there were only 841 deaths in the former and 365 in the latter month. In December the disease abated considerably but lingered in nine collectorates and caused 59 deaths. Hyderabad, Shikârpur and Upper Sind Frontier were free from cholera throughout the year.

72. The following table shows the mortality from cholera by seasons; it will be seen that 10,323 deaths out of 18,853 were recorded in the rainy season of 122 days :—

Mortality by Seasons.

Years.	Cold Season (121 days).				Hot and Dry (61 days).		Rainy Season (122 days).				Hot and Damp (61 days).		Total deaths from Cholera.
	December (31).	January (31).	February (28).	March (31).	April (30).	May (31).	June (30).	July (31).	August (31).	September (30).	October (31).	November (30).	
1892	192	666	1,008	1,672	3,078	6,050	8,089	14,694	5,238	1,562	436	215	42,900
1893	59	84	48	256	3,270	3,607	1,742	1,816	5,104	1,661	841	365	18,853

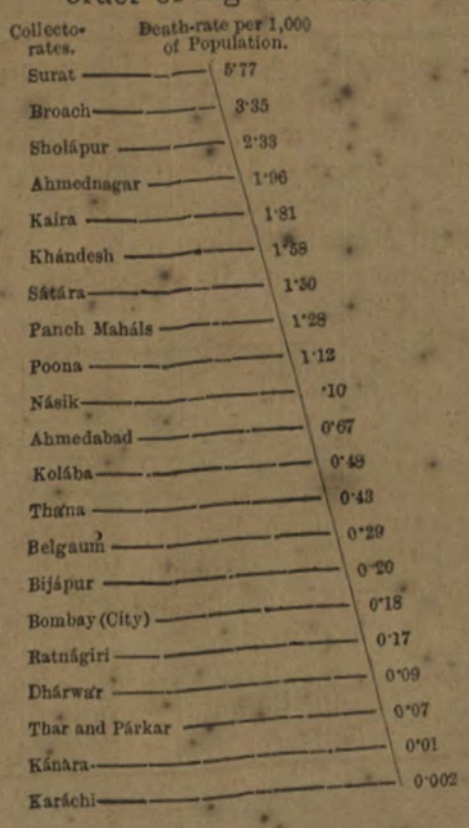
73. The total number of deaths from cholera in each of the 20 years ending 1893 is given in the following table :—

Mortality for 20 years from 1874 to 1893 inclusive.

1874	37	1881	16,694	1888	36,500
1875	47,555	1882	7,904	1889	32,431
1876	32,117	1883	37,954	1890	3,259
1877	57,252	1884	13,804	1891	17,850
1878	46,743	1885	37,287	1892	42,900
1879	6,937	1886	167	1893	18,853
1880	684	1887	25,711		

74. The following diagram exhibits the death-rate from cholera per 1,000 of population in the affected collectorates arranged in order of highest death-rate :—

Death-rates by Collectorates.



From the above diagram it will be seen that the death-rate attained the high ratios of 5·77, 3·35 and 2·33 per 1,000 of population in the Surat, Broach and Sholápur Collectorates. In Ahmednagar, Kaira, Khándesh, Sátára, Panch Maháls, Poona and Násik Collectorates the ratios were 1·96, 1·81, 1·58, 1·50, 1·28, 1·12 and 1·10, respectively. The epidemic although widely prevalent did not show any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency.

Mortality in rural circles.

75. The details for each affected táluka in the different districts are given in the statement appended to the cholera map, but a few may be selected here to show how the results compare with those of other tálukas. Out of 222 rural circles or tálukas, 131 were more or less affected by cholera during the year. The table given below shows in order of highest death-rate the rural circles—22 in all—in which the death-rates from cholera exceeded 3 per 1,000 of population; the disease chiefly prevailed in 7 tálukas of the Surat Collectorate, 4 of the Khándesh Collectorate, 3 in each of the Broach and Ahmednagar Collectorates, 2 in each of the Sholápur and Sátára Collectorates and 1 in the Násik Collectorate. At the head of the circles is Bárdoli Táluka in the Surat Collectorate, where the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population was 11·23 :—

Number in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Bárdoli ... R.C.	Surat	84,111	945	11·23
2	Jalálpor ... „	„	78,648	651	8·27
3	Pimpalner ... „	Khándesh	59,192	456	7·70
4	Mándvi ... „	Surat	53,937	334	6·19
5	A'mod ... „	Broach	38,545	236	6·12
6	Báglan ... „	Násik	65,647	401	6·10
7	Chorási ... „	Surat	50,456	307	6·08
8	Chikhli ... „	„	61,315	355	5·79
9	Hánsot ... „	Broach	26,419	143	5·41
10	Mán ... „	Sátára	62,857	338	5·37
11	Nagar ... „	Ahmednagar ...	82,598	425	5·14
12	Vágra ... „	Broach	36,939	177	4·79
13	Navápur ... „	Khándesh	30,627	143	4·86
14	Olpád ... „	Surat	66,660	259	3·68
15	Koregaon ... „	Sátára	92,249	336	3·64
16	Sháháda ... „	Khándesh	64,733	232	3·58
17	Karmála ... „	Sholápur	93,352	318	3·40
18	Karjat ... „	Ahmednagar ...	48,828	164	3·35
19	Mádha ... „	Sholápur	92,658	307	3·31
20	Nandurbár ... „	Khándesh	67,565	219	3·24
21	Jámkhed ... „	Ahmednagar ...	76,208	243	3·18
22	Bulsár ... „	Surat	73,110	232	3·17

Mortality in Towns.

76. Out of 56 town circles 36 were affected during the year. The details of these towns are shown in the statement appended to the cholera map, but the following table gives those towns in which the death-rate exceeded 3 per 1,000. Of these, two are in each of the Surat and Broach Collectorates and 1 in each of the Khándesh, Sholápur, Kaira and Panch Maháls Collectorates. Pandharpur Town in the Sholápur Collectorate heads the number, its death-rate per 1,000 of population having been 14·08 :—

Number.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population.	Number of Cholera deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Pandharpur ... T. C.	Sholápur ...	19,953	281	14·08
2	Dohad ... ... „	Panch Maháls ...	12,935	170	13·14
3	Kaira ... ... „	Kaira	10,101	85	8·41
4	Surat ... ... „	Surat	1,08,631	543	4·99
5	Bulsár ... ... „	„	14,714	57	3·87
6	Chopda ... ... „	Khándesh ...	15,655	59	3·76
7	Jambusar ... „	Broach	12,070	40	3·31
8	Broach ... ... „	„	40,137	132	3·28

77. Out of 7 Cantonments in the Presidency 3 were affected during the year under notice, namely Poona, Kirkee and Belgaum. The details are given in the statement appended to the cholera map.

Cholera in Cantonments.

78. Out of the 25,143 villages in the Presidency 1,582 or 6·29 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage took place in the Surat Collectorate, where out of the 795 total villages 266 or 33·46 per cent. were affected. In Khándesh, out of 2,824 total villages, the disease appeared in 224 or 7·93 per cent. In the Broach, Sholápur, Kaira, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Poona Collectorates the percentages were respectively 24·32, 19·07, 18·65, 12·58, 11·38 and 9·60; whilst in the remaining 11 collectorates the percentages were below 6. The following table shows the percentages of affected villages to total villages in each collectorate :—

Villages affected by cholera.

Collectorates.	Total Villages.	Villages affected by Cholera.	Percentages of affected villages to total villages.
Khándesh	2,824	224	7·93
Násik	1,643	96	5·84
Thána	1,889	38	2·01
Kolába	1,198	26	2·17
Ahmednagar	1,345	153	11·38
Poona	1,187	114	9·60
Sholápur	713	136	19·07
Sátára	1,343	169	12·58
Ratnágiri...	1,308	11	0·84
Belgaum	1,072	27	2·52
Dhárwár	1,299	11	0·85
Bijápur	1,110	20	1·80
Kánara	1,183	3	0·25
Surat	795	266	33·46
Broach	403	98	24·32
Kaira	579	108	18·65
Panch Maháls	654	31	4·74
Ahmedabad	852	50	5·87
Thar and Párkar	211	1	0·47
Total ...	21,608	1,582	6·29

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns, and those in which it first invaded villages.

79. The table given below shows the collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and those in which it first invaded villages. In one out of the 21 affected, Belgaum Collectorate, cholera continued from the preceding year :—

Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Towns.			Collectorates in which Cholera first appeared in Villages.		
Collectorates.	Towns.	Date of first appearance.	Collectorates.	Villages.	Date of first appearance.
Bombay ...	Bombay City ...	4th Jan. 1893.	Khándesh ...	Waskhedi ...	12th April 1893.
Dhárwár ...	Gadag T. C. ...	27th Aug. ,,	Násik ...	Antápur ...	6th May ,,
Ahmedabad...	Ahmedabad. ,,	4th April ,,	Thána ...	Dabhon ...	12th April ,,
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ,, ...	15th ,, ,,	Kolába ...	Warsoti ...	29th May ,,
			Ahmednagar ...	Kokamthan .	11th June ,,
			Poona ...	Malian C. L.	21st April ,,
			Sholápur ...	Chári ...	3rd January ,,
			Sátára ...	Sawálj ...	6th ,, ,,
			Ratnágiri ...	Kalbádevi ...	1st ,, ,,
			Bijápur ...	Agárkhed ...	1st August ,,
			Kánara ...	Kanigeri ...	28th July ,,
			Surat ...	Kothimadi ...	12th Feb. ,,
			Broach ...	Jadeshar ...	5th Feb. ,,
			Kaira ...	Vanthvoli ...	3rd April ,,
			Panch Maháls .	Hálol ...	9th ,, ,,
			Thar and Párkar.	Diplo ...	21st ,, ,,

Attacks and deaths.

80. The following table represents the number of attacks and deaths and the percentages of deaths to attacks in each collectorate, the mean percentage being 52·50. Very high percentages were noticed in the Thána (68·38), Kolába (64·13), Belgaum (60·81), Surat (57·55) and Broach (57·04) Collectorates, and also in the City of Bombay (76·04). In 6 other collectorates, namely Ahmednagar, Ratnágiri, Bijápur, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad, the percentages were above the mean; whilst in the remaining 9 collectorates they were below it :—

Collectorates.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Percentages of deaths to attacks.
Khándesh	4,867	2,308	47·42
Násik	1,967	928	47·18
Thána	525	359	68·38
Bombay (City)	192	146	76·04
Kolába	446	286	64·13
Ahmednagar	3,314	1,745	52·69
Poona	2,296	1,195	52·05
Sholápur	3,488	1,753	50·26
Sátára	4,126	1,865	45·20
Ratnágiri	362	196	54·14
Belgaum	495	301	60·81
Dhárwár	188	94	50·00
Bijápur	306	163	53·27
Kánara	11	5	45·45
Surat	6,523	3,754	57·55
Broach	2,011	1,147	57·04
Kaira	2,909	1,584	54·45
Panch Maháls	763	403	52·82
Ahmedabad	1,116	618	55·38
Karáchi	1	1	.....
Thar and Párkar	2	2	.....
Total ...	35,908	18,853	52·50 Mean.

Statement appended to Cholera map.

81. The statement appended to the cholera map contains the name of each district affected, the name and number of each circle, its population, the dates of first and last case, the total cholera deaths, their ratios per 10,000 of population, the period of maximum intensity, the number of villages in each circle and the number affected and free from the disease :—

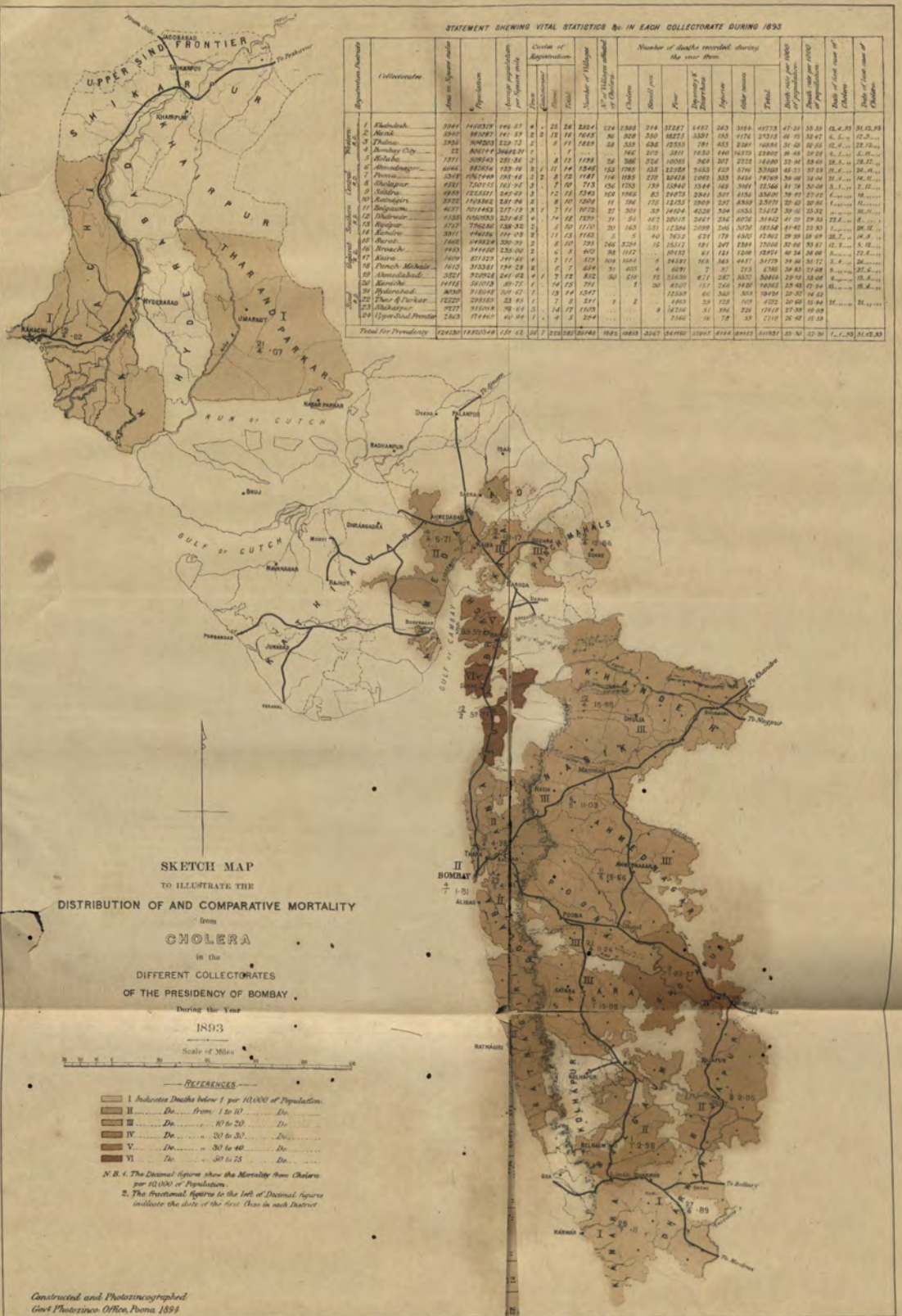
Statement appended to Cholera Map, illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of maximum intensity of the disease.			Number of those	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Khándesh ...	1	Pimpalner R. C. ...	59,192	12th April 1893	20th July 1893	456	77·04	May 1893	June 1893	153	32	121
	2	Nawapur „ ...	30,627	18th „ „	7th Aug. „	143	46·69	April „	May „	82	12	70
	3	Dhulia „ ...	76,257	25th May „	4th Sep. „	104	13·64	June „	June „	154	13	141
	4	Erandol „ ...	105,806	25th June „	10th „ „	143	13·52	July „	August „	194	22	172
	5	Párola „ ...	39,753	12th „ „	28th Aug. „	76	19·12	„ „	„ „	62	5	57
	6	Sindkheda „ ...	73,379	15th „ „	27th „ „	153	20·85	„ „	„ „	140	15	125
	7	Amalner „ ...	70,088	29th „ „	29th „ „	83	11·84	„ „	„ „	166	11	155
	8	Shahada „ ...	64,733	13th „ „	30th Sep. „	232	35·84	„ „	„ „	155	33	122
	9	Nandurbar „ ...	67,565	6th „ „	25th Aug. „	219	32·41	August „	„ „	197	17	180
	10	Shirpur „ ...	56,012	14th „ „	27th „ „	114	20·35	July „	„ „	100	10	90
	11	Taloda „ ...	82,910	7th July „	10th „ „	9	1·09	August „	„ „	394	2	392
	12	Chalisgaon „ ...	74,869	28th „ „	2nd Nov. „	23	3·08	„ „	„ „	128	4	124
	13	Pachora „ ...	73,532	15th „ „	31st Dec. „	161	21·89	„ „	„ „	126	13	113
	14	Sawda „ ...	80,326	30th „ „	31st July „	1	0·12	July „	July „	82	1	81
	15	Bhusawal „ ...	77,911	29th „ „	25th Sep. „	33	4·23	August „	August „	107	6	101
	16	Chopda „ ...	57,164	30th „ „	23rd „ „	141	24·67	„ „	„ „	93	11	82
	17	Bhadgaon „ ...	41,730	5th Aug. „	5th „ „	15	3·59	„ „	„ „	66	3	63
	18	Jalgaon „ ...	72,507	1st „ „	6th „ „	62	8·55	„ „	„ „	90	9	81
	19	Jamner „ ...	87,230	1st „ „	18th Oct. „	21	2·41	„ „	„ „	156	4	152
	20	Yawal „ ...	44,767	9th Sep. „	11th Sep. „	5	1·12	September „	September „	54	1	53
	21	Dhulia T. C. ...	21,871	4th June „	20th Aug. „	55	25·15	June „	June „	...	...	...
	22	Chopda „ ...	15,655	26th July „	14th Sep. „	59	37·69	August „	August „	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of maximum intensity of the disease			Number of those	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Násik	23	Baglan R. C.	65,647	6th May 1893	14th Aug. 1893	401	61·08	May 1893	June 1893	155	36	119
	24	Málegaon ,,	82,469	17th ,, ,,	24th July ,,	146	17·70	,, ,,	,, ,,	145	14	131
	25	Chandor ,,	51,476	24th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,	40	7·77	,, ,,	,, ,,	105	10	95
	26	Kalwan ,,	58,964	26th ,, ,,	24th Aug. ,,	4	0·70	August ,,	August ,,	182	3	179
	27	Nandgaon ,,	33,583	21st June ,,	15th July ,,	29	8·64	July ,,	July ,,	88	2	86
	28	Násik ,,	74,436	28th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	3	0·40	June ,,	June ,,	133	1	132
	29	Niphad ,,	92,363	14th ,, ,,	23rd Aug. ,,	43	4·66	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	7	114
	30	Yeola ,,	46,945	12th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,	100	21·30	July ,,	July ,,	119	10	109
	31	Sinnar ,,	73,137	21st July ,,	13th Sep. ,,	109	14·90	August ,,	August ,,	100	12	88
	32	Igatpuri ,,	69,072	6th Sep. ,,	7th ,, ,,	2	0·29	September ,,	September ,,	128	1	127
	33	Násik T. C.	24,406	31st July ,,	20th Aug. ,,	13	5·33	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
	34	Yeola ,,	18,861	20th ,, ,,	9th ,, ,,	38	2·01	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
Thána	35	Máhim R. C.	85,832	17th April 1893	7th May 1893	10	1·17	April 1893	April 1893	183	3	180
	36	Dáhánu ,,	134,388	12th ,, ,,	1st Oct. ,,	185	13·77	,, ,,	,, ,,	212	19	193
	37	Kalyán ,,	67,497	13th Aug. ,,	23nd Dec. ,,	40	5·93	August ,,	August ,,	224	5	219
	38	Murbad ,,	65,640	26th ,, ,,	10th Oct. ,,	58	8·84	,, ,,	September ,,	170	5	165
	39	Sálsette ,,	108,664	5th ,, ,,	18th Sep. ,,	35	3·22	,, ,,	August ,,	122	5	117
	40	Bhiwndi ,,	87,444	5th Oct. ,,	13th Oct. ,,	20	2·29	October ,,	October ,,	195	1	194
	41	Kalyán T. C.	12,608	.....	.....	1	0·79	.....	.....	...	...	...
	42	Thána ,,	17,455	15th Aug. ,,	10th Sep. ,,	10	5·73	September ,,	September ,,	...	...	...
Bombay (City)	43	Bombay (City)	80,644	4th Jan. 1893	5th Nov. 1893	146	18·10	August 1893	Sep. 1893	...	...	...
Kolába	44	Alibág R. C.	72,235	29th May 1893	6th Nov. 1893	65	9·	October 1893	October 1893	175	5	170
	45	Panvel ,,	97,415	14th Aug. ,,	30th Oct. ,,	114	11·70	August ,,	August ,,	220	6	214
	46	Pen ,,	51,817	29th ,, ,,	31st Aug. ,,	4	0·77	,, ,,	,, ,,	129	1	128
	47	Nagothana ,,	22,691	20th ,, ,,	8th Sep. ,,	21	9·25	,, ,,	,, ,,	72	2	70
	48	Roha ,,	46,063	11th ,, ,,	21st Oct. ,,	53	11·51	,, ,,	September ,,	131	8	123
	49	Mángaon ,,	83,837	14th ,, ,,	28th Dec. ,,	23	2·74	November ,,	November ,,	225	3	222
	50	Karjat ,,	85,236	21st Sep. ,,	23rd Sep. ,,	4	4·69	September ,,	September ,,	265	1	264
	51	Alibág T. C.	5,886	29th ,, ,,	6th Oct. ,,	2	3·40	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Ahmednagar.	52	Kopargaon R. C.	89,337	11th June 1893	26th Aug. 1893	158	17·69	June 1893	July 1893	122	20	102
	53	Nevasa ,,	88,145	12th July ,,	5th Oct. ,,	130	14·75	August ,,	August ,,	146	19	127
	54	Shrigonda ,,	66,657	19th ,, ,,	17th Nov. ,,	198	29·70	,, ,,	,, ,,	85	15	70
	55	Karjat ,,	48,828	5th ,, ,,	20th Sep. ,,	164	33·59	July ,,	July ,,	80	13	67
	56	Jámkhed ,,	76,208	15th ,, ,,	14th Oct. ,,	243	31·89	August ,,	August ,,	77	15	62
	57	Shevgaon ,,	100,373	14th ,, ,,	24th Nov. ,,	130	12·95	September ,,	September ,,	181	18	163
	58	Nagar ,,	87,598	17th ,, ,,	18th Oct. ,,	425	51·45	July ,,	August ,,	116	28	88
	59	Sangamner ,,	73,199	12th ,, ,,	3rd Aug. ,,	15	2·05	,, ,,	July ,,	152	4	148
	60	Párner ,,	78,971	5th Aug. ,,	15th Sep. ,,	193	24·44	August ,,	August ,,	117	13	104
	61	Ráhuri ,,	64,844	1st ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,	32	4·93	,, ,,	,, ,,	114	8	106
	62	Nagar T. C.	36,031	24th July ,,	28th Aug. ,,	38	10·55	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	63	Sangamner ,,	9,733	10th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	19	19·52	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
Poona	64	Haveli R. C.	171,950	21st April 1893	8th Oct. 1893	350	20·35	August 1893	Sep. 1893	236	37	199
	65	Bhimthadi ,,	140,203	28th June ,,	14th Nov. ,,	240	17·12	,, ,,	,, ,,	130	29	101
	66	Khed ,,	162,389	28th July ,,	10th Sep. ,,	70	4·31	,, ,,	August ,,	244	7	237
	67	Indápur ,,	70,946	9th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	91	12·83	,, ,,	,, ,,	87	11	76
	68	Junnar ,,	103,857	10th Aug. ,,	10th Oct. ,,	31	2·98	September ,,	September ,,	152	5	147
	69	Sirur ,,	85,202	,, ,, ,,	19th Sep. ,,	47	5·52	August ,,	August ,,	80	3	77
	70	Parandhar ,,	88,976	9th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,	110	16·86	,, ,,	September ,,	93	11	82
	71	Máwal ,,	66,481	1st ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	64	9·64	,, ,,	August ,,	165	11	154
	72	Poona T. C.	118,657	7th May ,,	27th ,, ,,	138	11·63	July ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	73	Poona Clt.	31,134	31st July ,,	23rd ,, ,,	6	1·92	August ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	74	Kirkee ,,	9,749	17th Aug ,,	9th ,, ,,	8	8·21	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Sholápur	75	Bársi R. C.	119,753	3rd Jan. 1893	1st Nov. 1893	170	14·20	August 1893	August 1893	122	18	104
	76	Mádha ,,	92,658	25th July ,,	24th Oct. ,,	307	33·13	July ,,	,, ,,	89	27	62
	77	Karmála ,,	93,352	1st ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	318	34·04	,, ,,	,, ,,	123	28	95
	78	Pandharpur ,,	71,307	28th ,, ,,	20th Aug. ,,	78	10·94	August ,,	,, ,,	85	7	78
	79	Sangola ,,	78,420	27th ,, ,,	2nd Dec. ,,	180	22·95	,, ,,	September ,,	76	19	57
	80	Málsiras ,,	74,038	28th ,, ,,	25th Oct. ,,	148	19·99	,, ,,	,, ,,	69	14	55
	81	Sholápur ,,	118,658	1st Aug. ,,	2nd Dec. ,,	190	16·01	,, ,,	October ,,	149	23	126
	82	Pandharpur T. C.	19,953	24th July ,,	26th Aug. ,,	281	140·83	July ,,	July ,,	...	...	...
	83	Sholápur ,,	61,564	,, ,, ,,	25th Nov. ,,	81	13·16	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
Sátára	84	Tasgaon R. C.	93,185	6th Jan. 1893	10th Dec. 1893	269	28·87	August 1893	Sep. 1893	49	18	31
	85	Sátára ,,	107,330	22nd July ,,	24th Oct. ,,	123	11·46	,, ,,	August ,,	147	18	129
	86	Wái ,,	85,731	,, ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	67	7·82	September ,,	October ,,	124	15	109
	87	Karad ,,	148,783	29th ,, ,,	14th Sep. ,,	75	5·04	July ,,	July ,,	103	11	92
	88	Kánápur ,,	95,930	27th ,, ,,	16th Nov. ,,	271	28·25	,, ,,	August ,,	91	30	61
	89	Man ,,	62,857	23th ,, ,,	9th ,, ,,	338	53·77	September ,,	October ,,	78	20	58
	90	Koregaon ,,	92,249	16th ,, ,,	23rd Oct. ,,	336	36·42	August ,,	September ,,	74	28	46
	91	Walwa ,,	102,252	12th Aug. ,,	11th Nov. ,,	76	3·95	September ,,	October ,,	137	8	129
	92	Khatáv ,,	95,217	1st ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,	231	24·58	August ,,	,, ,,	85	17	68
	93	Patan ,,	131,034	4th ,, ,,	31st Oct. ,,	48	3·66	,, ,,	August ,,	202	4	198
	94	Sátára T. C.	25,748	24th July ,,	13th ,, ,,	23	10·87	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	95	Ratnágiri R. C.	122,536	1st Jan. 1893	1st Jan. 1893	...	...	.....	.....	148	1	145
	96	Málvan ,,	121,718	,, ,, ,,	10th Dec. ,,	106	8·71	October ,,	November ,,	68	1	67
	97	Deogad ,,	128,695	8th Feb. ,,	23rd Feb. ,,	13	1·01	February ,,	February ,,	121	3	118
	98	Chiplun ,,	185,340	13th Aug. ,,	13th Oct. ,,	32	1·73	September ,,	September ,,	210	3	207
	99	Dápoli ,,	154,988	23th Oct. ,,	23nd Nov. ,,	7	0·45	November ,,	November ,,	244	2	242
	100	Khed ,,	100,550	11th Nov. ,,	11th Dec. ,,	39	3·78	,, ,,	,, ,,	146	1	145
Belgaum	101	Chikodi R. C.	205,303	18th Jan. 1893	13th Sep. 1893	19	0·64	Sep. 1893	Sep. 1893	211	4	207
	102	Parasgad ,,	110,582	11th ,, ,,	14th Jan. ,,	2	0·18	January ,,	January ,,	125	1	124
	103	Belgaum ,,	106,308	10th Mar. ,,	24th Oct. ,,	82	7·71	August ,,	August 1893	200	6	194
	104	Sampgaon ,,	132,631	17th April ,,	10th Sep. ,,	15	1·13	,, ,,	,, ,,	122	4	118
	105	Khánápur ,,	85,577	21st Aug. ,,	24th ,, ,,	9	1·05	,, ,,	,, ,,	217	2	215
	106	Athni ,,	113,021	1st ,, ,,	10th Nov. ,,	129	11·40	,, ,,	October ,,	84	10	74
	107	Athni T. C.	10,416	25th Sep. ,,	19th Oct. ,,	4	3·84	September ,,	September ,,	...	...	...
	108	Gokák ,,	12,106	1st Jan. ,,	4th Jan. ,,	4	3·30	January ,,	January ,,	...	...	...
	109	Belgaum ,,	28,312	26th July ,,	13th Sep. ,,	36	12·70	August ,,	August ,,	...	...	...
	110	Belgaum Clt.	10,733	9th Sep. ,,	9th ,, ,,	1	0·93	September ,,	September ,,	...	...	...
Dhárwár	111	Gadag R. C.	65,584	3rd Sep. 1893	2nd Nov. 1893	23	3·51	Sep. 1893	October 1893	57	5	52
	112	Navalgund ,,	76,538	,, ,, ,,	19th Sep. ,,	9	1·18	,, ,,	September ,,	57	2	55
	113	Ron ,,	92,365	19th Oct. ,,	8th Nov. ,,	9	0·97	October ,,	October ,,	86	4	82
	114	Gadag T. C.	23,821	27th Aug. ,,	31st Oct. ,,	53	23·25	September ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Bijápur	115	Bijápur R. C.	87,026	3rd Aug. 1893	30th Oct. 1893	35	4·02	August 1893	Sep. 1893	92	7	85
	116	Indi ,,	92,472	1st ,, ,,	27th Nov. ,,	113	12·22	,, ,,	August ,,	120	11	109
	117	Bágevádi ,,	102,426	8th Nov. ,,	3rd Dec. ,,	14	1·37	November ,,	November ,,	120	1	119
	118	Sindgi ,,	93,618	28th Dec. ,,	28th ,, ,,	1	0·11	December ,,	December ,,	144	1	143

STATEMENT SHEWING VITAL STATISTICS &c IN EACH COLLECTORATE DURING 1893

Registration Districts		Collectorate	Area in Square miles	Population	Average population per Square mile	Centres of Registration: Town	Village	Total	Number of Villages	Nº of Villages infected with Cholera	Number of deaths recorded during the year from: Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Dysentery & Diarrhoea	Injuries	Other causes	Total	Death rate per 1000 of population	Death rate per 1000 of population	Date of first case of Cholera	Date of last case of Cholera
Northern Division Gujarat Districts	1	Khandesh	10441	1440319	146·85	6	23	29	2324	124	2308	244	372.87	6487	243	3084	44778	47·34	35·39	13.4.93	31.12.93
	2	Nasik	5940	980087	141·59	2	2	13	16	1645	96	908	560	18275	3597	185	4176	27315	44·15	32·47	6.5.93	12.9.93
	3	Thana	3956	1042203	229·73	2		8	11	1889	58	333	686	12333	781	453	2381	16884	31·50	32·55	12.9.93	23.12.93
	4	Bombay City	22	806149	36642·91	1		1	1			142	272	3811	1650	446	14573	23444	34·48	34·26	6.5.93	6.11.93
	5	Kolaba	1811	308543	231·36	2		8	11	1198	56	386	254	10085	969	207	2722	14680	33·41	33·60	28.5.93	28.10.93
Central Division Deccan Districts	6	Ahmednagar	6066	882656	133·16	2	11	14	1346	153	1785	135	22984	2455	123	5796	33603	45·51	37·38	31.5.93	24.11.93
	7	Poona	5348	1076449	193·48	2	2	8	12	1187	114	1185	270	30428	2042	333	5426	29769	36·48	34·04	31.5.93	14.11.93
	8	Sholapur	4851	730955	150·65	3		7	10	713	136	1753	139	15940	1349	169	3169	22366	31·78	30·68	3.5.93	2.11.93
	9	Satara	4959	1225511	245·69	3		12	15	1343	169	1965	83	24075	2341	301	4156	33601	28·99	27·42	6.5.93	18.11.93
Southern Division Konkan Districts	10	Ratnagiri	3972	1103382	277·76	2		8	10	1202	11	196	175	12135	1909	297	8569	23071	20·62	20·86	1.6.93	11.10.93
	11	Belgaum	4631	1014483	219·19	3	7	11	21	1972	27	301	39	14604	4028	304	6835	26212	39·16	25·82	20.6.93	16.11.93
	12	Dharwar	4335	1050083	221·65	4		14	18	1329	19	54	463	20015	2461	256	4078	31442	41·20	29·93	22.6.93	8.12.93
	13	Kaladgi	6727	1796286	138·32	2		5	10	1110	20	165	351	12384	2099	246	5020	18156	41·42	23·93	1.6.93	28.12.93
	14	Kanara	3911	496156	119·05	2		11	13	1163	5	5	40	7632	621	179	6305	12802	29·39	28·69	28.7.93	16.8.93
Central Division Deccan Districts	15	Surat	1668	494824	296·59	2		8	10	725	266	3284		15512	181	247	3384	23006	37·84	33·67	12.9.93	5.12.93
	16	Broach	1483	344650	235·00	2		6	8	440	98	1117		10182	61	131	1248	12804	40·34	36·98	8.9.93	22.11.93
	17	Kaira	1609	871527	541·65	4		7	11	579	109	1661	4	24597	168	345	4457	31179	39·56	35·72	5.9.93	26.12.93
	18	Panch Mahals	1613	513281	194·28	2		5	7	659	31	405	4	6091	7	97	215	6785	39·83	27·68	9.9.93	27.6.93
	19	Ahmedabad	3521	920928	261·62	4	1	7	12	852	60	619	52	25630	871	287	5537	30656	29·10	33·08	4.9.93	15.8.93
	20	Kaira	1415	561013	401·75	1		14	15	791		1	20	8307	151	246	1420	10065	23·43	17·94	15.9.93	15.8.93
	21	Hyderabad	3030	918048	309·67	7		13	14	1347				12569	65	360	308	13402	20·37	14·62		
	22	Thar & Parkar	12221	298165	23·63	1		7	8	211	1	2		6863	59	153	109	7332	26·60	16·84	21.9.93	31.12.93
	23	Shikarpur	7577	915018	98·64	3		14	17	1403			8	16356	51	596	226	17241	27·38	19·68		
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	2863	174462	60·94	1		4	5	294				2166	16	78	59	2319	26·62	15·59		
Total for Presidency			124430	18920548	151·62	56	7	253	316	20140	1695	19853	2347	341150	33965	6144	89115	511831	33·30	27·30	1.5.93	31.12.93



SKETCH MAP

TO ILLUSTRATE THE

DISTRIBUTION OF AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY

from

CHOLERA

in the

DIFFERENT COLLECTORATES

OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

During the Year

1893

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

REFERENCES.

I. Indicates Deaths below 1 per 10,000 of Population.
II. ..... Do. ..... from 1 to 10 ..... Do.
III. ..... Do. ..... " 10 to 20 ..... Do.
IV. ..... Do. ..... " 20 to 30 ..... Do.
V. ..... Do. ..... " 30 to 40 ..... Do.
VI. ..... Do. ..... " 50 to 75 ..... Do.

N.B. 1. The Decimal figures show the Mortality from Cholera per 10,000 of Population.

2. The Fractional figures to the left of Decimal figures indicate the date of the first Case in each District.

Constructed and Photozincographed
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona. 1894

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	
								Period of maximum intensity of the disease			Number of	
Collectorate.	Number of Circle.	Name of Circle.	Population.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Ratio per 10,000.	From	To	Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of those Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
Kánara	119	Yellápur R. C.	18,234	28th July 1893	9th Aug. 1893	4	2·19	August 1893	August 1893	78	2	76
	120	Ankola ,,	36,937	12th Aug. ,,	16th ,, ,,	1	0·27	,, ,,	,, ,,	90	1	89
	121	Chorási R. C.	50,456	25th Feb. 1893	16th Sep. 1893	307	60·85	April 1893	May 1893	66	26	40
	122	Jaláipur ,,	78,648	12th ,, ,,	23rd June ,,	651	82·77	,, ,,	,, ,,	91	44	47
	123	Olpad ,,	66,060	28th Mar. ,,	13th July ,,	259	39·35	,, ,,	,, ,,	133	40	90
	124	Chikhli ,,	61,715	18th ,, ,,	19th June ,,	355	57·90	,, ,,	,, ,,	66	31	35
	125	Mándri ,,	53,937	2nd April ,,	15th Aug. ,,	334	61·92	,, ,,	,, ,,	136	26	110
	126	Bardoli ,,	84,111	1st ,, ,,	7th June ,,	946	112·35	,, ,,	,, ,,	126	62	64
	127	Bulsár ,,	72,110	3rd ,, ,,	11th Nov. ,,	237	31·73	,, ,,	,, ,,	95	27	68
	128	Párdi ,,	58,242	10th ,, ,,	5th Dec. ,,	71	12·19	,, ,,	,, ,,	82	10	72
	129	Surat T. C.	108,631	3rd Mar. ,,	29th Aug. ,,	542	49·93	March ,,	April ,,	...	...	...
	130	Bulsár ,,	14,714	6th April ,,	23rd June ,,	57	38·74	April ,,	May ,,	...	...	...
	131	Broach R. C.	72,737	5th Feb. 1893	21st June 1893	157	21·58	April 1893	May 1893	105	26	79
	132	Wagra ,,	36,939	12th Mar. ,,	28th ,, ,,	177	47·92	May ,,	June ,,	65	19	46
	133	Amod ,,	38,545	14th ,, ,,	12th July ,,	236	61·23	April ,,	May ,,	50	17	33
	134	Ankleshwar ,,	44,279	20th ,, ,,	19th Aug. ,,	57	12·87	May ,,	,, ,,	55	5	50
	135	Jambusar ,,	70,324	10th April ,,	17th ,, ,,	205	29·15	April ,,	,, ,,	81	22	59
	136	Hánsot ,,	26,419	20th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	143	54·13	May ,,	June ,,	47	9	38
	137	Broach T. C.	40,127	2nd Jan. ,,	18th June ,,	132	32·89	April ,,	April ,,	...	...	...
	138	Jambusar ,,	12,070	14th April ,,	8th ,, ,,	40	33·14	May ,,	May ,,	...	...	...
	139	Nadiád R. C.	142,036	21st April 1893	27th June 1893	397	27·95	May 1893	June 1893	92	28	64
	140	Borsad ,,	149,963	24th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,	199	13·27	,, ,,	,, ,,	89	20	69
	141	Anand ,,	169,738	4th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	179	10·54	,, ,,	,, ,,	74	15	59
	142	Thásra ,,	95,805	25th ,, ,,	26th Aug. ,,	190	20·61	,, ,,	,, ,,	97	16	81
	143	Kapadvanj ,,	86,717	15th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	155	17·87	,, ,,	,, ,,	87	5	82
	144	Mátar ,,	79,060	9th ,, ,,	17th June ,,	216	27·31	,, ,,	,, ,,	81	18	63
	145	Mehmadabad ,,	82,261	3rd ,, ,,	4th ,, ,,	59	7·05	,, ,,	,, ,,	60	8	52
	146	Kaira T. C.	10,101	17th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	85	84·15	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	147	Nadiád ,,	29,044	25th ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,	52	17·90	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	148	Borsad ,,	12,159	10th May ,,	17th ,, ,,	28	23·03	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	149	Kapadvanj ,,	14,905	27th April ,,	15th ,, ,,	18	12·16	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Panch Mahals.	150	Háloi R. C.	40,741	9th April 1893	27th June 1893	74	18·16	May 1893	May 1893	118	3	140
	151	Godhra ,,	92,810	1st May ,,	14th ,, ,,	27	2·91	,, ,,	,, ,,	222	4	218
	152	Dohad ,,	55,741	8th ,, ,,	6th ,, ,,	54	9·69	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	9	112
	153	Káloi ,,	47,140	11th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	17	3·61	,, ,,	,, ,,	65	6	59
	154	Jhaloi ,,	40,322	16th ,, ,,	2nd ,, ,,	45	9·12	,, ,,	,, ,,	98	4	94
	155	Godhra T. C.	14,091	20th April ,,	8th ,, ,,	16	10·89	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	156	Dohad ,,	12,935	6th May ,,	10th ,, ,,	170	121·43	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Ahmedabad.	157	Dhandhuka R. C.	124,926	9th May 1893	13th June 1892	118	9·65	May 1893	June 1893	140	9	131
	158	Viramgaon ,,	122,005	22nd ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	354	29·00	,, ,,	,, ,,	155	33	122
	159	Dholka ,,	101,742	8th ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	29	2·85	,, ,,	,, ,,	117	6	111
	160	Gogo ,,	26,984	7th June ,,	7th ,, ,,	1	0·38	,, ,,	,, ,,	63	1	62
	161	Prantij ,,	116,135	9th Oct. ,,	17th ,, ,,	32	2·84	,, ,,	,, ,,	159	1	158
	162	Ahmedabad T. C.	143,192	4th April ,,	15th Aug. ,,	37	2·67	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	163	Viramgaon ,,	22,197	21st May ,,	31st June ,,	38	13·79	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	164	Dholka ,,	16,494	22nd ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	17	10·31	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
	165	Gogo ,,	6,637	29th ,, ,,	1st ,, ,,	2	3·02	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	...	...
Karáchi	166	Karáchi T. C.	97,009	14th April 1893	15th April 1893	1	0·10	April 1893	April 1893	...	...	...
Thar and Parkar.	167	Dipla R. C.	28,751	21st April 1892	21st April 1893	2	0·84	April 1893	April 1893	4	1	3

Cholera Map.

82. The map illustrates the distribution and mortality from cholera in the different collectorates in which the disease was present. As usual, a statement is embodied for easy reference showing the area, population, density per square mile, number of registration circles and villages of each district, also the number of villages affected by cholera, deaths from different causes, birth and death ratios per 1,000 of population, and dates of the first and last case of cholera. The map has also been coloured in different shades of brown, as a high or low death-rate occurred in the affected districts.

Tabular statements showing cholera deaths and meteorological conditions.

83. The statements in Appendix IV show the daily recorded deaths from cholera and the daily meteorological conditions observed at the nearest observatory.

Cholera-producing Causes.

84. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, writes:—

"In *Khándesh* the maximum temperature was 90·9, the minimum 58·2, with a mean of 74·5. The rainfall was 24·77 inches. Food prices—rice sold at 9 1/8, jowári 21 1/2 3/8, bájri 19 1/4 seers per rupee, rice being the same, jowári cheaper and bájri slightly dearer than last year, but all rather more expensive than five years ago.

In *Násik* the maximum temperature was 100, the minimum 45 and mean 72. The rainfall was 39·38 inches, which is much above the average, as it was

last year when 35·14 inches fell. Food prices—rice $10\frac{6}{16}$, bájri $17\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee, rice being slightly cheaper and bájri dearer than last year.

In *Thána* the maximum temperature was 88·9, the minimum 70·2, and mean 79·5, much less than usual. The rainfall was 93·95 inches, slightly below the average. Food prices—rice $9\frac{14}{16}$, bájri $14\frac{3}{16}$ seers per rupee, both a little dearer than last year.

In *Kolába* the maximum temperature was 90°, minimum 66°, and mean 78·4. The rainfall was 80·38 inches slightly less than usual, rice sold for $10\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee and bájri $13\frac{9}{16}$, both rather dearer than last year.

Sanitary condition of places where Cholera was most prevalent.

85. *Khándesh, Pimpalner.*—Surface cleansing moderately carried out in Bhamer village, which is high on the hill, the streets were covered in parts for several inches with old and rotted dung of cattle.

Nandurbár and Navápur.—Water bad and often scanty, streams all fouled by the people. Surface cleansing moderate. Much undergrowth round all the villages.

Sháháda.—The villages are generally dirty with much rubbish and dung lying about and are badly swept.

Amalner.—Water bad and scanty, surroundings of towns and villages dirty.

Erandol.—Water brackish in wells, river fouled, pigs kept as scavengers in the villages which are dirty.

Sindkhed.—Much rubbish in the villages.

Páchora.—Town dirty and ill-cared for, but villages fairly well looked after. Pit privies in Bhadgaon, which is otherwise well kept.

Chopda.—Villages dirty from litter, droppings of cattle and muddy tracks from bathing place drains.

Násik, Báglán.—Villages generally dirty, many pigs kept and surface cleansing badly done.

Málegaon.—Water scanty. Most villages have a good deal of litter about and dirty surroundings.

Sinnar.—Most of the village wells liable to be fouled by surface drainage.

MA'LEGAON.

1.	Population	15,633.
2.	Extent and duration ...	Cholera commenced on 21st May and lasted up to 11th June, it re-appeared on 21st June, the last case occurred on 22nd June 1893, in all there were 66 attacks and 36 deaths.
3.	Situation	Is low on the bank of the river.
4.	Surface drainage and removal of excreta.	There are side drains to nearly all the streets, surface cleansing is moderately carried out. There are over 200 private privies in the town and the ordure is carted away to be mixed with earth for manure. There are 3 fields set aside for people to resort to, but the streets on the edge of the town are fouled.
5.	Drinking water-supply ...	The private wells are not much used for drinking, as nearly every one gets water from the river.
6.	Incidence of attacks in different castes.	The lower castes suffered most.

7. How introduced ... ... The first five cases were all residents and had not been away, the sixth was a dhobi from Bombay attacked on the third day. The disease was supposed to have been introduced by the drinking of river water, because the villages in Báglán and Kalvan where the river rises, were suffering from cholera; but everyone drinks the river water, the rich people especially preferring to send some distance across the town for it, and none of them suffered from cholera. The water no doubt was not good, the river and wells were both low when cholera broke out, and the flood came down the river afterwards. On the 17th cholera broke out at Khakurdi, 12 miles higher up the river, and on the 19th at Wadner just opposite to Khakurdi, on the 21st at Málegaon; but between Wadner and Málegaon there are nine villages practically on the banks of the river which escaped. The water I admit was much fouled and such that might have given rise to diarrhœa, but for the outbreak of cholera Málegaon has only itself to blame. I enquired into the matter on the 2nd June, there had then been 43 attacks and 31 deaths in the different castes as follows :—

Mussalmans.			Hindus.		
Attacks.		Deaths.	Attacks.		Deaths.
21	Weavers ...	16	1	Bráhmin (a poor man) ...	1
2	Labourers ...	1	1	Tailor	1
—		—	1	Dyer	0
23		17	4	Cultivators	2
—		—	2	Pardesis	1
			1	Kánarese	1
			3	Mángs	3
			1	Bhil	1
			3	Mahárs	2
			1	Dhobi	1
			1	Weaver	1
			1	Shoe-maker ...	0
			—		—
			20		14
			—		—

These were all poor men who make just enough money to enable them to exist. Most of them are weavers whose houses consist of one dark room in which (in one case at least) I was told there were six families, generally three or four. Under the looms are pits, from which they emerge one after another like rats from a hole. All the houses I entered suffered from want of ventilation, and until proper accommodation is provided for these people, who are annually flocking into the town and the general sanitary condition is improved, one must expect to find cholera every year. Another theory was that the disease was introduced with the bales of goods sold in the bazár. What the cause was I do not pretend to say, but the fact that it was only those who lived in the crowded ill-ventilated dwellings in the dirtiest parts of the city who were attacked, whilst all those in the better houses with more ventilation and with rather better sanitary surroundings escaped shows that the development of the disease was due to the above conditions. The cases did not appear in any definite line of succession, but cropped up first in one place then in another.

The temperature varied from 80 in the morning to 100 in the evening, from 10th to 14th May, after that the evening temperature was rather less and on the 21st May 96° in the evening. There had been slight showers of rain since the 10th May as follows :—

10th May	...	·03 cents.	19th May	...	·43 cents.
11th „	...	·01 „	25th „	...	·09 „
12th „	...	·06 „	27th „	...	1·2 „
17th „	...	·26 „	28th „	...	·13 „
18th „	...	·29 „	30th „	...	3·44 „

The price of food-grains was not extraordinarily high.

NA'NDGAON.

1. Population ... ... 18,861.
2. Extent and duration ... Cholera commenced on 29th June, the last case was on 15th July, attacks 36, deaths 24.
3. Situation of town ... Fairly high level above the sea in a good climate with many hills round, but itself rather low between two rivers which meet just below, there is also the dry bed of a stream on the third side.
4. Surface drainage and removal of excreta. } Except in the principal streets surface cleanliness is not much attended to. There are several privies on the river bank and in the Momind's quarters, one in the town close to a well.
5. Drinking water-supply ... The river is chiefly used but about one-third of the people drink well water.
6. Incidence of attacks in different castes. Only the poor classes suffered :—

1 Postal peon.	2 Shepherds.
11 Kunbis.	3 Bráhmins (poor).
12 Cultivators.	2 Dhobis.
2 Banjáris.	1 Beldar.
1 Bhil.	1 Betel-nut seller.

36 to time of enquiry.

7. How introduced ... ... Unknown residents were attacked, first case being the postal peon who had not been absent from duty: his beat was mostly in the best part of the town, but he lived in a small dark inner room into which air could only enter through the door of the outer room: he was attacked on the 29th—the second case was near the west end of the town some distance off—the third, fourth and fifth cases were all within about 100 yards of each other, and the others were in different parts of the town scattered about—the eighth case was in rather a better kind of house; but nearly all the others lived in an inner room sometimes the third compartment from the front door through which only air could enter and then blankets were generally hung up in front of the only opening, and four to six friends were in close attendance whilst the outer room through which all the air passed was occupied by others. Nándgaon is a dirty town with narrow streets, the people are afraid to put the patients out in the open air, and in most of the houses there are no windows whatever. It is only what is to be expected that people living under the above conditions and suffering from even an ordinary attack of diarrhœa should show a high mortality. The devotion of friends was very marked, they were in constant and close attendance, the ground was often fouled by vomit and excreta which they did not understand how properly to remove and cared less about doing so, but not a single case had occurred again in the same room up to the time of my visit, though in two houses a second case appeared. There were the fifth and eleventh cases in the town and they were both fatal. Sixteen of these 36 cases were children under 10 years of age. No case occurred on the rail side of the river where the railway people, and those attached to the public offices, contractors, &c., live, but the houses here are better and wide apart and sanitation is much better carried out.

In one apartment in the city with a sick person there were in a space 14 × 16 feet no less than 13 people, besides blankets, cow-dung cakes, &c.

8. Remarks on rainfall, temperature and food-grains.

Rainfall.

January ...	... ·33 cents.	May ...	... 3·15 cents.
February	... „ „	June ...	... 6·90 „
March ...	... ·41 „	July ...	... ·3 up to 5th.
April ...	... „ „		

There is no record of temperature. Food-grains were not more expensive than usual.

YEOLA.

1.	Population	18,861.
2.	Extent and duration ...	Cholera broke out on the 20th July and the last case on the 9th August 1893. Attacks 70 and deaths 38.
3.	Situation of town ...	Low on almost flat country.
4.	Surface drainage and removal of excreta.	There is a conservancy staff and night-soil is removed in carts and thrown into a pit about a mile off the city on south-west, but there is a cesspool to almost every principal house, and for removing the contents of these there are two carts with two casks in each.
5.	Drinking water-supply ...	Wells.
6.	Incidence of attacks in different castes.	The poor people suffered most.
7.	How introduced	Unknown, and enquiry unsatisfactory.
8.	Remarks on the rainfall, temperature and food-grains.	*Nil.*
9.	Period of outbreak the preceding year.	No cholera last year.

Yeola is a low-lying town with bad drainage, numerous cesspools, slaughter-houses and trades in the city, and I can only attribute the outbreak to the overcrowding and general insanitary condition in people with disordered stomachs; for up to the date of my visit (7th August) there had been 66 cases, and all but 2 of these suffered from round worms, 14 cases vomited worms by the mouth and several vomited 2 or 3 worms; all the cases had suppression of urine, with vomiting and rice-water stools. This information was given me by the Hospital Assistant, who is a capable man.

BHUSÁVAL.

I went on 6th August to enquire into the cause of the outbreak on the Railway Company's premises here on the 6th August. All the sufferers, who were returning from the fair at Pandharpur, were accommodated in the large open dharámsala close to the station.

The first case occurred on 29th July and the last on 25th September, but on my arrival I found the disease had temporarily quite disappeared. From enquiries I found that there was only one case amongst the residents, and that in the compound close by, and from all I could learn it seemed to me that the disease was induced by the long Railway journeys in people crowded together in third class carriages, without any privy accommodation; from Bársi Road (Pandharpur) to Manmád is 6 to 10½ hours by train and from Manmád to Bhusával 4 to 7 hours. There is little opportunity of alighting for a sufficient time at the stations, many of the people have to stand when such numbers wish to travel at the same time, and with the fatigue thus induced and the disability to ease themselves on the road the suffering, I was told, was sometimes very great. Privies I understand are attached to some 3rd class carriages, and when the journey is for several hours it seems advisable to attach them to every carriage. They would certainly be a great boon to many and, I, think, would prevent much disease in people returning from fairs."

86. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, states that the price of food was lower during the year throughout the district and the rainfall was above the average—conditions which were against the prevalence of cholera. The course of the decrease during the year was chiefly remarkable for the impetus it received from the Ashádi fair at Pandharpur in the Sholápur district.

Previous to the fair which opened on the 23rd July, cholera existed in the Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates though not to any great extent, and in three villages Khadaki, Rawgaon and Chargaon of the Sholápur Collectorate. These villages are all in the Karmála Táluka remote from Pandharpur. The Pálkhi from Násik where cholera was prevailing passed through Rawgaon on the 16th July, cholera having been present in that village since the 8th of July. On the 17th it arrived at Jeur, which is on the line of rail, and on the 18th at Kandar. On the 19th, 4 pilgrims were attacked at Kandar and died there, and on the 22nd the disease broke out at Jeur.

The Pálkhi arrived at Pandharpur on the evening of the 23rd July, having joined the three other Pálkhis about 4 miles outside the town, the united Pálkhis bringing an influx of 25,000 pilgrims. The total number of pilgrims attending the fair was 130,000. Immediately after the arrival of the Palkhis, that is during the night of the 23rd, cholera broke out, 11 cases with 5 deaths being reported next morning, while 7 cases occurred on the 24th at Sholápur, 39 miles distant, which are said by the Municipal Secretary to have come from Pandharpur already affected by the disease. This, if correct, gives rise to the suspicion that cholera existed in Pandharpur prior to the arrival of the Pálkhis, though the authorities reported the town free from the disease. On the 25th, 38 cases were reported and the pilgrims began to disperse that evening. On the 26th 7 cases were reported at Ashti, the first halting place out of Pandharpur, and on the 27th, 11 cases were reported at Bársi Road Railway Station, 31 miles from Pandharpur, where the pilgrims had to wait for their special trains. On the 28th, 23 cases were reported from 7 fresh villages in the Pandharpur, Mádha, Sángola and Karmála Tálukas of the Sholápur Collectorate.

In short, while up to the 24th July, on which date the first Pandharpur cases were reported, only 5 villages in the Sholápur Collectorate were affected, by the end of the month 30 villages and 2 towns were affected in this collectorate, the number of cases in the collectorate up to the 24th being 128, while the total for the month was 937.

The other collectorates show a corresponding increase, the numbers for the two months prior and subsequent to the 24th July being as follows :—

Months.	Number of Cases occurred.					
	Nagar.	Poona.	Sholápur,	Sátára.	Ratnágiri.	Total.
June	101	17	...	...	...	118
July 1st to 24th	513	107	128	50	...	798 } 2,338
July 25th to 31st... ...	448	132	809	151	...	1,540 }
August	1,782	1,520	1,736	1,632	11	6,681

Reports received from 13 villages in the Sholápur Collectorate state that in 6 the first cases occurred in the persons of individuals who had been to Pandharpur. As to the origin of the disease it may have existed unreported in Pandharpur prior to the arrival of the Pálkhis, or the Násik Pálkhi may have brought a number of infected people with it.

87. Thus though cholera was present in the district to a very slight extent, we have it introduced into Pandharpur and a subsequent severe outbreak all over the district. The local circumstances conducing to this were—

First—The total attendance of pilgrims, 130,000, was the largest on record.

Second—Owing to the river being in flood and heavy rain falling on the evening of the 23rd, all this large concourse crowded into the town and were allowed to pitch tents and erect shelters by the road-sides and on every available space of open ground. Thus in a small insanitary town of 20,000 inhabitants, which is supposed to have accommodation for 30,000 more, we have 130,000 ill-fed worn-out pilgrims crowded together with 10,000 ponies and bullocks which they brought with them, a veritable invitation to cholera to come and stay.

The only remedy for this is to allow no pilgrim to live in the town who has not obtained lodgings or for whom there is no accommodation in the dharmshálas.

Gopálpur, which is a high open plain on the bank of the river below the town and within ¾ of a mile is admirably suited for a camping ground for the piligrims. There are dharmshálas there at present unused and a cholera hospital with a plentiful supply of water from the river and the town's pipes.

The sanitary condition of the town is most unsatisfactory, the highest part of the town having no water-supply and the drainage is very defective. The townspeople are practically untaxed, the whole municipal income being derived from octroi and pilgrims tax, the latter being ⅔ of the whole. Only 14·7 per cent. of the income is spent on sanitation, while Rs. 10,000 is spent yearly for the High School, and last year Rs. 5,000 was granted to the public library, which is only used by comparatively rich men who are able to pay for their own luxuries.

The administration of the pilgrim tax which should be wholly spent on sanitation should be vested in a Provincial committee, not in a local municipality who spend it for their own municipal uses. The Pálkhis on their way to Pandharpur should not be allowed to pass through or visit any village where cholera exists."

88. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, states—"With reference to the Sanitary Commissioner's letter No. 2808 B. of 9th November 1892, referring to the Army Sanitary Commission's memorandum on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, for 1890, paragraph 6, as to the local conditions favouring the evolution of cholera causes. As an example of the local conditions favouring the evolution of cholera, the town of Mugúd in Dhárwár would be a typical example, where a severe epidemic of the disease occurred in 1892. The whole available water-supply is taken from a tank below the village which is situated on a hill above, and the entire drainage of the inhabited area flows into the tank. The water after the monsoon gradually evaporates and in the hot weather becomes exceedingly foul. It only required inoculation with the cholera poison to become a very potent local condition for the production of cholera amongst the Mugúd people."

89. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, writes "that it is impossible to point to any definite cause as the starting point of the epidemic.

Origin.

As previously mentioned, the cases in Broach City were a continuation of a mild outbreak of the previous year, and cannot be looked upon as an origin of the general epidemic.

The epidemic began in Surat district and spread northwards to Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls and Ahmedabad. In Surat District the first case was reported from Kothimdi village of Jalálpor Táluka on 12th February but no cause was assigned, and on February 25th a case was reported from Katárgám village of Chorási Táluka. In this village a man had been to a caste dinner in Surat and on returning home developed symptoms of cholera.

After the first few cases had appeared the disease broke out almost simultaneously in a great many villages, and no doubt in many cases was introduced into villages by people returning from other affected localities.

Unai, a small village in Bánsda State, is frequently mentioned in reports as a place from which cholera was brought into other villages.

This village is a place of pilgrimage, and every year towards the end of March or the beginning of April a large fair is held, which is largely attended by people from Surat district.

There seems to be no doubt that cholera was present in Unai at the time of the last fair and it is worthy of notice that out of 6,523 cases of cholera and 3,754 deaths in Surat district during the year, 3,615 cases and 1,951 deaths occurred in the three tálukas of Bárdoli, Chikhli and Jalálpor, which are nearest to Unai, and through which many people would pass in going to and returning from the fair. Still, in all the villages which I personally inspected,

and in which the disease was said to have been imported from Unai, I found that the persons first attacked had returned from Unai several days before any symptoms of the disease became manifest.

Cholera was present in Surat district nearly two months before the date of Unai fair, so the epidemic did not originate there; but during the month after the fair, *i.e.*, in April, cholera appeared in 202 villages of Surat district, which seems to indicate that the epidemic was spread by people returning from Unai. Whether this was the case or not, it is very desirable that some sanitary measures should be adopted to prevent any future outbreak of cholera at Unai during the time when pilgrims congregate, and especially in such years as the present, when cholera had previously appeared in districts from which people were drawn to the fair.

The evidence as to the origin of the epidemic in the districts of Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahâls and Ahmedabad is still more meagre.

In a few cases the outbreak was attributed to over-eating, in several more, particularly in Broach district, to excessive heat, but in the majority of cases the only ascertained cause is importation from neighbouring villages of British and Native State territory.

Indiscretion in eating at caste dinners, eating unripe fruit, excessive heat, have all been alleged as causes of the outbreak of cholera, but these are circumstances which are of yearly occurrence and do not give rise to cholera always.

The first case in Surat city was a widow woman who lived quietly with her daughter and had not been away from home nor committed any indiscretion in diet. The water-supply of the house was rain water got from an underground tank, but it was ascertained that this woman had been drinking water from a well in the back yard, the water of which was only used as a rule for washing purposes.

Still this was probably not the first time she had drunk the well water.

In another instance, in a village of Bulsár Táluka, the first victim was an old woman between 60 and 70 years of age, who had never been away from her home for months and had been living the same regular life as usual. Her grand-children had been to Unai fair and some days after their return, she fell a victim.

The meteorological statistics and record of food prices do not throw much light on the subject.

In Surat and Broach cities the maximum and minimum temperatures for the year are considerably higher and lower respectively than in any of the previous five years, while in the other three towns mentioned there is not much difference, but again in 1888 and 1889 the maximum and minimum temperatures in Broach and Surat were average, and cholera was very prevalent. The rainfall is lower than usual in some of the five towns and higher in others, and the date of the first heavy fall of rain has apparently no causative relation to epidemic of cholera.

In Dohad town there was no rain in May 1892 and no cholera, while in 1893, 5·17 inches of rain fell in May and there was a very sharp outbreak of cholera. In Surat city in 1892 the first heavy rain fell on the 5th June and there was no cholera, while in 1893 no heavy rain fell before June 18th when the severe epidemic of cholera was on the decline. So that it is evident cholera may break out in a year of early as well as in one of late rain.

As a rule, however, after the rains have fully set in, cholera cases decrease.

On the whole the price of food-grains was cheaper in 1893 than in other years. If rice was dearer in some places, jowár and bájri were cheaper and *vice versa*.

It is worthy of remark that in a year when cholera was so generally prevalent throughout Gujarát, only two cases and two deaths were reported from Dákor, a noted place of pilgrimage, and one to which crowds flock at every full-moon.

In conclusion, although there is some evidence to account for the wide and rapid spread of cholera in Surat district, it is impossible to point to any special circumstance as the cause of the outbreak.

As far as one can judge, the same conditions prevailed as to food and water supply and domestic cleanliness as in former years, yet there seems to have been some known condition existing favourable to the development of cholera, and which, beginning in Surat district, extended into the other districts of Gujarát.

Attached herewith is a short *resumé* of inspections made in Surat and Dohad towns during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Abstract of a report on Cholera in Surat City.

Population. — The population of the city is 108,693, of whom 55,747 are males and 52,946 females.

Extent and duration of epidemic. — Cholera first appeared on 3rd March 1893 and lasted with a slight break up to August 29th, during which time there were 784 cases and 543 deaths. The great majority of cases and deaths occurred in March and April.

Situation of Town. — The town is low-lying and situated on the left bank of the river Tápti.

Surface cleaning and conservancy. — There is a staff of sweepers for street cleaning and a separate establishment for conservancy. A larger staff is required to effectually clean every part of the city daily.

Drinking water supply. — From wells, underground tanks and the river Tápti.

There are very few sweet water wells, and they are mostly outside the city wall.

The water of one well in the city, which is very largely used, was pronounced unfit for drinking purposes by the Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay.

In the better class houses rain water is collected in underground tanks and used for domestic purposes.

Many of these tanks are only 2 or 3 yards away from a cesspool. The river water is exposed to every imaginable source of pollution. People bathe, wash clothes and water cattle at or near the places from which they draw drinking water.

Incidence of attacks on different castes. — The epidemic attacked all castes indiscriminately, both rich and poor, but the lower caste and poorer people suffered most.

Origin. — The disease began in the town and was not imported from without. The insanitary condition of some parts of the town is such that once started cholera would always spread.

Over-eating at caste dinners was given as the immediate exciting cause in many cases, but there were many examples of the disease attacking people, young and old, who had been living their usual quiet life at home.

Remarks on Temperature, Rainfall and Prices of Foods-grains as compared with previous years. — The average temperatures for 1892 and 1893 were as under for the months during which cholera was prevalent:—

	1892.		1893.	
	6 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	4 P.M.
March	76	90	74	84
April	84	98	81	92
May	82	94	85	93
June	84	90	80	88
August ...	81	84	82	86

In 1892, except a slight fall of rain in the beginning of May, there was none until the first week in June, and in 1893, except a slight fall on April 16th and 17th there was none until the second week in June.

The total rainfall for 1892 was 55·15 inches and that for 1893, 45·45 inches.

As to the price of food-grains, rice and gram were cheaper and wheat, jowár and bájri were considerably dearer during the first six months of this year as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Abstract of Inspector's report on Cholera in Dohad Town.

Population. This town has a population of 12,935.

Extent and duration of epidemic. Cholera commenced on 6th May, and up to 7th June 330 attacks and 170 deaths took place.

Situation of town. The town is in a hollow and is damp, except in the principal streets; surface cleaning is but little attended to. The corners of old broken down houses are used for natural purposes. The open *moris* for holding refuse water from the houses are a great nuisance.

Surface cleaning and removal of excreta.

Drinking water-supply. The private wells and municipal wells outside the town are clean and in good condition, but most of the people drink water from a tank in which people bathe, clean their dirty pots and wash their dirty linen and the soiled clothing of infants.

Incidence of attacks on different castes. The lower castes suffered most, but the higher castes also were attacked.

How introduced. The first cases seem to have contracted the disease outside the town.

Remarks on Temperature, Rainfall, and food grains and comparison with previous year. The temperature before the outbreak averaged 77° at 6 A.M., 101·5° at 2 P.M. and 93·5° at 6 P.M., and continued gradually rising till the 18th, when it was 86° at 6 A.M., 107° at 2 P.M., and 100° at 6 P.M., and it was much the same last year. There was no rainfall just before the outbreak, but a heavy fall of 4 inches 17 cents took place in the last two days of May, greatly reducing the temperature which had been declining from the 18th, and by the 17th June the cholera stopped. The price of 2nd sort rice and bájri was slightly dearer in the early part of the current year as compared with the prices last year.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of the undermentioned Collectorates in the Western Registration District, together with the Price Current of the chief Food-grains for 1893 and five years preceding it.

Collectorates.		Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the District.							Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity. (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rági.	Bájri.	
Khándesh .. .. Dhulia Town.	1893 ..	1,460,319	48,773	2,308	244	37,287	5,487	90·9	58·2	74·5	..	....	..	24·77	$9\frac{8}{16}$	..	..	$21\frac{12}{16}$	..	..	$19\frac{14}{16}$	The rainfall was lower, with the exception of Násik, than that of the year previous. The prices of food grains were about the same as last year. The temperature was lower.
	1892 ..		42,793	441	292	35,204	4,759	93·9	59·9	34·0	..	....	..	31·5	$9\frac{8}{16}$	..	..	$23\frac{13}{16}$	..	..	$19\frac{7}{16}$	
	1891 ..		50,698	1,979	357	39,732	6,161	93·8	59·2	34·6	..	....	..	24·56	$9\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	$25\frac{10}{16}$	..	..	$19\frac{15}{16}$	
	1890 ..		37,939	41	395	30,763	4,793	101·7	62·9	38·8	..	....	..	25·56	$9\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	$23\frac{15}{16}$	..	..	$21\frac{1}{16}$	
	1889 ..		46,692	3,991	203	33,641	6,709	91·9	60·3	31·6	..	....	..	17·59	$9\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	$16\frac{11}{16}$	..	..	$16\frac{4}{16}$	
	1888 ..		34,155	1,809	253	25,013	5,574	95·9	57·6	38·3	..	....	..	17·11	$9\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	$17\frac{12}{16}$	..	..	$15\frac{11}{16}$	
Násik	1893 ..	841,087	38,787	928	350	18,275	3,391	100	45	72	..	S.W.	..	39·38	$10\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$17\frac{5}{16}$	
	1892 ..		28,870	1,041	182	20,555	3,009	106	52	79	..	S.W.	..	35·14	$10\frac{8}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$15\frac{4}{16}$	
	1891 ..		30,282	971	88	21,824	3,519	..	..	..	..	....	..	25·99	$11\frac{12}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$18\frac{12}{16}$	
	1890 ..		23,156	35	23	17,808	2,277	..	..	..	..	....	..	29·37	$11\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$19\frac{1}{16}$	
	1889 ..		35,301	3,449	552	22,784	4,291	..	..	..	..	W.& S.W.	..	22·23	$10\frac{9}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$15\frac{1}{16}$	
	1888 ..		25,109	1,630	531	16,594	2,981	96	60	78	..	Do.	..	19·99	$10\frac{10}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$15\frac{15}{16}$	
Thána	1893 ..	813,867	16,834	359	635	12,335	781	88·9	70·2	79·5	..	....	..	93·95	$9\frac{15}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$14\frac{13}{16}$	
	1892 ..		21,247	648	189	16,741	940	106	60	83	..	....	..	131·62	$9\frac{4}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$13\frac{3}{16}$	
	1891 ..		20,675	143	82	17,090	756	100	58	79	..	....	..	99·35	$8\frac{6}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$14\frac{6}{16}$	
	1890 ..		16,117	226	158	12,691	717	100	62	81	..	....	..	98	$8\frac{5}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$13\frac{9}{16}$	
	1889 ..		20,172	1,690	455	14,186	1,372	104	60	82	..	....	..	96·73	$8\frac{14}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$12\frac{15}{16}$	
	1888 ..		25,651	4,751	369	16,095	1,400	94	61	79	..	....	..	87·16	$9\frac{5}{16}$	..	..	..	..	..	$14\frac{3}{16}$	

Collectorates.		Population.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in Inches).	Average quantity in Seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.							Remarks.
			Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Bartoy.	Jowari.	Gram.	Ragi.	Bajri.	
Kolába	1893	294,779	14,090	286	326	10,035	964	90	66	78·4	..	N.W., S.E., S.W.	..	30·38	10 13/16	..	..	..	..	..	13 9/16	
	1892		16,129	738	206	11,536	1,075	92	67	83·5	..	N.W, N.E., S.W.	..	117·42	10 3/16	..	..	..	..	..	12 1/16	
	1891		12,157	120	30	9,360	662	91	70	84	..	....	..	82·05	11	..	..	..	..	..	12 5/16	
	1890		9,564	74	100	7,039	612	90	70	81·5	..	....	..	95·65	10 8/16	..	..	..	..	..	12 3/16	
	1889		10,887	129	104	7,812	947	90	68	82·5	..	....	..	96·01	9 3/16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1888		13,851	1,957	170	8,257	1,742	91	68	83·1	..	....	..	75·55	12 4/16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Málegaon Cantonment	1893	3,759	114	..	..	16	..	89·5	64·7	72·9	72	N.W., S.W.	84·5	21·60	9 2/16	..	..	..	..	..	16 15/16	
	1892		147	4	..	40	..	91·3	66·1	78·7	68	N.W.	108	36·91	8	..	..	..	..	..	16 14/16	
	1891		159	..	2	72	..	91·3	68·8	77·5	60	Do.	108	15·77	8	..	..	..	..	..	20 14/16	
	1890		126	..	..	74	4	92·1	65·6	78·8	63	Do.	108	17·67	8	..	..	..	..	..	24 13/16	
	1889		157	5	1	76	..	92·8	65·4	79·1	50	Do.	108	16·30	8	..	..	..	..	..	13 14/16	
	1888		128	5	1	55	..	86·3	75·6	80·9	48	Do.	174	17·50	8	..	..	..	..	..	14 13/16	

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of selected Districts of the Central Registration District, together with the Prices Current of the chief Food-grains for 1893 and five years preceding it.

District.		Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in Inches).	Average quantity in seers per Rupee of the chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.					Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Náchani or Rági.	
Ahmednagar Town	1893	887,656	33,103	1,745	135	22,923	2,455	Information not available.						25·55	9	13	19	19	...	The rainfall was less than that of the previous year. The prices of food grains were lower. The temperature was lower.
	1892		29,145	2,557	16	19,559	1,619							42·16	8	10	17	15	...	
	1891		30,163	2,284	2	19,308	2,765							16·18	7	13	24	17	...	
	1890	751,228	22,497	43	8	16,281	1,600							21·59	7	14	19	18	...	
	1889		28,408	2,075	101	19,118	2,576							23·01	8	13	16	14	...	
	1888		24,712	1,436	298	16,352	2,548							18·20	8	13	18	15	...	
Poona Town	1893	1,061,449	29,769	1,195	278	20,475	2,062	88·3	63·8	76·0	65	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	220	30·84	9	11	17	16	...	
	1892		30,407	2,434	82	21,671	1,320	89·8	65·2	77·5	56	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	215	48·92	8	9	15	12	...	
	1891		29,117	2,316	23	20,960	1,282	90·6	63·6	77·1	49	N.W. N.E. & S.W.	241	17·50	9	11	19	14	...	
	1890	900,621	21,599	64	75	16,970	1,079	89·6	64·6	77·1	55	S.E. S.W. & N.W.	222	24·29	9	12	18	15	...	
	1889		27,947	1,805	558	19,131	1,834	96·0	64·5	80·2	53	N.W. S.W. & S.E.	223	30·31	8	11	16	13	...	
	1888		24,273	1,701	509	16,227	1,567	93·8	68·3	81·0	54	N.W. S.W. & S.E.	276	25·67	9	11	16	14	...	
Sholápur Town	1893	750,255	22,566	1,753	199	15,940	1,344	90·5	67·0	78·7	62	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	218	33·17	8	13	18	22	...	
	1892		21,263	443	34	17,007	1,729	93·0	68·0	80·5	54	S.E. S.W. & N.E.	215	39·43	10	11	20	18	...	
	1891		22,168	2,442	8	14,806	1,377	94·3	67·7	81·0	50	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	222	24·09	10	15	25	22	...	
	1890	582,487	19,616	157	57	15,309	1,551	93·1	67·8	80·4	53	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	248	28·33	9	16	22	22	...	
	1889		23,143	2,795	199	14,931	1,575	93·9	67·8	80·8	52	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	214	33·08	9	14	20	17	...	
	1888		16,894	909	112	12,148	1,175	93·8	68·3	81·0	51	S.W. N.W. & N.E.	246	25·81	9	14	20	20	...	
Sátára Town	1893	1,225,511	33,601	1,865	83	24,875	2,341	Information not available.						43·96	8	10	15	16	...	
	1892		37,485	2,565	73	28,269	1,862							43·47	7	8	13	13	...	
	1891		31,268	855	101	24,342	1,822							36·30	8	11	18	17	...	
	1890	1,062,350	32,904	1,051	92	25,953	2,142							37·45	8	12	14	14	...	
	1889		32,565	1,883	92	23,549	2,265							46·09	8	11	15	12	...	
	1888		30,088	1,174	21	21,911	2,369							51·81	9	10	16	15	...	
Ratnágiri Town	1893	1,105,862	23,071	196	175	12,135	1,909	86·5	72·5	79·6	78	S.E. N.W. & S.W.	202	95·77	10	9	14	15	15	
	1892		23,135	94	275	12,221	1,426	87·3	73·6	80·4	73	N.W. & S.W.	202	145·22	9	9	15	10	17	
	1891		21,864	130	133	11,673	1,723	88·8	71·9	80·3	70	N.W. & S.W.	230	93·55	9	10	18	14	19	
	1890	997,090	19,147	77	116	8,815	2,247	87·3	72·3	79·8	70	N.W. & S.W.	193	125·16	9	11	17	13	18	
	1889		18,423	126	289	9,331	2,000	87·8	72·1	79·9	70	N.W. & S.W.	196	112·96	9	9	15	14	17	
	1888		17,148	244	184	9,067	2,013	87·6	73·3	80·4	71	N.E. N.W. & S.W.	241	95·18	10	9	16	13	17	

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of the following Districts, together with Prices Current of the chief Food-grains for 1893 and five years preceding it.

Districts.		Population of 1891.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in inches.)	Average quantity in seers per Rupee of the Chief Food-grains in general use in the Districts.					Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity (in miles.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Náchni or Rági.	
Belgaum	1893	1,011,453	25,612	301	39	14,104	4,329	82·4	63·3	70·1	73	S.E. N.E. & S.W.	Not available.	51·60	12	12	20	21	24	The rainfall was less than that of last year. Food-grains were cheaper. The temperature was about the same as that of the previous year.
	1892		34,425	5,267	155	17,240	6,015	83·5	63·9	73·7	66	S.W. N.E. & S.W.	369	64·15	11	9	16	16	21	
	1891		24,186	295	148	12,489	5,758	84·9	63·9	74·4	63	N.W. N.E. & S.W.	378	47·25	11	14	21	22	21	
	1890		26,935	809	140	14,876	6,039	83·3	63·7	73·5	67	S.E. S.W. & N.W.	370	52·13	13	17	21	21	24	
	1889		29,005	1,862	155	13,772	7,404	84·8	63·9	74·3	63	S.E. N.E. & S.W.	334	57·60	12	15	20	20	24	
	1888		27,524	2,600	1	12,172	7,223	84·2	64·0	74·1	64	S.W. N.W. & N.E.	371	48·13	11	15	22	22	27	
Dhárwár	1893	1,050,533	31,442	94	462	20,013	2,461	Not available.						32·34	12	11	20	21	27	
	1892		42,458	8,314	484	21,525	5,222							37·26	11	9	16	16	20	
	1891		27,875	1,031	133	16,411	5,069							27·84	12	13	20	21	25	
	1890		28,909	...	145	18,721	4,992							28·54	14	18	21	22	26	
	1889		34,838	2,724	735	18,650	6,244							38·64	14	16	20	20	26	
	1888		30,886	3,186	93	15,444	5,720							33·34	12	16	26	24	31	
Bijápur	1893	796,283	18,258	163	331	12,384	2,099							28·95	11	12	21	25	...	
	1892		19,894	666	108	13,193	2,615							35·37	9	8	16	17	...	
	1891		24,875	5,064	71	12,453	3,747							13·70	11	13	24	23	...	
	1890		20,088	60	212	13,431	3,140							28·56	10	17	20	25	...	
	1889		22,630	3,690	402	11,570	3,548							36·04	9	13	18	17	...	
	1888		16,117	925	24	9,773	2,696							21·92	11	17	20	18	...	
Kánara	1893	446,156	12,802	5	40	7,652	621	85·2	72·5	75·2	84	N.E. & N.W.	Not available.	112·50	11	9	13	11	17	
	1892		13,863	282	25	8,325	578	86·1	72·0	79·0	77	N.W. & S.W.	70	161·13	9	9	13	12	18	
	1891		11,654	17	16	7,059	474	87·1	73·1	80·1	75	N.W. & S.W.	73	81·26	10	11	15	16	21	
	1890		13,267	...	356	7,852	759	86·1	73·9	80·1	74	N.W. & S.W.	70	125·99	11	12	17	16	26	
	1889		11,679	62	195	6,212	600	86·2	72·0	79·1	78	N.W. & S.W.	...	185·27	10	11	18	13	22	
	1888		11,219	61	12	6,162	822	86·3	72·3	79·3	78	N.W. & S.W.	...	126·92	11	11	20	16	24	

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of selected Districts of Gujarát, together with the Prices Current of the chief Food-grains for 1893 and five years preceding it.

Districts.	Towns.		Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in shade.			Wind.		Rainfall (in inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the Districts.								Remarks.
					Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Mean Humidity.	Prevailing direction.		Rice.		Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Gram.	Bájri.		
															1st sort.	2nd sort.					1st sort.	2nd sort.	
Surat.	Surat	1893	108,681	3,689	543	...	2,422	26	108·0	51·0	79·0	...	S. W. from August to September. N. W. in February. October and December. N. E. in October and Nov.	45·45	7·33	8·41	10·66	...	12·17	13·58	12·58	...	Not available.
		1892		3,109	5	...	2,571	34	92·1	70·0	81·0	77		55·15	5·82	7·97	10·10	9·69	15·39	12·01	14·40	15·83	
		1891		2,757	...	1	2,100	13	91·5	68·8	80·1	69		67·85	6·32	8·84	11·00	13·24	14·82	12·30	14·32	14·82	
		1890		2,808	1	21	1,850	39	92·1	69·0	80·5	76		36·35	6·62	8·88	11·32	13·33	16·41	12·67	15·86	16·84	
		1889		3,681	620	...	1,911	158	93·0	67·2	80·1	68		40·24	6·48	7·96	10·05	11·77	15·14	11·29	14·06	15·37	
		1888		3,750	486	...	2,156	205	92·4	70·6	81·5	66		29·49	6·66	8·36	11·36	11·95	13·28	12·92	13·15	14·12	
Broach.	Broach	1893	40,137	834	132	...	588	1	109 11th April 1893	52 20th January 1893	80·5	Not available.	Not available.	52·26	10·17	...	12·38	...	15·83	15·50	14·41	...	
		1892		855	14	...	729	5	92·7	73·1	84·2			39·12	9·55	7·74	10·98	10·80	15·86	12·15	14·01	14·54	
		1891		836	...	...	660	7	92·9	73·3	81·9			58·64	9·55	9·09	10·87	00	16·51	12·63	14·81	16·19	
		1890		962	...	90	691	14	92·2	74·9	83·5			26·97	10·90	7·61	12·67	15·23	17·69	13·31	14·88	16·62	
		1889		1,325	322	10	811	10	93·6	73·5	88·5			33·73	10·66	7·85	11·03	00	16·62	10·97	13·42	14·97	
		1888		1,360	314	1	835	16	91·6	74·7	82·6			18·96	10·10	8·00	12·00	00	14·57	13·40	12·11	...	
Kaira.	Kaira	1893	10,101	416	85	...	180	3	106·0	54·0	80·0	Not available.	Not available.	41·47	7·83	7·83	13·08	...	17·08	17·08	13·58	...	Not available.
		1892		511	3	...	425	2	109	56	82			38·45	7·69	7·69	10·21	20·53	19·29	11·26	15·23	16·00	
		1891		296	...	...	186	8	102	55	78			28·27	9·44	7·01	11·60	19·60	20·87	14·11	14·81	17·14	
		1890		491	...	...	396	5	105	56	80			27·24	10·45	7·55	12·22	22·52	17·10	14·79	14·88	16·62	
		1889		476	43	1	307	11	93·6	60	82			41·22	10·19	7·47	13·41	19·94	15·10	12·8	16·69	17·61	
		1888		494	99	...	266	13	91·6	54	80			20·6	10·03	7·47	12·71	18·11	16·24	14·80	14·81	...	
Panch Mahals.	Godhra	1893	14,691	392	16	...	332	...	106	49	77	Not available.	Not available.	49·02	10·66	10·66	11·16	...	20	22·00	15·25	...	Not available.
		1892		556	71	...	417	14	111	50	80			44	9·30	9·30	8·93	...	20	15·03	16·20	16·73	
		1891		502	22	...	413	17	111	44	77			29	9·14	10	9·6	...	20	14·51	16·84	17·57	
		1890		579	...	39	464	2	107	50	79			37	8·90	9·92	10·22	...	20	15·23	16·55	17·26	
		1889		455	39	...	363	...	103	53	78			36	7·90	7·70	10·07	...	18·16	15·10	14·76	15·43	
		1888		314	9	...	259	3	102	53	77			25	7·94	11·12	9·45	...	...	15·40	12·20	12·45	
Ahmedabad.	Viramgám	1893	23,197	1,177	32	...	899	4	109·0	54·0	82·3	Not available.	Not available.	35·58	9·50	11·00	12·91	...	18·17	19·00	16·91	...	Not available.
		1892		1,457	...	...	1,125	21	108	57	82·5			55·6	5·96	6·68	10·37	18·39	17·18	12·77	14·38	15·23	
		1891		1,485	...	...	1,245	4	110	52	81			34·79	6·22	7·55	10·00	21·02	17·33	13·32	15·30	16·80	
		1890		1,536	...	...	1,316	15	110	61	85·5			25·80	5·58	8·97	12·30	23·70	18·19	15·90	16·27	17·33	
		1889		1,438	57	1	1,017	84	109	58	84			21·74	6·03	8·03	10·66	19·10	14·66	13·06	13·62	14·54	
		1888		1,248	242	...	715	62	109	50	79·5			17·71	6·37	8·27	10·17	16·20	14·43	14·15	13·36	14·15	

The rainfall at Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad was lower and higher at Broach and the Panch Mahals than that of the previous year. Food grains were generally cheaper. The temperature was higher.

Comparative Statement showing the Mortuary and Meteorological Statistics of selected Districts of Sind together with the Prices Current of the chief Food-grains for 1893 and five years preceding it.

Districts.		Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from				Temperature in Shade.			Mean Humidity.	Wind.		Rainfall (in Inches).	Average quantity in seers per rupee of the chief food-grains in general use in the Districts.					Rémi.	Remarks.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Prevailing direction.	Mean Velocity (in miles).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Gram.		
Karáchi	1893	561,013	10,065	1	20	8,207	151	85·8	61·8	73·8	77	N.E. & S.W.	322	12·21	7¾	11½	17⅜	17¼	16¼	Not procurable.	The rainfall was higher at Karáchi and Shikárpur and lower at Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad than that of last year. Food grains were cheaper with the exception of rice which was dearer. The temperature was lower.
	1892	561,013	23,245	5,600	14	14,978	297	88·4	70·7	79·5	66	N.E. & S.W.	272	11·96	10¾	10	15¼	15	15¼		
	1891	561,013	11,985	...	26	9,632	292	86·1	69·9	78·0	66	N.E. & S.W.	313	2·42	11	11⅜	17¼	17¾	14½		
	1890	478,688	11,608	367	131	9,185	258	86·6	70·4	78·5	68	N.W., N.E. & S.W.	351	13·12	10¼	13	19¾	19¼	16¾		
	1889	478,688	13,030	547	930	9,595	324	87·7	69·7	78·7	63	N.W. & S.W.	315	4·88	10½	12⅜	18½	18	17⅜		
	1888	478,688	10,505	612	112	7,744	272	86·5	70·3	78·4	66	N.E., N.W. & S.W.	328	4·94	12⅜	13	16¼	18¾	15		
Hyderabad	1893	918,048	13,421	...	...	12,593	66	91·7	68·0	79·8	62	N.W. & S.W.	271	4·13	7½	12¼	19½	17⅜	16		
	1892	918,048	27,529	5,762	26	20,723	51	94·3	69·2	81·7	56	N.E. & S.W.	216	10·67	10	10½	15⅜	16	13		
	1891	918,048	14,190	...	14	13,410	38	93·4	68·0	80·7	57	N.E. & S.W.	216	2·29	10	11	18½	19½	...		
	1890	754,624	13,482	9	246	12,482	47	92·0	68·4	80·2	59	N.E. & S.W.	168	11·55	10¼	14¾	21½	22	15½		
	1889	754,624	14,397	198	848	12,411	51	94·0	68·9	81·4	61	N.E. & S.W.	240	5·96	10	13¼	18½	19¼	16¼		
	1888	754,624	12,594	7	153	11,564	56	95·2	68·6	81·9	50	N.E. & S.W.	340	9·31	10	13½	17¾	20	13		
Thar and Párkar ...	1893	298,189	4,752	2	...	4,483	29	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	11·40	12	12·	...	...	7¾		
	1892	298,189	8,235	854	9	7,154	18							12·04	12¾	11¼	10½	17	9		
	1891	298,189	5,265	...	...	5,074	21							2·48	12⅝	12⅜	...	...	...		
	1890	203,344	4,107	...	41	3,902	7							9·87	13¼	14¼	...	...	...		
	1889	203,344	4,368	78	100	3,943	29							5·49	11	13¼	...	...	...		
	1888	203,344	3,609	176	8	3,114	33							6·52	13⅜	12½	...	...	...		
Shikárpur	1893	915,058	17,418	...	9	16,756	31							3·53	8	14	20	21½	14		
	1892	915,058	35,806	3,297	3	31,564	105							2·31	10	11⅜	20¾	16	16½		
	1891	915,058	19,190	6	7	18,457	63							1·54	9⅜	11⅜	19½	17½	16⅜		
	1890	852,986	20,616	...	29	19,794	57							8·98	12½	16	22	25¼	20⅜		
	1889	852,986	20,649	361	265	19,005	180							6·36	11¾	15½	22¼	23	19½		
	1888	852,986	13,953	...	201	12,895	104							6·40	13	14⅜	18½	21¼	16¼		
Upper Sind Frontier—Jacobabad	1893	174,469	2,719	...	...	2,566	16	94·3	65·0	79·6	58	N.E. & S.E.	89	3·94	7¾	13¼	15½	24⅜	19		
	1892	174,469	5,636	716	...	4,797	22	97·6	65·5	81·5	38	N.W. S.W. & S.E.	95	4·63	9	11¼	15¼	17½	15		
	1891	174,469	2,616	...	...	2,460	24	95·1	65·3	80·2	43	N.W. N.E. & S.E.	73	2·06	8⅜	11⅓	16	20	15		
	1890	124,181	2,260	...	9	2,135	10	95·4	65·7	80·5	38	N. W. S.E. & N.E.	75	5·83	11¼	14¼	19	27½	17		
	1889	124,181	1,956	4	22	1,824	8	96·1	65·4	80·7	41	N.W. N.E. & S.E.	70	6·38	10¾	13⅜	19¼	25⅜	18½		
	1888	124,181	1,488	...	36	1,315	21	96·2	65·6	80·9	40	N.E. N.W. & S.E.	74	2·38	13¼	13⅜	16¼	24¼	14¾		

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox mortality by sexes.

90. During 1893 there were 3,567 deaths from small-pox (1,769 males and 1,798 females) against 2,770 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 5,298.

Small-pox deaths since 1882.

91. The number of deaths registered under this head since 1882 was as follows :—

Years.	Number of Deaths.	Years.	Number of Deaths.
1882	1,630	1888	3,617
1883	13,404	1889	7,066
1884	14,438	1890	2,877
1885	2,646	1891	1,491
1886	876	1892	2,770
1887	3,753	1893	3,567
Total ...	36,747	Total ...	21,388

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

92. The following table shows the deaths during 1893 arranged according to registration districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Small-pox in					
				Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	694	0·54	292	0·20	244	0·16
	2	Násik	841,087	282	0·36	182	0·22	350	0·42
	3	Thána	904,203	359	0·44	189	0·23	635	0·78
	4	Bombay	806,144	332	0·43	539	0·67	202	0·25
	5	Kolába	509,543	162	0·32	208	0·35	326	0·55
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	93	0·12	16	0·02	135	0·15
	7	Poona	1,061,449	315	0·34	82	0·08	278	0·26
	8	Sholápur	750,255	93	0·15	34	0·05	199	0·26
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	202	0·17	73	0·06	83	0·07
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	338	0·33	275	0·25	175	0·16
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	368	0·41	155	0·15	39	0·04
	12	Dharwár	1,050,533	518	0·57	484	0·46	462	0·44
	13	Bijápur	796,286	334	0·50	108	0·14	331	0·42
	14	Kanara	446,156	240	0·56	25	0 06	40	0·09
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	187	0·30	12	0·01	15	0·02
	16	Broach	341,450	57	0·17	16	0·04	...	...
	17	Kaira	871,529	44	0·05	3	0·00	8	0·01
	18	Panch Maháls... ...	313,381	23	0·09	8	0·02	4	0·02
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	55	0·07	17	0·01	12	0·01
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi...	561,013	195	0·39	14	0·02	20	0·04
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	279	0·35	26	0·03	...	...
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	24	0·11	9	0·03	...	...
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	93	0·11	3	0·00	9	0·01
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	174,469	11	0·08	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	1,829	0·44	1,410	0·31	1,757	0·39
Central do. do.	5,030,733	1,041	0·23	480	0·10	870	0·17
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	1,460	0·50	772	0·23	872	0·26
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	366	0·13	56	0·02	39	0·01
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	602	0·24	52	0·02	29	0·01
Total ...	18,820,346	5,298	0·31	2,770	0·15	3,567	0·19

From the above table it will be noticed that small-pox in the Western Registration District attained a ratio of 0·39 per 1,000 against 0·31 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 0·44. In the Southern Registration District the ratio was 0·26 against 0·23 in the previous year and 0·50 the decennial mean. In the

Central Registration District it was 0·17 against 0·10 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·23. In the Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the ratios per 1,000 of population were respectively 0·01 and 0·01 against 0·02 and 0·02 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·13 and 0·24. In collectorates the highest death ratio, 0·78, took place in the Thána Collectorate and 0·55 in the Kolába Collectorate and the lowest 0·01 in the Kaira, Ahmedabad and Shikárpur Collectorates. The districts of Broach, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and Upper Sind Frontier were free. The Presidency rate was 0·19 against 0·15 in the previous year and 0·31 the decennial mean.

Deaths by ages.

93. In the following table deaths are shown by ages and months, the latter being contrasted with the corresponding months of 1892 and with the mean of the previous five years. In 1893, 24·67 per cent. of these deaths occurred amongst infants under 1 year of age, whilst 54·25 per cent. took place among children over 1 and under 12, the remaining 21·08 per cent. being among persons over 12 years of age :—

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total deaths from small-pox in each month.	5 years' mean ...	360	480	615	612	451	323	206	121	70	69	77	178	3,564
	1892	206	308	500	451	305	270	196	126	92	78	76	162	2,770
	1893	228	363	527	716	587	350	199	156	89	94	119	139	3,567
Deaths under 1 year ...	5 years' mean ...	97	120	176	183	121	76	51	30	12	15	16	46	943
	1892	52	67	134	138	83	56	59	26	16	7	16	38	692
	1893	74	86	114	164	137	91	44	37	27	37	41	28	880
Above 1 and under 12 years	5 years' mean ...	193	239	295	293	224	165	101	59	28	33	40	95	1,765
	1892	108	143	216	205	144	142	73	60	42	39	40	82	1,294
	1893	121	212	282	400	298	172	122	92	42	44	65	85	1,935
Above 12 years	5 years' mean ...	70	121	144	136	106	82	56	32	30	21	21	37	856
	1892	46	98	150	108	78	72	64	40	34	32	20	42	784
	1893	33	65	131	152	152	87	33	27	20	13	13	26	752

Monthly distribution.

94. In December 1892, 162 deaths were registered throughout the Presidency, and in January 1893 the number rose to 228. The disease reached its maximum intensity (716) in April, after which date it commenced to decline, and the minimum (89) was registered in September, but in October it began to rise and in December the number reached 139, or 50 more than the number of deaths (89) registered in September.

Fever.

Fever mortality by sexes.

95. During 1893, 1,87,009 males and 1,74,151 females, or a total of 3,61,160 persons were reported to have died from fever against 4,38,038 in 1892, showing a marked decrease of 76,878 deaths for the year, the mean for the previous ten years being 3,25,132.

Deaths since 1882.

96. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1882 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from fever.	Years.	Number of deaths from fever.
1882	2,43,454	1888...	3,04,449
1883	2,66,741	1889...	3,46,878
1884	2,76,989	1890...	3,44,897
1885	3,14,237	1891...	3,68,913
1886	2,81,450	1892...	4,38,038
1887	3,08,722	1893...	3,61,160
Total ...	16,91,593	Total ...	21,64,335
Mean ...	2,81,932	Mean ...	3,60,722

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

97. In the following table these deaths are shown by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Fever in					
				Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	30,452	23·76	35,204	24·11	37,287	25·53
	2	Nasik	841,087	18,241	23·00	20,555	24·44	18,275	21·73
	3	Thána	904,203	15,629	19·30	16,741	20·44	12,335	15·06
	4	Bombay	806,144	6,537	8·38	7,708	9·56	5,811	7·21
	5	Kolába	509,543	8,030	15·89	11,536	19·40	10,085	16·96
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	17,075	21·93	19,559	22·03	22,923	25·82
	7	Poona	1,061,449	17,783	19·06	21,671	20·41	20,475	19·29
	8	Sholápur	750,255	13,531	21·96	17,007	22·66	15,940	21·24
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	23,235	21·22	28,269	23·07	24,875	20·29
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	9,391	9·22	12,221	11·05	12,135	10 97
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	12,633	14·14	17,248	17·05	14,104	13·94
	12	Dharwár	1,050,533	15,896	17·34	21,525	20·49	20,013	19·05
	13	Bijápur	796,286	10,650	15·89	13,193	16·57	12,384	15·55
	14	Kánara	446,156	7,007	16·42	8,325	18·66	7,652	17·15
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	14,736	23·72	20,293	31·22	15,517	23 88
	16	Broach	341,450	10,369	31·44	11,974	35·06	10,437	30·57
	17	Kaira	871,529	21,105	25·80	29,426	33·76	24,597	28·22
	18	Panch Mahals ...	313,381	5,670	21·23	8,228	26·25	6,071	19·37
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	24,226	27·87	38,139	41·41	25,639	27·84
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	8,149	16·46	14,978	26·70	8,207	14·63
	21	Hyderabad ...	918,048	2,450	15·81	20,723	22·57	12,593	13·72
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	3,826	17·21	7,154	23·99	4,483	15·03
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	16,589	19·17	31,564	34·49	16,756	18·31
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	174,649	1,922	14·32	4,797	27·49	2,566	14·71

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	78,889	18·92	91,744	20·29	83,793	18·53
Central do. do.	5,030,733	81,015	18·24	98,727	19·62	96,348	19·15
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	46,186	15·89	60,291	18·24	54,153	16·39
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	76,106	26·20	108,060	34·89	82,261	26·56
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	42,936	17·14	79,216	27·63	44,605	15·56
Total ...	18,820,346	325,132	19·21	438,038	23·27	361,160	19·19

In the Gujarát Registration District fever caused a high mortality, 26·56 per 1,000 during the year, against 34·89 in 1892 and the decennial mean 26·20. In the Central Registration District the death ratio was 19·15 against 19·62 in the previous year and 18·24 the decennial mean. In the Western Registration District the ratio for the year was 18·53 against 20·29 in the previous year and 18·92 the ten years' mean. In the Southern and Sind Registration Districts the respective ratios for the year were 16·39 and 15·56, against 18·24 and 27·63 in the previous year and 15·89 and 17·14 the ten years' mean. Excepting Khándesh and Ahmednagar in every collectorate, a marked decrease is observable on that of the previous year, and in 11 collectorates it was above the average rate of 19·19. The collectorate of Broach heads the list, with the very high ratio of 30·57 against 35·06 in 1892 and 31·44 in the previous ten years. In the following collectorates high death ratios were recorded: Kaira 28·22, Ahmedabad 27·84, Ahmednagar 25·82, Khándesh 25·53, Surat 23·88, Násik 21·73, Sholápur 21·24, Sátára 20·29, Panch Mahals 19·37 and Poona 19·29, the Presidency rate being 19·19 against 23·27 in the previous year and 19·21 the decennial mean.

Deaths by Months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	1892.	1893.
January ...	28,330	57,782	29,471
February ...	23,700	34,985	26,601
March ...	26,425	37,903	26,573
April ...	26,707	29,269	28,761
May ...	24,356	25,628	27,327
June ...	22,782	25,480	25,260
July ...	25,406	32,063	28,545
August ...	28,131	33,441	33,767
September ...	27,711	34,373	30,547
October ...	29,121	39,921	33,914
November ...	31,331	48,529	35,324
December ..	31,130	38,664	35,070
Total ...	3,25,130	4,38,038	3,61,160

98. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to fever as compared with the mean and corresponding months of the previous year. Excepting in the months of May and August, the deaths from this cause were below the corresponding months of 1892, yet throughout the year they were above the mean. The maximum mortality from fever took place in November, when 35,324 deaths were reported, and the minimum in June, when 25,260 deaths were recorded from this cause.

Causes of decrease as stated by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

99. Compared by districts and collectorates excepting Khándesh and Ahmednagar, and compared by months excepting May and August, it will be seen that there was a great decrease in the number of deaths from fevers during the year on that in 1892. In explanation of this decrease in the Gujarát Registration District, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner says :— "That in 1893, the mean temperature was lower, that the rainfall, though greater in Broach and Godhra, was on the whole less, and that food grains were cheaper than in the previous year."

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, says :— "I can assign no cause for any increase or decrease in the number of fever, except the variation in the seasons, the improvements being very slowly made in general sanitation and the prosperity of the people, in some districts where money has been made from cotton crops &c., people who used to live in small houses, now have large double-storied houses as in Bhadgaon."

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa by sexes.

100. During 1893 dysentery and diarrhœa caused the deaths of 18,224 males and 14,741 females, or a total of 32,965 persons against 35,406 in 1892 and a decennial mean of 39,836.

Deaths since 1882.

101. The number of deaths ascribed to dysentery and diarrhœa in each year since 1882 is as follows :—

Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Years.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1882	28,353	1888	45,462
1883	35,292	1889	48,202
1884	35,983	1890	36,037
1885	45,056	1891	37,728
1886	36,612	1892	35,406
1887	42,634	1893	32,965
Total ...	2,23,930	Total ...	2,35,800
Mean ...	37,322	Mean ...	39,300

Deaths by districts and collectorates.

102. The following table shows the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa arranged by districts and collectorates :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.					
				Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	5,631	4·39	4,759	3·25	5,487	3·75
	2	Násik...	841,087	2,876	3·63	3,009	3·58	3,391	4·03
	3	Thána	904,203	764	0·94	940	1·15	781	0·95
	4	Bombay	806,144	1,597	2·05	1,773	2·20	1,630	2·02
	5	Kolába	509,513	677	1·34	1,075	1·81	964	1·63
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar... ...	887,656	2,236	2·87	1,619	1·82	2,455	2·76
	7	Poona	1,061,449	1,590	1·70	1,320	1·24	2,062	1·94
	8	Sholápur	750,255	1,416	2·30	1,729	2·30	1,344	1·78
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	2,311	2·11	1,862	1·52	2,341	1·90
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	1,613	1·58	1,426	1·29	1,909	1·73
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	5,646	6·32	6,015	5·95	4,329	4·28
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	5,133	5·60	5,222	4·97	2,461	2·34
	13	Bijápur	796,286	2,423	3·62	2,615	3·28	2,099	2·64
	14	Kánara	446,156	702	1·64	578	1·29	621	1·39
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	649,824	1,515	2·44	207	0·31	191	0·29
	16	Broach	341,450	361	1·10	77	0·22	61	0·18
	17	Kaira...	871,529	1,422	1·74	210	0·24	168	0·19
	18	Panch Mahals ..	313,381	71	0·26	28	0·08	7	0·02
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	1,327	1·53	449	0·48	371	0·40
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	561,013	256	0·52	297	0·53	151	0·27
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	71	0·09	51	0·06	66	0·07
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	298,189	21	0·09	18	0·06	29	0·10
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	150	0·17	105	0·11	31	0·03
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	174,649	27	0·20	22	0·13	16	0·09

Abstract.

	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.					
		Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District	45,21,296	11,545	2·77	11,556	2·56	12,253	2·71
Central do. do.	50,30,733	9,166	2·06	7,956	1·58	10,111	2·01
Southern do. do.	30,04,428	13,904	4·78	14,430	4·37	9,510	2·88
Gujarát do. do.	30,97,112	4,696	1·62	971	0·31	798	0·26
Sind do. do.	28,66,777	525	0·21	493	0·17	293	0·10
Total ...	18,820,346	39,836	2·35	35,406	1·88	32,965	1·75

The Southern Registration District heads the list with a ratio of 2·88 per 1,000 against 4·37 in 1892 and 4·78 the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 2·71, the Central Registration District 2·01, the Gujarát Registration District 0·26, and the Sind Registration District 0·10. In the Presidency the rate was 1·75 against 1·88 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·35. In the collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar District the death-rate for the year was slightly higher, and in the rest it was below 1892. The highest ratios were recorded in Belgaum 4·28, Násik 4·03, Khándesh 3·75, and the lowest in Shikárpur 0·03 and Panch Maháls 0·02.

Deaths by Months.

Months.	Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	1892.	1893.
January ...	2,961	2,502	2,466
February ...	2,826	2,127	2,110
March ...	2,388	2,234	2,261
April ...	2,654	2,435	2,555
May ...	2,761	2,783	2,431
June ...	3,070	3,019	2,423
July... ...	3,426	4,026	3,583
August ...	3,936	4,041	4,551
September ...	4,506	3,495	3,240
October ...	3,953	3,061	2,705
November ...	3,543	2,952	2,301
December ...	3,817	2,731	2,339
	39,841	35,406	32,965

103. The table in the margin shows the monthly distribution of deaths ascribed to these causes as compared with the mean and corresponding months of 1892. During the year in March, April and August the deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa exceeded those recorded in 1892, but in the other months they were less. The maximum mortality occurred in August and the minimum in February.

Injuries.

104. During 1893, 3,579 males and 2,565 females, or a total of 6,144 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is more by 712 than that reported in 1892, when 5,432 deaths were recorded. Of the 6,144 deaths 2,721 happened from drowning, 1,282 resulted from snake-bites, 542 from wounds, 173 from hanging, 110 from poisoning, 71 from attacks by wild beasts and 1,245 from causes not specified.

Death from injuries by sexes.

Deaths since 1882.

105. The number of deaths registered from injuries in each year since 1882 is as follows:—

Years.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Years.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1882	5,913	1888	5,731
1883	5,978	1889	5,941
1884	5,570	1890	5,883
1885	5,577	1891	5,887
1886	5,692	1892	5,432
1887	5,558	1893	6,144
Total ...	34,288	Total ...	35,018
Mean ...	5,715	Mean ...	5,836

Deaths from injuries in 1892 and 1893 arranged by sexes.

106. The deaths from these causes for the last two years, arranged by sexes, are shown in the following table:—

	1892.			1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Drowning	1,108	1,272	2,380	1,268	1,453	2,721
Poisoning...	80	44	124	79	31	110
Hanging	119	65	184	106	67	173
Wounding	302	136	438	398	144	542
Wild beasts	45	18	63	49	22	71
Snake-bites	671	402	1,073	842	440	1,282
Other causes	767	403	1,170	837	408	1,245
Total ...	3,092	2,340	5,432	3,579	2,565	6,144

From the above table it will be seen that during 1893 under poisoning and hanging there is a decrease of 25 deaths, whilst under drowning, wounding, wild beasts, snake-bites and other causes there is an increase of 737 deaths as compared with 1892.

Deaths by Districts and Collectorates.

107. The next table gives the deaths from injuries for each district and collectorate for 1892 and 1893 and the means for the previous ten years. The number of deaths during the year in 18 collectorates is greater, and in 5 less than the previous year. In the collectorate of Khándesh the number (263) is the same as last year. The highest number of deaths was recorded in the Town and Island of Bombay (440) and Thána Collectorate (433), and the lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier (78) :—

Districts.	No.	Collectorates.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from Injuries in					
				Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	1,460,319	290	0·23	263	0·18	263	0·18
	2	Násik	841,087	154	0·19	167	0·20	193	0·23
	3	Thána	904,203	391	0·48	375	0·46	433	0·52
	4	Bombay	806,144	348	0·45	377	0·47	440	0·54
	5	Kolába	509,543	182	0·36	222	0·37	207	0·35
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar	887,656	118	0·15	114	0·13	129	0·15
	7	Poona	1,061,449	290	0·31	264	0·25	333	0·31
	8	Sholápur	750,255	145	0·24	160	0·21	169	0·23
	9	Sátára	1,225,511	290	0·27	269	0·22	301	0·25
	10	Ratnágiri	1,105,862	284	0·28	257	0·24	297	0·27
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	1,011,453	286	0·32	280	0·28	304	0·30
	12	Dhárwár	1,050,533	276	0·30	261	0·25	336	0·32
	13	Bijápur	796,286	203	0·30	197	0·24	205	0·26
	14	Kánara	446,156	203	0·48	183	0·41	179	0·40
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat	649,824	252	0·41	222	0·35	247	0·38
	16	Broach	341,450	129	0·40	114	0·34	121	0·35
	17	Kaira	871,529	357	0·44	368	0·42	365	0·42
	18	Panch Mahála	313,381	114	0·43	112	0·3	97	0·31
	19	Ahmedabad	920,928	264	0·30	339	0·37	287	0·31
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi...	561,013	276	0·56	224	0·40	266	0·47
	21	Hyderabad	918,048	374	0·48	207	0·22	369	0·40
	22	Thar and Parkár ...	298,189	89	0·40	75	0·25	129	0·43
	23	Shikárpur	915,058	374	0·43	349	0·38	396	0·43
	24	Upper Sind Frontier...	174,469	35	0·26	33	0·19	78	0·45

Abstract.

Western Registration District	4,521,296	1,365	0·33	1,404	0·31	1,536	0·34
Central do. do.	5,030,733	1,127	0·25	1,064	0·22	1,229	0·24
Southern do. do.	3,304,428	968	0·33	921	0·23	1,024	0·31
Gujarát do. do.	3,097,112	1,116	0·38	1,155	0·37	1,117	0·36
Sind do. do.	2,866,777	1,148	0·46	888	0·31	1,238	0·43
Total ...	18,820,346	5,724	0·34	5,432	0·29	6,144	0·33

Snake-bites by months.

108. The monthly distribution of deaths from snake-bites is given in the next table for each year from 1888 to 1893 inclusive. The deaths in 1893 were, as usual, also numerous during the rainy season :—

Months.	Years.						
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean for five years.	1893.
January	26	18	28	26	27	25	43
February	32	20	37	39	28	31	26
March	63	37	40	37	29	41	58
April	54	47	51	63	54	54	66
May	74	76	81	82	106	84	110
June	136	179	163	149	121	150	138
July	190	182	217	186	159	187	161
August	158	195	181	192	172	180	198
September	205	172	176	221	128	180	194
October	153	144	148	121	135	140	146
November	71	67	61	87	72	72	96
December	23	34	35	37	42	34	46
	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,240	1,073	1,178	1,282

Snake-bites by Collectorates.

109. The next statement shows the deaths by localities and the highest number 166 was in Ratnágiri, Thána follows with 147, Hyderabad 145 and Shikárpur 111. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where 4 deaths were reported from snake-bites. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year was 1,282 against 1,073 in the previous year and 1,177 the five years' mean, or they were respectively more by 209 and 105 than the previous year and the mean :—

Collectorates.	Years.						
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean for five years.	1892.
Khándesh	49	41	36	50	37	42	44
Násik	37	24	24	17	21	25	33
Thána	107	134	111	134	133	124	147
Bombay	6	7	3	1	4	4	4
Kolába...	43	35	21	17	23	28	43
Ahmednagar	13	11	21	23	13	16	17
Poona	41	24	41	40	32	36	40
Sholápur	11	10	14	15	17	13	19
Sátára	63	60	39	31	34	45	23
Ratnágiri	36	81	117	110	134	96	166
Belgaum	43	33	27	30	21	31	25
Dhárwár	32	23	17	23	14	22	23
Bijápur	32	31	33	29	17	28	24
Kánara	30	19	19	13	18	20	13
Surat	33	32	31	45	33	35	39
Broach	25	23	26	28	33	27	36
Kaira	83	69	71	75	63	72	57
Panch Mahals... ...	47	58	29	50	38	44	24
Ahmedabad	59	62	66	69	70	65	63
Karáchi	88	84	97	81	65	83	84
Hyderabad	152	149	167	160	96	145	145
Thar and Párkar ...	54	36	36	56	50	46	85
Shikárpur	91	116	158	124	99	118	111
Upper Sind Frontier...	10	9	14	19	8	12	17
Total ...	1,185	1,171	1,218	1,240	1,073	1,177	1,282

Details of injuries.

110. In the following table the deaths from injuries are detailed under the specified headings, and it will be seen that of the 2,721 deaths by drowning 279 were suicidal, 2,345 accidental, and 97 are entered as otherwise. This heading means that when the return was submitted, these deaths could neither be pronounced suicidal nor accidental. There were 1,489 deaths by drowning in wells against 1,262 in 1892. Of the 536 suicidal deaths 279 were the result of drowning, 68 from taking poison, 159 from hanging, and 30 from self-inflicted wounds.

Detail of Deaths by violence in Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

1		2																																		3						4			5						6	7			8			9		
		DROWNING.																																		POISONING.						HANGING.			WOUNDING.																
		Suicidal.									Accidental.									*Otherwise.																																																		
		Well.			Tank.			Other-wise.			Well.			Tank.			*Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			*Other-wise.									Suici-dal.			Acci-dental.			*Other-wise.	Suicidal.			Acci-dental.			Suici-dal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise			WILD BEASTS.			SNAKE-BITE.			OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL.		
No.	Names of Registration Circles.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	47	84	4	1	5	18	20	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	31	6	37	7	5	12	6	5	11	27	17	44	15	8	23	151	112	263
2	Násik	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	23	38	6	1	7	19	9	28	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	26	12	38	7	5	12	3	..	3	19	14	33	16	8	24	120	73	193
3	Thána	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	3	4	18	56	74	11	7	18	33	29	62	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	47	10	57	4	6	10	5	1	6	95	52	147	20	8	28	249	184	433
4	Bombay	17	10	27	6	3	9	5	3	8	6	9	15	3	1	4	9	2	11	3	1	4	6	1	7	5	1	6	19	6	25	9	5	14	2	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	5	..	5	4	1	5	26	1	27	..	..	..	3	1	4	202	62	268	331	109	440
5	Kolába	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	17	42	59	2	2	4	15	16	31	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	24	7	31	3	..	3	2	..	2	24	19	43	10	9	19	108	99	207
6	Ahmednagar ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	57	83	3	2	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	9	8	17	5	1	6	56	73	129
7	Poona	4	5	9	1	1	2	..	1	1	20	56	76	1	..	1	35	22	57	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8	21	..	3	3	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	47	22	69	2	3	5	1	..	1	23	17	40	21	13	34	177	156	333
8	Sholápur	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	34	43	77	2	3	5	9	8	17	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	12	7	19	20	9	29	89	80	169
9	Sátára	6	19	25	1	5	6	..	1	1	61	78	139	1	4	5	3	12	15	6	4	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	8	12	11	23	23	30	53	125	176	301
10	Ratnágiri	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	47	90	2	7	9	12	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	97	69	166	5	2	7	167	130	297
11	Belgaum	3	35	38	1	1	2	..	7	7	25	60	85	8	3	11	29	21	50	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	15	10	5	15	..	1	1	12	13	25	15	14	29	134	170	304
12	Dhárwár	6	21	27	1	1	2	..	3	3	35	54	89	21	9	30	17	6	23	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	29	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	9	21	6	8	14	13	3	16	15	8	23	36	18	54	187	149	336
13	Bijápur	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	41	69	3	5	8	15	9	24	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	14	6	20	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	2	3	16	8	24	13	17	30	104	101	205
14	Kánara	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	20	37	9	4	13	25	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13	1	3	4	..	..	..	17	3	20	9	1	10	3	..	3	6	7	13	15	6	21	113	66	179
15	Surat	4	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	32	47	8	9	17	27	21	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	31	8	39	50	20	70	140	107	247
16	Broach	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	14	15	10	2	12	7	2	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2	21	15	36	15	17	32	64	57	121
17	Kaira	9	5	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	46	61	28	27	55	12	12	24	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	5	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	1	13	..	1	1	29	28	57	82	38	120	199	166	365
18	Panch Mahális ..	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	7	5	3	8	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	11	13	24	29	12	41	61	36	97
19	Ahmedabad ..	3	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	31	47	18	6	24	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	30	33	63	70	32	102	160	127	287
20	Karáchi	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	5	27	23	50	25	10	35	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	2	10	3	1	4	2	1	3	69	15	84	42	16	58	188	78	266
21	Hyderabad	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	8	4	12	36	25	61	16	11	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	5	1	1	3	4	..	4	6	1	7	4	4	8	1	1	2	116	29	145	52	28	80	257	112	369
22	Thar and Párkar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	6	3	9	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	70	15	85	11	4	15	99	30	129
23	Shikárpur	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	*16	5	2	7	88	55	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	1	8	1	9	10	4	1	5	81	30	111	56	26	82	253	143	396
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	2	4	6	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	2	2	4	..	..	..	14	3	17	14	10	24	47	31	78
	Total ..	72	145	217	17	14	31	10	21	31	450	787	1,237	221	153	374	438	296	734	19	16	35	10	6	16	31	15	46	50	18	68	15	9	24	14	4	18	97	62	159	9	5	14	25	5	30	256	81	337	117	58	175	49	22	71	842	440	1,282	837	408	1,245	3,579	2,565	6,144

* The term "Otherwise" is used, because when the Return is submitted, the Law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

OTHER CAUSES.

Deaths from other causes.

111. The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified, number 89,142, of which 46,105 occurred among males and 43,037 among females. The total for 1892 was 87,196. There is an increase of 1,946 under this head. In the following table these deaths are shown for each district and collectorate and the mean for the last ten years, the number and ratio per 1,000 of population, and the numbers and ratios for 1892 and 1893:—

Districts.	No.	Collectorate.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths from other causes in					
				Mean for ten years from 1883 to 1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1892.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1893.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Western Registration District.	1	Khándesh	14,60,319	1,448	1·13	1,834	1·26	3,184	2·19
	2	Násik...	8,41,087	2,911	3·67	3,916	4·66	4,176	4·96
	3	Thána	9,04,203	2,023	2·50	2,354	2·87	2,291	2·79
	4	Bombay	8,06,144	13,043	16·72	15,612	19·37	14,573	18·08
	5	Kolába	5,09,543	1,634	3·23	2,360	3·97	2,222	3·74
Central Registration District.	6	Ahmednagar ...	8,87,656	3,983	5·12	5,280	5·95	5,716	6·44
	7	Poona	10,61,449	3,933	4·21	4,636	4·38	5,426	5·11
	8	Sholápur	7,50,255	2,397	3·89	1,890	2·52	3,161	4·21
	9	Sátára	12,25,511	4,001	3·66	4,447	3·63	4,136	3·39
	10	Ratnágiri	11,05,862	6,162	6·05	8,862	8·02	8,359	7·56
Southern Registration District.	11	Belgaum	10,11,453	5,248	5·87	5,468	5·41	6,535	6·46
	12	Dhárwár	10,50,533	5,260	5·74	6,652	6·33	8,076	7·69
	13	Bijápur	7,96,286	2,890	4·31	3,115	3·91	3,076	3·86
	14	Kánara	4,46,156	3,947	9·25	4,470	10·22	4,305	9·65
Gujarát Registration District.	15	Surat...	6,49,824	1,910	3·07	2,152	3·33	2,284	3·52
	16	Broach	3,41,450	1,027	3·11	1,083	3·19	1,208	3·54
	17	Kaira...	6,71,529	2,702	3·30	4,674	5·37	4,457	5·11
	18	Panch Mahális ...	3,13,381	136	0·51	212	0·69	213	0·67
	19	Ahmedabad... ...	9,20,928	3,358	3·86	4,606	5·01	3,537	3·85
Sind Registration District.	20	Karáchi	5,61,013	1,476	2·97	2,132	3·80	1,420	2·53
	21	Hyderabad	9,18,048	563	0·71	760	0·83	393	0·43
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	2,98,189	141	0·64	125	0·42	109	0·37
	23	Shikárpur	9,15,058	351	0·41	488	0·53	226	0·25
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,74,649	61	0·45	68	0·39	59	0·34
Abstract.									
Western Registration District			45,21,296	21,059	5·05	26,076	5·77	26,446	5·85
Central do. do.			50,30,733	20,476	4·61	25,115	4·99	26,798	5·33
Southern do. do.			33,04,428	17,345	5·97	19,705	5·96	21,992	6·66
Gujarát do. do.			30,97,112	9,133	3·14	12,727	4·11	11,699	3·78
Sind do. do.			28,66,777	2,586	1·03	3,573	1·25	2,207	0·77
		Presidency ...	1,88,20,346	70,599	4·17	87,196	4·63	89,142	4·74

Deaths since 1882.

112. The number of deaths registered from other causes in each year since 1882 was as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from other causes.	Years.	Number of deaths from other causes.
1882	56,164	1888	72,284
1883	60,829	1889	78,044
1884	61,625	1890	70,663
1885	68,788	1891	81,263
1886	56,388	1892	87,196
1887	68,883	1893	89,142

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

113. This has been omitted from this report, and appears separately as directed in Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 4357, date 19th October 1889.

SECTIONS VIII AND IX.

SANITARY WORKS.

MILITARY AND CIVIL.

114. All available information under these sections has been thrown into a tabular form, and will be found in Appendices Nos. V. and VI. as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3393, General Department, dated 28th September 1888.

Poona and Kirkee.

115. The Executive Engineers, Military Works, Poona and Kirkee, recommend that stone paved floors be substituted for moorum in inhabited rooms.

Ahmednagar.

116. The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, states that it is highly desirable that drains (covered over with slabs) should be made to carry away the percolation water from the town of Bhingár and the Sadar Bazár which collects in the old aqueduct on the bed of which the iron pipes carry the water-supply through Bhingár and the Bazár are laid. This portion of the old aqueduct is an elongated trough closed at either end, and the pipes are completely immersed in the filthy percolation water which has no means of getting away.

Khándála.

117. The Executive Engineer, Poona District, points out that one unsatisfactory feature in the sanitation of the station is the proximity of the native bazár, where no attention is paid to sanitation and no establishment maintained for purposes of conservancy. The bazár derives its water-supply from a large stagnant pool of impure water.

Mhow.

118. The Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Military Works, recommends that the improved system of conservancy for cantonments in India, as detailed in a pamphlet dated 1st February 1891 and issued by the Quarter Master General in India, should be made applicable, as far as circumstances may allow, to the Mhow cantonment. The number of latrine seats provided for inhabitants of bazár and the scale of conservancy establishment kept up appears to be very much below the limit recommended in the abovementioned pamphlet as the lowest on which the conservancy of the station could be satisfactorily carried out.

Baroda.

119. The Executive Engineer, Kaira District, recommends the sinking of a new well to a greater depth at some suitable spot, thereby lessening the difficulty of obtaining water for the Native Infantry lines at Baroda.

Aden.

120. The Executive Engineer, Aden, suggests that in the District Lascars' lines, Steamer Point, an open concrete gutter plastered with Portland cement should be made to run along the front of each row of quarters and to fall into a suitable receptacle kept in a recess at the lower end and each sink to be connected with the main gutter by a small open channel plastered with Portland cement; and he also mentions that some arrangement to drain off the rain water accumulating about the barracks and patcherries is advisable as the whole of the Isthmus is very damp. Subsoil water is met with at 2′ 4″ below surface.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

121. I returned from 18 months' furlough on the 19th and assumed charge of my office on the 20th November 1893.

122. The following brief remarks on the larger and more important towns in the Northern, Southern, and Central Divisions of the Presidency, will give some idea of their sanitary condition as well as my suggestions for their improvement.

123. Progress in sanitary reform is slow, and this arises not so much from want of funds, as the apathy and ignorance of municipal authorities, who in many instances do not make the best of the ways and means at their disposal. It makes a considerable difference whether a Collector and his Assistants keenly interest themselves personally in the sanitation of their districts, or delegate such matters to local self-government. In the former case, a certain amount of attention is given to recommendations, followed by improvement; whereas in the latter, promises of reform are made which are never fulfilled. There is no greater delusion than to suppose that natives alone and unguided can carry out sanitary improvements. The supervision of European officials as well as their sympathy and support are, in my opinion, indispensably necessary in all matters bearing on the health of the public.

124. To save trouble in referring to other sections of this report, I have given the population, and vital and mortal statistics, at the head of the remarks on each town, and have added the death-rate of children under one year of age, which is generally considered a true index of the sanitary condition of any locality.

125. Infants are peculiarly sensitive to insanitary surroundings, but more especially to impure air, which kills a large number, if not the majority of them, during their first year of existence.

126. Improved drainage, ventilation and general cleanliness would to a great extent remedy this evil, and trained nurses would, in my opinion, be the means of saving the lives of many mothers and children; prevention of the spread of puerperal fever alone would save many women of the child-bearing age.

This subject has not attracted the attention it deserves from the leaders of native public opinion, who aim at securing the services of highly qualified "Prescribing ladies" (as I have heard them called by the most philanthropic lady of this or any age) instead of humble but valuable nurses, who are so urgently needed by poor and suffering women in every town and village in India.

127. The conditions and circumstances of health and life in Bombay have no doubt improved of late years, but are not yet what they should be when a mortality of 427·56 per thousand births occur among children under one year of age.

A Frenchman named Chardin, writing of Bombay 60 years ago, said: "Ce pays si malsain, ou-l' on fumait le cocotiers avec du poisson pourri, *et, ou deux saisons etaient la vie d'un homme.*"

The deadly island has changed into a city of palaces, mills and docks since then, but it is doubtful whether "underground Bombay" is so clean and sweet as when M. Chardin wrote. If he visited the city now, he would find sewer pipes unsupported in water-logged soil, and might well express astonishment at the amount of money expended on drains for storm-water, which might have been better guided on the surface to the nearest outfall.

AHMEDABAD.

Population	...	...	...	144·192
Birth-rate	...	...	...	25·36
Death-rate	...	...	...	39·64

Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births 337·07.

128. The most important point to record in this city since my last visit is the improvement of that small portion of it which has been relieved of its sullage by drainage. This was obvious to sight and smell on the occasion of my inspection of it with the President of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Ráo Bahádur Runchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., and the Health Officer, as compared with the undrained localities which were visited at the same time.

The residents of this quarter keenly appreciate the improvement, and applications are received by the Municipality from other parts of the city for an extension of the scheme, which it is hoped will be favourably considered at an early date, as it is a pressing necessity to rapidly get rid of the more than a million gallons of water daily poured into the city. At present not more than $\frac{1}{8}$th of this large volume is removed and utilized on the sewage irrigation farm, the rest soaks into the ground in cesspools under the houses, or is thrown on the surface regardless of the injurious consequences to the health of the public. It is of vital importance therefore to extend and push forward as rapidly as possible the drainage scheme until relief is afforded to the most densely populated areas.

129. My inspection of the sewage irrigation farm with the President and Health Officer will I hope prove beneficial, as I am confident success will attend the carrying out of the different suggestions in irrigation details made by me, the result of experience gained in visiting sewage farms in England and on the Continent during my recent furlough. The sewage at present is too strong and concentrated owing to the large quantity of nightsoil discharged from carts into the drain depôt near the pumping station, in proportion to the volume of sullage, causing an accumulation of silt and sludge at the farm. This can be remedied by diminishing the amount of nightsoil and increasing the house connections, or by dilution from the stand-pipes if the water can be spared.

The conditions here are so favourable, that from comparisons with similar farms in Europe I can say, gross mismanagement alone, can prevent complete success being attained. It is still in the experimental stage, but the results so far are most satisfactory and encouraging. I am not aware that there exists any similar institution in India, and the Municipality led by its able and philanthropic President deserve every credit for their energy, liberality, and enterprise in this matter. It is a nucleus that with the assistance of the Agricultural Department might be developed into a model school, where all manner of cultivation could be practically taught and learned.

130. The question of a site for a slaughter-house which has been so long discussed has been at last settled, I hope, by the President, Civil Surgeon and myself selecting a plot of ground outside the walls close to the raising main, into which the sullage can be drained.

131. The meat and vegetable market arrangements are very unsatisfactory, consequently there is no proper control or supervision exercised in the inspection of food, in order to see that it is fit for human consumption. Meat is exposed for sale in five different localities, in dirty shops worthy of a mofussil village. The "Hope Market," which has cost Rs. 5,903, should be converted into a meat market for the whole city by raising it, roofing it in, and dividing it into three separate compartments for beef, mutton and fish. Several years ago the Municipality provided a building at a cost of Rs. 40,796. which an unfortunate ruling of the High Court, No. 48 of 12th August 1886, has rendered of little or no value to the city as a fruit and vegetable market, for which its site and construction are so convenient and suitable. The result of this decision has been most mischievous from a public health point of view, as unsound fruit and vegetables are sold outside, which would probably be condemned in a municipal market, besides the loss to the city arising from the building not being properly used. It is within my own knowledge that advantage has been taken of this ruling in other municipal towns in the Presidency, to the detriment of the health of the public, and the

pecuniary loss and annoyance of municipalities, who have provided suitable markets, and I am also aware that it has prevented municipalities able and willing to build markets from doing so, for fear of their standing empty.

The amendment of section 66 of Bombay Act VI of 1873 is urgently needed, and it is to be regretted that this was not done seven years ago, when the above case proved it to be defective. Sanitary progress has been thrown back many years by this unlucky judgment of the High Court.

132. The latrine and urinal accommodation is defective and insufficient; all the old latrines for females with their offensive seats and cesspits should be pulled down and replaced by simple enclosures covered with sand, whenever there happens to be sufficient space both inside and outside the walls. This is by far the most convenient, economical and suitable latrine for women and children in this district, and indeed in most parts of the Presidency and Sind, where space exsists, and such conveniences cannot be connected with drains. Men in this respect are not so sociable as women, as they insist on separate accommodation, which is costly and difficult to keep clean. Roofs should therefore be invariably dispensed with in order to save expense, and let the sun and air do their purifying work.

Wherever possible, all new structures of this nature should discharge automatically into the drains. It is very desirable that the Railway quarter should without any delay be connected with the city drainage system, as the sanitary condition of the premises to the east of the station is most unsatisfactory, and the method of disposal of sullage and waste water very reprehensible. The Railway Company should bear their legitimate share of the cost of the drainage improvements.

133 The suburb of Saraspur, in which cholera broke out last year, requires more careful attention than is at present bestowed on it. The wells to the north near the old graveyard and foul stagnant pond should be closed.

The vicinity of the new mills, in which wretched huts are springing up on every avilable plot of ground, is a locality which requires close supervision until proper shelter is provided for its busy and overcrowded inhabitants. The foul condition of the ground in this quarter shows that the sanitary conveniences are inadequate. Removal of the city wall in this neighbourhood would improve the ventilation; but public opinion does not seem to be ripe for this step yet, although the city has overgrown and extended its old boundary wall, which is no longer of use for defensive purposes.

134. The cactus hedges inside the walls are a nuisance from the filth that collects in them. They should all be removed. I regret to observe the offensive pot and tile kilns have not yet been removed outside the city walls. Properly paved platforms for sweepings with steps where necessary, as suggested by Assistant Surgeon Cooper, municipal commissioner, and moveable dust-bins are required. The expenditure on road sweeping, Rs. 24,700, seems to me excessive, and the watering is over-done in many places. It appears to me that considerable savings might be effected under these two headings and also in lighting, which comes to Rs. 13,890.

135. There are 15,228 "khálkuwas" in the city, which receive nightsoil and sullage, and this of itself is quite sufficient to account for much of the excessive infant mortality, which is caused by breathing the foul gases arising from those filthy pits, and living on soil saturated with the organic matter of ages. The Jain population use open enclosures, instead of pit privies, and throw all the sullage and waste water on the surface to prevent the development of living organisms which they worship. Their death-rate, though high, is lower than that of Hindus and Mahomedans, who make use of cesspools, which shows that their domestic sanitary practices are less detrimental to health than those of other castes.

136. "Sámlas Pol," which has been drained for 9 months, contains a population of 568 persons; there were 7 deaths from fever, a ratio of 16 per mille against 28 in the rest of the city. The infant mortality during the same period of 9 months has been at the rate of 142 per mille, whilst the ratio for the city has

been 357 per thousand. This is, so far as it goes, a most hopeful feature in the drainage improvements, and should of itself stimulate the Municipality to push forward the scheme to its completion.

137. Before the introduction of the new water-supply the deaths from cholera were in—

1888	402
1889	34
1890	41
Total	477

Since the opening of the water works the cholera mortality has been in—

1891	8
1892	89
1893	24
Total	121

This is a decided improvement on former years as regards cholera; but improved drainage is essentially necessary for the reduction of the fever mortality.

There are 8,080 animals housed inside the walls, which would be better sheltered in sheds on the fields outside. This is an important factor in aggravating the sickness and mortality, more especially in the overcrowded quarters.

NADIÁD.

Population	29,044
Birth-rate	28·44
Death-rate	47·62
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	366·83

138. Which proves that there remains yet much to be done in improving the sanitary condition of this town. The manure heaps on which so much has been written by my predecessor and myself have, through the energy of the Municipality, been at last removed outside the town, which is so far an improvement on former conditions. The storage sites, however, are too near the inhabited area and the drainage from the heaps fouls the tanks, which are used for watering cattle and washing clothes, for which the water is most unsuitable.

139. The stagnant water of these tanks is very offensive and dangerous to health, and they ought to be all drained, and kept dry if possible, and a crop raised in their beds during the cold season. In the rainy season they receive the drainage of the town, for which nothing has been done, although it is a matter of pressing necessity. Owing to the heavy rainfall the tanks are fuller this season than I have ever seen them.

140. It is impossible to keep the town clean, so long as it is allowed to store large quantities of firewood and timber in the lanes and alleys. The wood should be stacked outside the town, if even to avoid danger from fire and the harbouring of reptiles. It is however on the filth that accumulates among these logs and which is so difficult to see and remove, that I would lay special stress in the interests of the health of the inhabitants.

141. The conservancy arrangements have also undergone some changes for the better, but are still far from perfect. In a place where there is such a demand for manure, it is surprising that all the urine from the latrines and privies is allowed to run to waste. It might be intercepted in earth, which should be dug into the fields in the immediate neighbourhood with advantage.

142. I have recommended that half the female latrine enclosures should be planted with tobacco each year alternately, and have little doubt of its proving successful under proper management. Meantime the enclosures should all be dug up carefully, and the earth exposed to the sun and air at least once every three months.

143. The road-cleaning establishment consists of 2 Inspectors, 4 peons and 68 sweepers with 6 pairs of bullocks costing Rs. 4,944 : the nightsoil staff on the other hand is without an Inspector, only 46 strong, and entertained at an expenditure of Rs. 2,839-7-3. This matter is of such importance, that I must continue to draw attention to it, until the necessary interest is awakened on the subject, and road-cleaning which is merely the "outside of the cup" is considered by Municipalities in its proper light, as compared with the removal of nightsoil and sullage—the materials that are really dangerous to health.

In this case the strength and expenditure of the two establishments, might with advantage change places.

144. The nuisance of the pot kilns still continues by favour of the local Court, but an appeal to higher, and it is hoped more enlightened authority, has been made by the Municipality, and an early decision on the subject is expected.

There are 3,993 cattle in the town, which aggravate the conditions of overcrowding and want of drainage, brought to notice in former reports on this place.

145. There are 1,592 cesspools and 763 pit privies, the contents of which are seldom or never removed, and consequently seriously affects the health of the inhabitants.

Cactus hedges which exist in and around the town, should be removed on account of the fifth that lodges in them.

VIRAMGA'M.

Population	23,197
Birth-rate	24·96
Death-rate...	50·74
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 of births	445·60

146. The conservancy arrangements of this town are most unsatisfactory, from gross carelessness and neglect on the part of the Municipality. There is no one resident in the town who takes any interest in cleanliness or looks after the nuisance. Inspector and his staff.

147. The Mámlatdár, however willing and anxious to improve matters, has his time taken up with táluka work, and the Secretary is engaged in office. The chairman of the so-called sanitary committee, has never taken the trouble to visit the nightsoil depôt. The latrines and urinals had not been cleaned for days previous to my inspection, and heaps of sweepings and filth, which a contractor is paid to remove, were lying inside the walls and being sifted by women who filled their baskets with whatever was fit to burn in potters' kilns, leaving the rest to rot where it was thrown.

148. Dust-bins on wheels, with a moveable shaft, placed in selected spots are urgently needed.

The open enclosures used as latrines are a success, notwithstanding the fact of their never having been dug up three or four times a year, as directed, and very seldom covered over with fresh sand. This proves how superior such conveniences are, to those provided with costly masonry seats and how suitable they are to dry and sandy places like this.

149. The nightsoil depôt is grossly mismanaged. All the material thrown there, might with a little care and trouble be utilized on the spot, if dug into the ground, and a crop raised annually. The Municipality have been changing about from place to place for the last five years, in search of a site free from nuisance, which it is impossible to find, unless earth is daily thrown on the filth.

150. The Municipality having proved unfit to keep the inside of the walls in a proper sanitary condition, it is difficult to see how they can meet the requirements of the increasing population outside, and especially the demand for strict

sanitary supervision of the cotton presses and mill, as well as the busy Railway junction. I am in a position to state from my knowledge of them that they are incapable, as at present constituted, of successfully overcoming the difficulties of the situation.

151. In my opinion radical reorganisation is absolutely necessary; and an energetic experienced and responsible man is required as Secretary, to whom it appears everything is entrusted here, and instead of two inefficient dispensaries, there should be one, under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon, who would control the sanitary establishment.

152. The Railway quarter, with its busy junction and crowds of passengers, requires the strictest supervision. The hollow to the east of the station behind the station master's house, which contains fetid stagnant water, should be filled up with fresh earth. It was a grievous mistake to have dug it during the construction of the line.

The well which supplies the station by means of a pump should be cleaned out and covered in. Its present condition is not creditable to the Railway Company.

There are 25 potters' kilns inside the town, in which whatever is combustible in the sweepings is burnt. They should at once be removed outside the walls.

153. In a former report I drew attention to the injury to health caused by the practice of removing cotton from the pods, carried on in this town and using the shells as fuel, thus rendering the air impure and irritating to the throat and lungs.

The high wall which surrounds the town, aggravates matters by preventing the wind from freely circulating, and sweeping away the dust and smoke which hang about, as in a well.

There are 4,835 animals housed inside the walls, which contribute considerably to the pollution of the atmosphere and soil. It would be a desirable improvement to shelter this large herd of cattle in the fields outside the walls.

154. The immediate surroundings of the few sweet wells from which drinking water is obtained, are in a filthy and sodden state. It is not therefore surprising to find, when all the above conditions are separately and collectively considered, that the mortality of Viramgám is deplorably high, and has been so for several years. The population of the town has, nevertheless, increased from 18,990 in 1881 to 23,197 according to the Census of 1891, but the increase is from the country, owing to the work provided in the cotton presses, mill and Railway junction, which attracts young and healthy adults, in the struggle for existence.

155. I would strongly recommend the planting of as many Eucalyptus trees as possible round this town, which during the rainy season, and well into the cold weather is in a water-logged and swampy condition.

GOGHA.

Population...	6,637
Birth-rate	43·09
Death-rate,,, ...	23·81
Mortality of children under one year of age per 1,000 of births	136·36

156. The sanitation of this interesting little town is utterly neglected.

The conservancy arrangements are in the hands of a contractor, who receives Rs. 42 per mensem for doing what he pleases in keeping the town clean. It appears to be nobody's duty to see that this man does his work in an efficient manner.

The latrines should be converted into simple enclosures by removing the seats and covering the floor with a foot of sand which should be renewed

periodically. The sullage should not be allowed to soak into the ground in cesspools, but received into vessels on the surface, and removed outside the town, or emptied into the sea at the most convenient points.

It seems to me that careful sluicing would exclude the tide and prevent storm-water from lodging inside the walls, where it stagnates at times and injures the health of the inhabitants.

157. Considering that Gogha is a favourite hot weather station, I am surprised that more interest is not taken in improving and protecting its water-supply, which has been established in former years at considerable cost and trouble, and is deserving of more careful attention than is at present bestowed on it by the Municipality, who only show an expenditure of Rs. 68-14-5 on this all-important head, whilst road sweeping is debited with Rs. 371-4-8. Comments on misapplication of municipal funds in this respect is unnecessary.

158. The "Rám Khund" tank, which is chiefly a supply reservoir, should be cleaned out and paved piecemeal, as funds become available. Its banks and surroundings should be kept scrupulously clean.

The conservancy contract system is a mistake and should be discontinued. The 20 potters' kilns should be removed outside the walls. The number of animals in the town is said to be 1,422.

BROACH.

Population	...40,137
Birth-rate	... 22·72
Death-rate	... 20·77
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	...122·81

159. No progress has been made in finding a source for supplying this town with water since my last visit, and it seems to me that pumping from the Narbada at low water, into settling tanks on high ground outside the town, is the only way out of the difficulty.

Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the results of the expenditure on the conservancy establishment owing to inadequate supervision. The state of the market which I inspected in the morning and evening is a disgrace to the Municipality.

160. The slaughter-house is to be converted into into a beef market, which will be an improvement on the present arrangements. A screen wall should be built round the new slaughter-houses, and the gutters improved in the manner suggested by me to the Secretary on the occasion of my inspection. Wherever there happens to be available space, open enclosures covered with sand and occasional loosening of the ground by pick-axes are the most suitable kind of latrines for Broach. Metal latrines with seats and receptacles are necessary in the crowded parts of the town.

Dust-bins on wheels, and urinals are also very much needed.

161. The urgency of drainage may be understood from the fact of there being 2,025 pit privies and 2,000 cesspools in the town. There are 3,040 animals in the town. The pollution and saturation of the soil with filth in some of the lower and crowded parts is simply indescribable.

In addition to the clouds of cotton refuse and dust arising from the mills and presses, the air is rendered impure by 53 potters' kilns and 16 lime-kilns.

Such are the conditions of soil and atmosphere, with a scanty and contaminated water-supply whether from cisterns, wells, tanks or river, all of which favour the development and spread of epidemic disease, the result being that cholera prevailed in Broach from January to June.

SURAT.

Population	...108,631
Birth-rate	... 29·86
Death-rate	... 33·96
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	...132·55

162. A scheme for a water-supply is being matured, and when carried out, an efficient system of drainage will have to be considered. In this respect, the Municipality cannot do better than follow the example of Ahmedadad. Meantime, efforts should be made to remove at least a portion of the solid and liquid filth that is allowed to accumulate in the more densely populated areas.

163. Reform and reorganisation are necessary in regard to the conservancy establishment, by reducing the number of road sweepers, strengthening the staff of Bhangis, and improving the method and efficiency of sullage removal.

164. Road-watering in some parts of the town is overdone to an excessive extent. I am convinced the abuse of this practice is not only a waste of money but injurious to health from the sudden chilling of the air, by evaporation caused by it.

165. For the outskirts of Surat where there are open spaces, simple enclosures are the most suitable kind of sanitary convenience; in the congested areas latrines on the bucket and shoot principle, minus a roof will be necessary. I have recommended and described an economical form of urinal to the Secretary, which he means to erect in places where the need for such accommodation is most urgently felt.

166. Dust-bins on wheels are an essential necessity in large and populous towns like Surat, as the process of emptying the boxes is most offensive and dangerous to health.

167. Prickly-pear and cactus hedges within municipal limits, are a nuisance from the impossibility of removing filth and rubbish from them. Complete eradication and removal is the practice followed in dealing with such plants even in remote villages, and they cannot be considered ornamental shrubs in municipal towns.

168. The meat markets require more careful attention as regards cleanliness of the boards and blocks, repairs to the pavement, stalls and whitewashing every six months. The meat should be dressed before removal from the slaughter-house, and if the offal could be disposed of there it would be better than bringing it to the market.

169. The open privies in some of the narrow streets are inconvenient, and a nuisance when not kept clean. Still they are better than pit privies, because an open evil is better than a concealed evil, as it is more easily seen and remedied.

170. I made several suggestions to the President and some members of the Municipality whom I had the pleasure of meeting in their hall, and hope to find the most practical of them carried out when I visit Surat again.

171. Caste feasts in the narrow streets cannot be altogether pleasant, however sumptuous the fare; and the work of carting off the dry leaves, which have done duty as plates and tables, next morning takes some time. The increase or decrease of castes is pretty accurately known by the quantity of food consumed at these sittings. I would strongly advocate the holding of all such meetings outside towns in clean and shady spots set apart for the purpose.

There are 8,526 animals housed in Surat.

RANDER.

Population	...10,918
Birth-rate	... 35·45
Death-rate	... 32·15
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	...271·32

172. There is no improvement in the sanitary condition of this town since my last visit, and there is little hope of reform in this respect, unless intelligent and energetic supervision be exercised by the Revenue officer in charge. So far as conservancy is concerned, matters could not be worse if municipal responsibility did not exist.

173. The bank of the river is not only a favourite place of resort for the purposes of nature, but heaps of filth and refuse accumulate there, without any efforts being made to prohibit such a pernicious practice. An objectionable old masonry latrine is still in use in the same locality.

The water-supply is largely drawn from the river, yet washing of clothes is permitted above the town.

Road sweeping and watering are carried out to excess, and the removal of solid and liquid filth neglected.

174. The most urgent needs of Ránder are, thorough conservancy of the river-bank, and protection of the river from pollution above and opposite the town, removal of nightsoil, sullage and refuse to fields outside municipal limits, and prohibition of intramural burial of the dead.

Potters' and brick-kilns in which much offensive refuse is burnt should be situated outside the town. Surface cleanliness should be carefully attended to in densely populated quarters.

BULSA'R.

Population	14,714
Birth-rate	29·76
Death-rate	21·74
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	127·85

175. The local self-government of this town considers "Road-cleaning and watering" of much greater importance than removal of nightsoil and sullage, as I find by the statement furnished to me by the Municipality, who, by the way, say they are on the verge of bankruptcy, although they spent Rs. 2,394 on sweeping and Rs. 1,054 on watering their roads last year, whilst the cost of the Bhangi establishment for the same period was only Rs. 1,818.

This speaks for itself, as it clearly proves that the roads are over-swept and watered, and the cleanliness of the lanes, gullies, backyards and enclosures grossly neglected, as I found was the case.

176. Road watering here is utter waste of money, and it sounds incredible that the Public Works Department, as Mr. Dádáchanji informed me, insists on the whole of the toll tax being expended on the roads. If this be true, the Municipality are deprived of the entire control of an important item of their income, at a time when they have a difficulty in making both ends meet.

The total income should be devoted to, and equitably divided between, the most urgent calls, the requirements of health taking precedence.

177. Greater care should be exercised in protecting the tank from pollution. I found men and women washing themselves and their clothes in it, and travellers with their cattle camping on the border of the tank. This should be prohibited, as directly and indirectly it is the chief source of the drinking water of the inhabitants.

178. There is no attempt made to utilize waste water from wells by running it to the roots of the nearest trees, or removing sullage water to the neighbouring fields, which might with advantage be used for purposes of nature during the fair season. The Mámlatdár has promised to take this subject in hand and show the cultivators the desirability of making use of nightsoil for manuring purposes. At present only the dung of the 2,948 animals housed in the town is applied to the soil. The paving of the meat and fish markets has been neglected for a long time. These buildings and also the slaughter-house should be white-washed twice a year.

179. If the seaside sanitarium of Teethal is to become as popular as it deserves to be, Bulsar must wake up and use the broom more vigorously in her back streets and lanes, and leave the principal thoroughfares chiefly to the sun and sea breeze, to desiccate refuse matter and lay any dust that may rise.

KA'RWA'R.

Population	141,515
Birth-rate	31·83
Death-rate	19·43
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	145·12

180. This beautiful head-quarter station is the Nice of the Riviera of Western India, and would be as popular as the South of France as a health resort and watering place, if it were only better known, and accessible by railway. Pure air, soil and water, unrivalled scenery, boating, fishing, shooting and sea-bathing on a lovely white sandy beach, can be enjoyed here to perfection, and this is more than can be said of any place that I know in the Presidency.

From a sanitary point of view, therefore, I hope it will be connected by a line of railway with Hubli at an early date. When this is done, Kárwár must be the favourite seaside sanitarium in India, owing to its exceptional position and advantages.

181. Funds have been wasted in providing expensive metal public latrines, when trenches with matting screens would have been more suitable wherever fields are not available for natural purposes.

The offensive stagnant pools of water in the bed of the stream near the Post Office should be drained into the sea by cutting through the sand under the bridge, and keeping the channel open during the fair season when it is apt to silt up.

182. The road sweepers and Inspector might with advantage be abolished, and the staff of Bhungis increased to double its present strength under the mukadam, who would do all the road-sweeping necessary.

Care should be taken that the wells are not polluted by surface refuse, which is liable to be washed into them during the rainy season unless surrounded by a plinth at least two feet high.

183. The natives strongly object to the casuarina plantation, especially near their houses, as they say the trees obstruct the breeze, the wells are polluted by their dead leaves falling into them, and the soil under the trees is rendered unproductive. I think it would be better not to plant casuarina trees too near the native town, as the people prefer palms and other trees about their houses. Kárwár is almost free from mosquitoes, so much so that curtains are seldom used by the residents, which is a rare comfort on the plains of India, and a proof of the cleanliness and healthiness of the place.

DHA'RWA'R.

Population	... 32,583
Birth-rate	... 45·67
Death-rate	... 29·18
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	... 151·21

184. The water-supply of this town is precarious in years of scanty rainfall in consequence of its elevated and dry site. Various projects have been considered and partly executed of late years, but none have proved permanently successful. The last scheme, which has been ably and carefully drawn up by Mr. W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, will, it is hoped, be taken in hand should funds be available, in which case the deep old drains at least must be improved, in absence of a more ambitious undertaking, to remove the sullage and waste water to a safe distance. The condition of the outfall at present is very unsatisfactory; a moderate outlay spread over a few years would distribute the sewage on fields to the north-west of the town, where sugarcane would yield a profitable return.

185. Fruit and vegetables are still exposed for sale on the stone slabs covering the gutters, which on account of their imperfect levels are not self-cleansing and from their great depth it is not easy to keep clean. It is surprising that from motives of self-protection even, the European residents,

and especially the Civil Surgeon, do not take a little interest in the manner in which meat is exposed in the markets, and vegetables in the streets, as they must obtain at least a portion of their supplies from the bazár. The filthy condition of some of the stalls and shops was simply shameful, yet it would not be difficult to keep them tolerably clean, if reasonable supervision were exercised by the European community, or an intelligent municipal servant. The bazár from its appearance would not be taken for that of the head-quarter station. It is clear that it is not much frequented by officials, otherwise its sanitary condition would be more carefully looked after.

The unfortunate jealousy, on the part of municipalities, of official interference, is an insuperable obstacle to progress in many respects and goes a long way towards explaining the apathy and neglect of public interests that exist.

186. The conservancy establishment requires reorganisation on the lines I suggested to the Chairman. There are only 9 Bhangis, yet there are 57 Mahárs employed for street and gutter cleaning besides 6 peons to assist the Inspectors. It is matters of this nature that native municipal commissioners from various conflicting reasons are incapable of administering in an economical and efficient manner. The sympathy and support of the official element are therefore urgently needed.

187. There are 9,506 cattle in Dhárwár and the number of pit-privies is 2,156. The offensive trades carried on within municipal limits are 20 potters' kilns, 10 lime-kilns, 15 indigo dyeing and 10 tanning-pits. Natural fall, and the high and undulating site on which the town is built, partly makes up for its defective artificial drainage and pollution of subsoil, from the abovementioned sources.

BELGAUM.

Population	28,342
Birth-rate	22·12
Death-rate	25·65
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	130·78

188. The water-supply of this town is from wells which are liable to soakage from houses and manure pits, of which there is a large number. The drainage is still under consideration; owing to want of funds nothing has been done beyond preparing plans and making an estimate. It is I believe proposed to levy a house-tax in order to improve the sanitary condition of the town which, although better than it was five years ago, is still very unsatisfactory.

189. The conservancy establishment requires reorganization; the road-sweeping portion of it—50 strong—with a separate Inspector should be abolished, and the number of Bhangis, who would also sweep the streets under one efficient Inspector, increased. Dual control and responsibility in a matter of this nature is fatal. The present system is extravagant and inefficient, and improvements in the arrangements cannot be expected, unless the European members of the Municipality take the matter in hand and see the necessary changes made.

The condition of the beef and vegetable markets shows an utter disregard of cleanliness in exposing human food for sale. Official interference in this respect would be benevolent and charitable, should it not be considered strictly to come within the sphere of duty.

There are 8 lime-kilns and two for pottery and tiles that ought to be removed from within municipal limits as they constitute a nuisance.

Special attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the low-lying quarter between the railway station and the fort—a locality in which cholera has repeatedly broken out.

190. There are 4,375 cattle in the town, and the question of providing shelter for such a large number of animals outside is worthy of serious consideration. Meantime their excreta mixed with human and other refuse, and stored in the town are only periodically removed to fertilise the fields in the neighbourhood.

In such circumstances there are two courses open,—either the cattle should be kept outside the town or their excreta removed daily to a safe distance from the inhabited area. The public health must suffer until this is done.

SHOLA'PUR.

Population	61,564	
Birth-rate	30·49	per thousand.
Death-rate	36·25	
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	251·47	

191. The water-supply of this city has lately been improved through the laudable exertions of the chairman of the managing committee, Mr. Marston, by extending the intake to the high level canal, which contains much less suspended impurities than the low level channel from which the water has been hitherto drawn.

I have had occasion several years ago to suggest that the drinking water of this large and populous city should be filtered, as the inhabitants complained of its being turbid at certain seasons of the year, especially after rain, and this evidently is the result of my recommendation. It is to a certain extent satisfactory, and would be still better if taken direct from the Ekruk lake. Dividing the settling tank into two compartments would also intercept more of the silt. In the absence of proper filtration through sand, thorough settling of drinking water-supplies for large towns should be insisted on; but improvement in public health cannot reasonably be expected to follow unless drinking water is purified by filtration.

It is proposed to extend and increase the water-supply by building a large cistern on high ground near the Sadar Bazár, and the people are grateful for what has already been done in this respect, which is a great step in advance of the former arrangements. The new engine is also much more powerful and economical in its working than the old one.

192. The old conservancy depôt which is unpleasantly and dangerously near the city is, I regret to say, still in use. The demand for nightsoil however, has increased so much of late for the cultivation of sugarcane, that the Municipality can well afford to remove the town filth to a safer distance by road or tram, should they decide to lay down a couple of miles of rails, which in the end may be more economical than metalling the present rough blacksoil track, and building culverts over the Selgi stream and irrigation canal. Proximity to the sugarcane fields must increase the value of the manure, the use of which irrigation has so much encouraged of late years, so that a permanent income from this source is a certainty.

193. Five of the conservancy Sub-Inspectors are Bráhmins. Two years ago I brought to the notice of the municipal commissioners assembled in their office, that Bráhmins were from caste prejudices unfit for such posts; yet these men have been paid from public funds all this time, which is simply waste of means. This is one of numerous instances that might be adduced, of ignorance and prejudice in the selection of suitable and efficient municipal servants. It is hoped the conservancy establishment under Mr. Edalji Kotwál, who is an active and intelligent man, will be reorganised without delay. A much-needed addition has been made to the public latrine accommodation, and huts are being provided for the sweepers on duty in the most crowded localities, which is a step in the right direction. Screens would be better than doors for metal latrines. The shoots of the latest erected are unnecessarily long and too flat, to deliver the excreta rapidly into the receptacles. The shoot should be short and attached to the seat at an angle of 45 degrees, otherwise the solid portion lodges and accumulates on it. Properly constructed urinals in the most crowded quarters are much needed.

194. The outfalls of sullage and storm-water below the Sadar Bazár, Modikhána, the east and west of the town respectively, require careful attention to prevent stagnation and offensive pools near the inhabited area. All obstructions to

the natural drainage should be removed daily. If this be efficiently done, the fluid portion of the filth will gravitate to a safe distance well below the town. The cess-pits in the Goundy and Wadder gullies should at once be made to discharge into the open gutters in the immediate neighbourhood, as they overflow and render those localities most dangerous to health. These gutters will not only be the means of drying the filth-sodden soil, but will prove useful in carrying off storm-water in the event of a more comprehensive scheme of drainage being carried out in future. The draining of the Fort ditch has led to an improvement of that portion of the town in the immediate vicinity, and complete emptying of the Sidheshwar Tank should follow. It is a mistake to retain such a large volume of impure water in such a locality, as it is impossible to keep it free from weeds. If drained, it might easily be converted into an ornamental garden and play-ground for the use of the citizens.

195. The sanitary conveniences for males and females of the Murárji Gocul-dás Mill, lately re-opened are inadequate, and I pointed out to the manager the most urgent requirements in this respect, as well as where and how the nightsoil might be utilized, in the growth of vegetables on a plot of ground forming a portion of the mill compound. I think the mill operatives should be supplied with *drinking* water from the city pipes, or what is drawn from the canal close by ought to be carefully filtered. In its present condition this water is open to pollution by man and beast, and therefore unsafe for potable purposes. I hope the Municipality will act on my suggestion of planting clumps of trees near the different stand-pipes in order to absorb the pools of waste water lost owing to imperfect and faulty fittings, and the carelessness of the ignorant public whom it is most difficult to educate and control in this matter. Removal of prickly-pear is urgently required in many places in and around the city, but this is not easy to accomplish so long as the Forest Department are allowed to grow prickly-pear hedges to an inordinate extent within municipal limits and along the public road. I hope due notice will be taken of this matter, as example is better than precept in sanitary reform, and this example cannot be commended.

196. A new slaughter-house for the Sadar Bazár is an urgent necessity, and the city slaughter-house stands in need of repairs; the meat markets require pav-ing and greater attention in regard to cleanliness. I was disappointed to find several butchers were allowed to expose meat for sale in their dirty little private shops and houses, whilst the large and commodious market stalls stood empty. This is the deplorable result of a late High Court ruling, which to my knowledge has unfortunately been freely taken advantage of, to escape not only municipal dues, but that control and supervision which are so essentially necessary in safe-guarding the public health. Vegetables are exposed for sale on the filth-sodden ground in narrow dirty lanes, out of the cesspools and privies of which swarms of flies emerge and settle on the different articles of food, a truly sickening sight. But on account of the abovementioned untoward ruling, the Municipality, should they provide the much-needed market, are in doubt whether the sellers of fruit and vegetables can be compelled to occupy it. They therefore hesitate in the matter, and the public are obliged to purchase their food supplies under dangerous and revolting circumstances, which can only be removed by State interference, and the sooner this is done the better.

197. There are 9,561 cattle in the city and bazár, of which 667 are pigs; and as these animals roam about freely, they are an abominable nuisance, of which the people loudly and justly complain. It is certainly discreditable to local self-government to find so many unclean animals at home in a crowded city. To the various sanitary shortcomings above indicated, may be attributed the excessive mortality recorded during the year, as there was no cholera epidemic.

BIJA'PUR.

Population	16,749	
Birth-rate	44·60	per thousand.
Death-rate	27·11	
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	14·190	

198. The water-supply of this town requires more careful attention than it receives at present. The "*Chánd Bawri*," which is one of the principal sources of drinking water for the most populous quarter, is freely polluted by human and animal filth and refuse from its surroundings. This should be prevented by building up the steps, repairing and raising the parapet, and clearing a free space round the wall on which houses encroach, one of these being used for preparing and storing cattle dunging fuel. The muddy water of the "Begum Reservoir" should be settled and filtered in the "Asar Tank" by throwing a wall across the cistern and utilizing the old inlet compartment: owing to its softness this water is much appreciated by the inhabitants for cooking their vegetables. Efforts should therefore be made to improve and protect this source.

199. The restoration of the Torweh aqueduct, which was constructed on the Persian principle of "karezes," similar to the under-ground channels in use at Ahmednagar, is worthy of serious consideration. This important work might be carried out piecemeal, as funds become available. It is highly improbable that the Municipality will ever be able to accomplish it unaided. The various wells on which much money and labour have been spent since the re-occupation of the town, have not been so carefully looked after by the Municipality as they require, as washing is allowed dangerously near them, and the wastage water is neither drained off nor utilized in watering trees although gutters have been provided to some of them. The stagnant water near the "Asar Mahál" should be drained off by clearing the ditch, and might be used for washing below and to the north of the main road. In fact the whole of the Arkilla ditch should either be filled or kept dry with advantage to health.

200. The removal of the "famine weed" or "Flaveria contrayerba" and filling in of hollows with the débris of the nearest ruins are matters demanding urgent attention. Depositing sweepings and filth in holes, as is done extensively inside the walls, should be strictly prohibited. The nightsoil should be removed outside the walls mixed with the ashes of the burnt sweepings, and used as manure as is done in the jail and municipal gardens with such success. Burials inside the walls should be prohibited, and a proper site for a cremation ghát outside the walls is an urgent necessity. There are 8,240 cattle housed inside the walls, and 925 pigs wander about enjoying freedom, but not much else evidently from the starved and mangy appearance of many of them. The presence of such a large number of pigs in any municipal town is a nuisance and a scandal. They no doubt act as scavengers to a certain extent, but their own ordure, which is considerable, is perhaps more offensive than what they remove.

The conservancy establishment consists of an Inspector, a sub-inspector and 8 bhungis, which is utterly inadequate for Bijápur.

There are 25 road sweepers, but these are comparatively unimportant in a sanitary respect, as I pointed out some years ago, when their numerical strength was 45. They should be still further reduced in number and the bhungis increased.

201. It is interesting to find that Bijápur in its palmy days was provided with "sanitary conveniences" of no mean order (of which, however, no notice appears to have been taken by students of architecture and admirers of its beautiful mosques, tombs and ruined palaces) besides the numerous apertures from the top of the walls and bastions with their thick saline incrustations which indicate their use for centuries. There are south of the "Juma Masjid" two rows of latrines of different patterns which may have been the recognised models for both sexes and, curious enough, are in use at the present day, though dilapidated and neglected.

Those facing eastwards are in fair repair and are on the shoot principle, the channel being rectangular. This may have been provided for women in order to secure greater privacy; the other is merely a series of openings through the roof of an open arch-way, which admitted the passage of the sweeper and was probably intended for men. Few mosques are now-a-days provided with similar structures: these are probably three centuries old. Mr. George, Executive Engineer, has kindly sent me the accompanying sketch and short description: "The latrines to the south of the Juma Masjid consist of two rows of small rooms two separate blocks having between them a space of 7¼ feet below plinth and feet above. The space left between the two blocks was apparently a deep nch, meant to receive the fœcal matter from both the latrines, but at present ed up with earth rubbish, &c. The two blocks run from north to south, one cing the east and the other the west, so that the blocks of both are opposite to ne another and just above the middle trench. The block on the east is a solid ne from top to bottom, only hollowed in on the upper part to make the small atrine 4½′ × 4½′ with a slit sloping across the back wall into the trench behind. The west side block, however, rests on an arch running from north to south, the piers of which raised above the top of the arch, and the space between divided by small side walls into small rooms 5′ × [redacted] the extrados of the arch which from the floor has a slit 9 × [redacted] arch below where the fœcal matter apparently fell and was carried away to the trench at the back by means of the several arch openings provided in the rear side pier wall below the long arch above described.

There appears to have been two walls connecting the east to the west block at both ends—north and south shutting off the trench from the public view. With the exception of the east block, which is in a comparatively fair state, the rest is in a dilapidated condition, and the dimensions in the sketch are in many cases approximate."

202. I am indebted to Brigade-Surgeon Peters, amongst other valuable information, for the following note on the "Flaveria contrayerba" or famine weed, a native of Chili, which is from the Botanical Magazine. "Found by Father Ferulbe near the City of Conception. He says it is used by the natives for a yellow dye by boiling in water." It is also said to be used by the Peruvians as a decoction for destroying worms in sores.

This weed has taken possession of and overrun Bijápur and is justly condemned as a nuisance by the inhabitants. From its rank growth excluding sunlight from the ground and sheltering all manner of filth, it is dangerous to health in the inhabited area. No efforts should therefore be spared to completely eradicate such a noxious shrub.

203. Surface drains are being constructed in one of the worst localities, but one gutter with connections would surely have been sufficient for such a narrow lane. The estimate mentioned to me seemed extravagant for such a small undertaking. It is expenditure like this that delays and discourages similar improvements in small municipal towns with limited incomes.

A lime kiln in the bazár against which complaints were made, should be removed.

Malarious fever appears to be more prevalent from a statement with which I have been favoured by the Civil Surgeon, and its cause is attributable to water-logging of the soil in portions of the town, which ought to be drained.

BA'GALKOT.

Population	18,027
Birth-rate	23·96
Death-rate	21·13
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	173·61

204. I inspected this town accompanied by the Chairman of the Municipality and the Mámlatdár, and found no improvements in a sanitary respect had been made since my last visit, in fact matters were if anything worse.

The drinking water is from wells, of which there are 165, the surroundings of several of them were used as latrines and dust-bins.

There are 400 pit privies, and 3,900 cattle are housed in the town, and when I state there are only two bhungies employed by the Municipality, the filthy condition of Bágalkot and its surroundings may be more easily imagined than described.

It is true there are 29 mahárs for road cleaning with an Inspector, but I have on a former occasion pointed out that cattle dung which is the usual "matter in the streets" collected on roads, is rarely found there, being eagerly snatched up by women and children for fuel, the roads are always clean, over-swept perhaps from a road-making point of view.

205. The "vegetable market" lately built was empty, a few vegetables being exposed for sale on the ground, the stalls set apart for the vegetables are occupied by cloth merchants once a week, the outside shops are eagerly sought after by general dealers, and this is what pays the Municipality, but the purpose for which the building was erected has not been realized, and is therefore misleading. The mutton market and slaughter house, are too close to a foul open ditch, and should be removed to a more suitable site.

The few latrines provided cannot be kept clean, for want of sweepers, and the most convenient fields used by the people for natural purposes, have been bought by owners of cotton presses.

The old drains require opening out and improving. After levels are taken, their contents might be profitably used in irrigating fields below and to the north of the town. The fort wall should be pulled down; and used in filling up the ditch which is in a very offensive state.

206. Drinking water of safer quality than that yielded by the town wells might easily be obtained from the irrigation canal close by, if the Municipality were only alive to the importance of their duties and responsibilities. In presence of all the above insanitary conditions, and with only two bhungies among 18,000 people, who are by no means poor, the claims of public health are clearly neglected, yet of the annual income of Rs. 23,810, Rs. 5,093 are expended on "Education" in Bágalkot. This of itself ought to attract sufficient attention to cause a searching inquiry to be made regarding towns similarly mal-administered in a sanitary respect. When this is done, it is hoped public health questions will occupy their legitimate sphere in the educational catechism of the future.

Prickly pear grows rampant and shelters the committing of nuisances round the town, without any attempt being made to remove the one or check the other.

HUBLI.

Population	52,194
Birth-rate	40·08
Death-rate	23·81
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births	111·38

207. The new water-supply for this town is nearly completed and will shortly be laid. Supply cisterns are not however furnished, but are essentially necessary for the crowded quarters, for which stand-pipes are inadequate.

208. The next most pressing need is an improved drainage system.

It is of primary importance to supply the multitude with pure drinking water, but it is no less urgent to make arrangements for rapidly and efficiently conveying it after having been fouled in domestic use, to a safe distance from human habitations.

A pipe system with house connections, and proper safeguards of traps, ventilators and manholes, and the utilization of the sewage on land, is the standard method of attaining this purpose, in inland towns able and willing to meet the cost.

Should this be found for the time impracticable, the best use must be made of the old covered drains, by improving their levels and converting them into open oval gutters of small section, for removing sullage and waste water to the nearest and most suitable plot of land that can purify and render harmless this material, which may at the same time yield more or less of a return.

209. Storm-water if not obstructed, as a rule runs off by the natural surface grooves, and washes the surface as effectively as an atmospheric disturbance purifies the air. It is therefore a mistake and an utter waste of money to construct underground channels, which generally soon get choked with offensive debris, for storm-water, which should only be prevented from stagnating or interrupting traffic.

Enormous sums of money have been and are still thrown away in this country in laying underground drains to carry off rain water, that would have been better left to flow to the nearest outfall, the river or the sea, on the surface. These subterranean works become a standing menace to health and life, from the [illegible]at accumulates in them and the vermin they harbour, notwithstanding [illegible]riodical costly clearing: it is therefore surprising to find, that the system [illegible] vogue in many places where better counsels might be expected to

The conservancy establishment requires reconstruction. So long as [illegible]cipality employ a Bráhman Inspector of nuisances, no improvement or [illegible] possible in securing cleanliness. There are only 20 bhungies, 10 males [illegible]nales. The latter would be useful as private sweepers, but in my opinion [illegible] this capacity, are unfit for public duties, as the work is too heavy for [illegible]n addition to the above there are 92 road sweepers, 14 gutter cleaners, [illegible]nd 1 Brahman Inspector. This is the branch which I suggested several [illegible] should be reduced numerically, in order to bring the strength of the [illegible] to between 50 and 60, which should be the minimum number for [illegible]There should at least be one municipal bhungi for 1,000 of population. [illegible]e 2,307 pit privies polluting the soil and air of the town, and no efforts [illegible] be made to abolish them.

There are 40 tanneries, 66 lime and tile kilns, and 77 dyeing esta[illegible]s, which would be better situated outside municipal limits, as some of them are nuisances decidedly dangerous to health. The number of cattle in Hubli is returned as 6,484, which aggravates the overcrowding.

212. A vegetable market is one of the most urgent needs of Hubli, as the majority of the inhabitants are vegetarians and the manner of exposing for sale fruit and vegetables on the ground, is neither decent nor safe. Human food should be more carefully preserved from contamination, as disease germs are frequently introduced into the system through the alimentary canal. Prickly pear should be completely eradicated from within municipal limits.

LANOWLI.

Population	3,582
Birth-rate	20·10
Death-rate	21·50
Mortality of children under one year of age per thousand births ...	166·67

213. This favourite hot-weather station is utterly neglected so far as its sanitation is concerned. Instead of the Railway premises and the village being one as regards sanitary arrangements, and Europeans exercising supervision in all matters bearing on health, responsibility is unfortunately divided in this respect. As the Municipality contributes towards the support of the dispensary, and the Medical Officer in addition receives an allowance, it would only be fair that he should look after the sanitary condition of the town, and advise the Municipality when necessary. This matter demands inquiry and immediate attention on the part of the local authorities.

214. To show how utterly callous and indifferent the municipal officials are to the health of the public, in going round the village I found a man suffering from small-pox in the dharmshála, who had been there for three weeks, he told me, without any notice having been taken of, or isolating him, or even the presence of small-pox reported by the Mámlatdár.

215. The supply of drinking water for which the inhabitants pay the Railway Company is very short. It should be increased, [illegible] storage reservoir could be easily extended, and the rainfall [illegible] regular and plentiful. The conservancy establishment is inadequate; the [illegible]lity is consequently is most filthy, the meat market is disgracefully dirty, and vegvillage are sold in the dirty streets and lanes. Reorganisation of the municipal gtables ment of this town and Railway station is urgently needed.

KHANDA'LA.

216. The increase of this place is considerable since my last visit. [illegible] new bungalows have been built and others are in course of erection. [illegible] large influx of people during the hot season; but no system of public c[illegible] is in force, and the want of it is not only felt by the civil popula[illegible] constitutes a danger to the health of the troops quartered in the sa[illegible] barracks.

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217. In compliance with the orders of Government the annual rep[illegible] Health Officer of the Port is appended *in extenso*. It is therefore un[illegible] for me to summarise its contents.

218. I must however take this opportunity of endorsing in [illegible] emphatic manner Dr. MacCartie's remarks on the insanitary conditio[illegible] foreshore and pollution of the harbour, which I brought prominently [illegible] notice in my report for 1888, after a careful personal inspection.

219. To the report for that year I attached a coloured plan of a part of the harbour showing the extent to which it was fouled, and I would beg to refer to that plan now for illustration of present conditions after so many years and as being more graphic than any language at my command. It is high time that Government should interfere to compel the responsible authorities to abate the nuisances complained of at Arthur and Kására basins.

C. W. MACRURY,
D.PH. (Camb.),
Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1893.

The members of the Board remained the same until 27th October 1893, when Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E. handed over charge of his duties to the Acting Sanitary Commissioner, and went to Karáchi to join the appointment of the Superintending Engineer, Right Bank Indus. By Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 3824 of 25th October 1893, Government were pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., as Sanitary Engineer, and he took charge from Dr. Clarkson on 30th idem. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. MacRury returned from 18 months' furlough and resumed his duties on 20th November.

2. In the beginning of the year under report, the Board travelled through Sind and gave advice to the municipalities of Jacobabad, Shikárpur, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karáchi. After the completion of their tour in Sind, they passed through the Deccan and inspected the sanitary condition of Sholápur, Bijápur, Gadag, Bársi, Belgaum and Ahmednagar. In the Konkan, they visited Kalyán, Thána, Nowpára and Murbád.

3. Like last year, the report is divided into 3 heads—(1) Water-supply, (2) Drainage, and (3) Miscellaneous works.

Water-supply.

Poona Cantonment.

4. The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, brought to the notice of the Board that the present water-supply was very unsatisfactory as regards the filtering and settling-tank arrangements, and requested them to put them on a better footing. After a voluminous correspondence on the subject, the Engineer member of the Board, the Superintending Engineer, and the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, submitted a report, and the question was settled.

Kirkee.

5. The plans and estimates of this place were sent by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, for opinion, and the Board's recommendations were :—

(1). That five new filters be constructed between the existing tanks and the embankment. These might be each 7½′×7½′×6′. The filtering media might consist of 2 layers of bricks, 6″ gravel and 2½ feet of sand ; the depth of water on the filters to be 2 feet, which would be regulated by an automatic valve.

(2). Each filter should have a regulating chamber in order that the rate of filtration of each filter might be checked and its state ascertained at a glance.

(3). The two existing settling tanks might be converted into pure water tanks.

(4). The present filter and pure water tanks might be utilized as an outlet valve chamber and store-room.

Jacobabad.

6. Mr. Giles, late Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, requested the Board to look into the recent improvements he had made as regards the water-supply. They met with their approval and it was suggested that a small rectangular masonry cistern might be built. Its internal dimensions should be 12′×6′ and height of walls 6 feet, the whole being arched over. The bottom of the cistern should be raised 3 feet over ground, and self-closing pushing cocks fitted ; a little over floor level all round the cistern there should be a paved platform sloping to a small dwarf wall, in which there should be an outlet to allow of waste water being run out into a shallow well, or to be utilized for a garden.

Shikárpur.

7. A project on a small scale for improving the water-supply was proposed, which is as follows :—

The head-works should consist of one centre well 30 feet in diameter, and four more of the same size sunk at a distance of from 50 to 100 feet from it and connected with it. All these wells should be covered. The five wells would with 10 feet of water in them contain one day's supply, and would be capable of giving a larger supply than 5 gallons per head.

8. Hyderabad. The Board inspected the water-works of this city and made the following suggestions :—

(1). The supply should be drawn from a series of wells sunk along the banks of the river, and not from the river direct as is the case now.

The wells should be of pucka masonry, and their supply should be obtained by percolation through the bottom area and not from the sides.

(2). The cantonment reservoir should be covered.

(3). The reservoir at Sháh Kadeem should also be covered and turfed over.

(4). In the fort a small high level reservoir should be constructed containing about 100,000 gallons, and a main should be carried from this along the main central Bazár street for supplying that portion of the city to the west of it.

(5). The bathing platforms should be abolished, and, if such places are necessary, they should be of such a pattern as will put a stop to the present excessive waste.

(6). The rates for house connections should be reduced and the people encouraged to take house connections.

9. Nipáni. The Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, submitted plans and estimates for the water-supply of this town. The plans were approved of subject to the following conditions :—

(1). That the wire-gauze screen should be in duplicate, a double groove being provided, so that before removing a screen for cleansing or repairs, a spare one might be put down in the second groove.

(2). That a collecting chamber should be made, which, in the opinion of the Board, would be a very decided improvement on the present state of things.

10. Kalyán. The Chief Engineer, Northern Division, forwarded a project for the water-supply of this town.

The following alterations were suggested :—

(1). The construction of a covered filtration gallery inside the storage reservoir and connected with the bottom of the stand-pipe.

(2). Staunching rings to the culvert in order to avoid leakage.

(3). The pick-up gutter round the low level cisterns might be omitted and the pavement sloped similarly to that proposed round the hydrant stand-posts.

(4). In order to find funds for the construction of the filtration gallery, the capacity of the low level cisterns might be reduced from 25,000 gallons to 12,500 gallons each.

11. Ahmedabad Jail. Plans and estimates of the marginally noted place were sent by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division. The project was as follows :—

A well of 17 feet diameter is to be sunk on the right bank of the Sábarmati River below the Railway bridge, from which water will be drawn by 3 native "kos" worked on an incline by the prisoners and delivered by a 6-inch pipe into 3 cisterns of 16,000 gallons capacity. From the cisterns the water will be distributed to the bathing places, wards, extra-mural officers, &c., by means of pipes.

The Board suggested that the water should not be laid on to the several officers' quarters, but that it should be brought to a convenient distance from the Dead House and the Contagious Diseases Ward. There should be no gutters round the reservoirs, as these allow of dirt and sand collecting, and are difficult to keep clean, but the slope of the pavement should be continued to the toe-wall. The "Kos" is not a good sanitary appliance, and a lift, or a force pump worked by manual labour should be employed. The apparatus known in Sind as "Hurla" may be adopted. The wells should be covered in with corrugated iron sheeting.

Murbád.

12. Revised plans and estimates for the water-supply of this town were sent by the Executive Engineer, Thána District. The Board visited the place, and the plans, &c., were discussed and returned duly approved.

Sholápur.

13. The suggestions proposed in last year's report were carried out and the following further suggestions were made.

The settling tank, which will be a pure water reservoir, should be roofed with concrete arches and turfed. The position of the engine-house should be altered.

Sángola.

14. Government in the Public Works Department forwarded papers regarding the water-supply scheme of this town.

The proposal was to lift water from a well by "Noria" and to store it in a cistern 30′ × 30′ × 5′, and from thence deliver it in the town through a 4″ cast-iron pipe.

The following defects in the project were pointed out :—

(1) No analysis of water.
(2) The "head" in the town is very small.
(3) The open reservoir at well is not advisable.
(4) Four push-cocks for supplying about 800 houses are not sufficient.
(5) The "Noria" is rather difficult to get repaired in a distant village.

Instead of a "Noria," Taylor's Patent Persian wheel is a better arrangement and might be submitted.

Panvel.

15. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, sent plans, &c., regarding the proposed water-supply.

The general description of the scheme was as follows :—

Sources of supply.—Springs issuing from the foot of the Mátheran range of hills. The minimum amount of water available is 108,000 gallons a day. This is to be collected in a covered masonry gallery constructed in the bed of the river Gadhi at the point where the springs issue from the hill. From this the water is to be conveyed by a 6″ cast iron pipe for a distance of 3,570 feet and then for 38,730 feet by a 5″ cast-iron pipe to a covered service reservoir holding 1½ day's supply, and from there distributed over the town by cast-iron pipes varying from 7″ to 2½″ in diameter, their size being such as will enable the 108,000 gallons to be drawn in 8 hours.

Public service—six stand posts fitted with two push-cocks each.

Suggestions of the Board.

Collecting gallery, if possible, to be sunk below the surface of the river bed. The service reservoir to be covered with concrete or brick arches and to have overflow and wash-out pipes, and ball-cock valve, provided; also to have a bye-pass connecting the main from springs with the distribution main leading from the service reservoir. Public service to be from 4 (at least) low level covered cisterns, each holding 5,000 gallons and fitted with 14 push-cocks.

Yellamma.

16. The Executive Engineer, Belgaum District, forwarded papers regarding the water-supply of this town.

The Board suggested that the catchment area should be protected from pollution, and that a dry stone wall be built round it. The number of taps might be increased; or, better still, horizontal pipes carried on low walls constructed at, say, 25 places, each pipe being fitted with 8 push-cocks, and a paved platform should be made to convey away the waste water.

Pir Pao.

17. Government in the Public Works Department requested the Board to report on the suitability of the site at Pir Pao as regards its water-supply.

The Board was of opinion that the water-supply of this quarantine camp was not to be relied upon as regards its quality, as the analysis was anything but satisfactory.

Násik.

18. The Collector requested the Board to suggest a scheme for improving the water-supply of this town. They thought that a covered filtration gallery might be made across the bed of the Nasurdi nálá above the village of Pimpalgaon, and that the water should be led by pipes to the town. An alternative proposal was to reduce the estimate for the tank by making the dam lower and omitting or varying other items, but providing for pipes the whole way from the tank. The question is postponed pending an officer being able to take it up, but further delay is deprecated, as, in 1896, there will be a very large concourse of pilgrims, and the present arrangements will probably cause an epidemic.

Ahmednagar.

19. The original idea was to have either a storage reservoir at Bhalowni, or a filtration gallery on the bank of the Sina river, from which the water should be pumped to a service reservoir. The municipality expected Government to bear a considerable share of the cost in view of the troops and remount depôt being supplied, but Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 128 A.—564 of 28th March 1894, stated that the Bhingár municipal aqueduct would probably suffice for the troops, and suggested that the municipality should improve and extend the old aqueducts. The scheme must await the appointment of a special officer, as it is merely a useless waste of money for the municipality to carry out the works in a casual way.

Ghorpurí Cavalry Lines.

20. The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, forwarded papers regarding the improvements to the water-supply of the Cavalry Lines at Ghorpuri.

The proposal was to roof the cavalry cistern with concrete jack arches. Two iron girders 18 feet long to be used. The span to be 6 feet between girders; and on right and left sides, 5½ feet span. In the centre the roof to have a slope of 4″, to drain off rain water. The Board, while approving of the above, suggested that some provision might be made for emptying the cistern for cleaning purposes, and that arrangements might be made for conveying away the waste water to some low ground, where plantain trees might be planted.

Sátára Camp.

21. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, requested the Board to state whether the arrangements made by him for supplying the camp from the city conduit met with their approval. They said that the proposal of the Executive Engineer to regulate the supply to the 4″ pipe by hand at the take-off was all that was required, especially as there was an empty settling tank to take the overflow, if any.

Yeola.

22. Two projects for a water-supply of this town were sent to the Board. One of these schemes was for a supply by gravitation and the other was for one by lift. An alternative scheme was suggested. It was a combination of the two already submitted by the Chief Engineer, Central Division, to the Board. The lift scheme has however been sanctioned, and it is now being worked out by the Executive Engineer.

Dhárwár.

23. In this scheme it is proposed to give 10 gallons per head to 40,000 people, and 30,000 gallons to the Railway Company, or a total of 430,000 gallons to be delivered through a 12 inch rising main in 12 hours into a low level, middle, and high service reservoirs,

the length of the main being 2 inches to the low level reservoir. The low and middle level reservoirs are to hold one day's supply and the high service 4½ days'.

The Board objected to the proximity of the village of Kelgeri, and to a cattle-pond being provided for it adjoining the tank. They also suggested an alteration in the site of the filtration gallery and pumping station, and the substitution of a wall for the hedge and wire fence round the reservoir, also that the storage reservoirs should be covered in. Some of the alterations suggested were adopted, but both the Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer objected to others as unnecessarily increasing the expense. The Engineer Member met the Superintending Engineer, and the points under dispute were settled with regard to the expediency of a somewhat imperfect project being better than none, and it appeared certain that if all the alterations were insisted on, the project would be dropped.

Gulwancha, Táluka Sinnar.

24. A well for providing drinking water was to be constructed. The Board approved of its design with some additions and alterations.

Joran, Báglán Táluka.

25. The Executive Engineer, Násik District, forwarded papers for constructing a well at this place. The Board approved of the plan, but stated that it should be sunk further off from the village, and that the gutter shown on the platform should be omitted, the pavement merely sloping to a low wall, in which an opening should be left for escape of the waste water to a distance, where it should be utilized on plants.

Dhumalwádi, táluka Kopargaon.

26. Plan and estimate were received by the Board for providing a permanent water-supply to this village. The Board approved of them.

Dubgule and Nimbyat.

27. The Executive Engineer, Násik District, sent plans and estimates of the wells proposed to be built at these places. There was a difference of opinion as regards one point. The Board recommended that there should be no gutter round the pavement, but that the latter should slope to a dwarf wall in which an opening might be left for the escape of the waste water, which should be utilized on plants sown some 15 feet off from the well. The Acting Superintending Engineer, however, insisted on having a gutter round the wells as being cheaper.

Surat.

28. The Board advised the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District, to have a further trial of the well at Varucha by pumping it out with steam power regularly for a month. Samples of water, both before pumping and during pumping, should be sent for analysis. This is being done. The Engineer Member visited the place with the Executive Engineer in February last, and settled on an alternative site for a trial well, which is also being tested.

Sukkur.

29. The Collector of Shikárpur sent papers regarding the water-supply of this town.

Sources of supply—(1) Water to be obtained from wells sunk in the Khodia beyond the river band on the right of the Sukkur Canal; (2) from wells near the river on the Sukkur band; (3) from Bukkur Island.

The Board suggested that the well and shafts of the filtration gallery should have pucka roofs and be properly ventilated. The floor of the engine-room is only one foot over high flood level; this seems rather too small a margin. The length of the rising main might be reduced by about 300 feet. There should be at least 8 or 10 ventilators instead of 2.

Sháhápur.

30. The Executive Engineer, Thána, forwarded plans and estimates regarding the water-supply of the marginally noted town.

Source of supply—A well to be sunk near the nála which is about a mile off from the town. It is to be 30 feet deep and 10 feet external diameter.

The Board suggested that the quality of the water should be first tested, that it would be better to have a "Noria" instead of a "mote." They also stated

that it would be better to lay a 4″ pipe, starting about 15 feet below ground, with a hydraulic gradient of $\frac{1}{1,000}$. The cisterns should be roofed with concrete arches, and means provided for carrying away waste water.

Ahmedabad.

31. Government insisted on the Municipality providing the second high level reservoir as designed, and the Board pointed out the following advantages :—

(1). A better supply under pressure both for domestic consumption and fire service.

(2). Less consumption of fuel.

(3). Less wear and tear of machinery.

(4). Facilities for cleaning and repairing.

(5). Avoidance of the danger of direct pumping whilst the present cistern was under repairs.

Khandála.

32. The Engineer Member of the Board and the Executive Engineer, Poona District, visited this place together and settled on the general lines of the project. The masonry dam and waste weir of the railway reservoir at Bushy were to be raised, as they are of amply strong section. The water to be brought down to Khandála either in the railway main or in a separate main. A branch was also proposed for Lanowli. Each of these places contains ordinarily a population of 2,000, which is doubled during the hot weather. A supply of 10 gallons per head was suggested.

Bijápur.

33. There were three alternative sources of supply, viz., the Begum Tank, the Sonár Bawdi, and the Torweh aqueduct. Of these the last alone was considered worthy of investigation, as the first is an uncertain and the second an impure supply. The old aqueduct would have to be cleared wholly or partially, and the water pumped up to a service reservoir.

Drainage.

Shikárpur.

34. This Municipality is too poor, owing to past bad management of its funds, to undertake both water-supply and drainage schemes on a proper scale. A survey for a moderate water-supply project is now being made; and as regards drainage, it has been suggested to lay down 4 lines of 9″ glazed pipes connected with small tanks at suitable places into which the sullage water could be emptied. At the end of each line of pipes a cistern is proposed to hold one day's supply, the sullage water being thence used for irrigation.

Sukkur.

35. This is another of those towns in which surface drainage has been tried and failed, and up to a year ago the drainage was in a dreadful state. The special engineer in charge of the water works is now engaged in drawing out a proper drainage scheme, the sewage being led to the storm water pumping station and pumped thence either on to a sewage farm, or into the River Indus.

Hyderabad.

36. As far back as 1886, the Municipality were advised by Colonel Ducat, R. E., Consulting Sanitary Engineer, to adopt a system of underground drainage. For no valid reason the advice was not listened to, and they have constructed several miles of surface drains from 2 or 3 inches wide and 1½ inches deep, to 12 inches wide and 9 to 12 inches deep. These drains are utterly useless, and the Board suggested the advisability of commencing a drainage scheme on the lines recommended by Colonel Ducat, R. E., as it is the best one.

Sholápur.

37. The Municipality was advised to stop laying underground drains of the pattern they were constructing, and to first of all have a proper survey made and then a drainage scheme drawn out for the whole town. It would be advisable to appoint a special officer for this purpose.

38. Government in the General Department sent papers regarding the drainage of the Arkilla Moat of this town. The Board said that with the 6″ outlet pipe proposed it would take about 1½ months to empty the moat, supposing there was no inflow. The proposal has been sanctioned.

Bijápur.

39. As far back as 1887, it was proposed to drain the whole town, and an estimate was therefore framed. As the cost was prohibitive, another estimate was made for simply constructing a channel for carrying off storm-water from this town. The scheme has been sanctioned.

Nadiád.

40. By Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 144 C.W.—546, dated 29th March 1893, plans and estimates regarding the open drain, coolty cistern, and new drainage were sent to the Board for opinion. The Engineer Member met the Executive Engineer, Poona District, in consultation and settled on the details of the scheme, which should be carried out at an early date, as the drainage both from the stables, and from the main building (especially the bath-rooms) is about as bad as it could be, and is a positive source of danger; the utilization of the sullage water for irrigation has apparently been lost sight of lately. Nothing further has been heard of the project.

Government House, Ganesh Khind.

41. The Municipal Engineer requested the Board to give their opinion on the drainage scheme of this city. The Board suggested the advisability of not having any main sewer less than 7″ in diameter, and that no branch drain should be less than 5″ in diameter; that instead of iron gravitating sewers Hassal's Patent Safety-jointed earthen-ware pipes might be tried, and that the house connections should be most carefully designed and carried out.

Karáchi.

Miscellaneous.

42. Under this head the following projects were submitted to the Board for their advice regarding general sanitary details :—

1. School-house at Chichondi, Nagar District.
2. Dhulia High School.
3. Sholápur High School.
4. Building of the Indápur Treasury.
5. Sanitation of the Railway premises, Ahmedabad.
6. Karjat Treasury Buildings.
7. Bathing places of the Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar.
8. Chief Constable's Office at Ahmednagar.
9. Jail at Nagar.
10. Police Lines at Nagar.
11. Mahálkari's quarters at Ghoda, táluka Khed.
12. Closure of pit privies at Hubli.
13. Bhingár School.
14. Police Lines at Sholápur.
15. School at Otur, Poona Zilla.
16. Bathing places for the Treasury Guard Lines at Akola, Nagar Zilla.
17. Cemetery at Mahábaleshvar.
18. Latrines, Thána Jail.
19. Dispensaries at Chándod and Niphád.
20. Hyderabad Jail Ventilation.
21. Survey of Bhadgaon in the Khándesh District.
22. Sub-soil water level of Poona.
23. Under-trial wards, Dhárwár Jail.
24. Closure of the quarry hole near the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
25. Latrines, Lunatic Asylum, Dhárwár.
26. Latrines, Military Lines, Thána.
27. Presidency Vaccine Depôt.
28. Police Lines at Karáchi.
29. Cholera shed at Bándra.
30. Latrines, Broach Jail.
31. Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
32. Conversion of Surat Jail into a sub-Jail.
33. Accommodation of the Civil Hospital, Kaira.
34. Latrines and stables of the Gujarát College.
35. Police Lines in the old Jail at Poona.
36. Latrines for the Karáchi Jail.
37. Latrines, Baroda Residency.

43. The Board drew out a plan of a rubbish and night-soil depôt, and copies thereof were distributed to different Municipalities. The plan is only meant to show the general lines on which a depôt should be laid out, but the distribution of the pits, &c., can be altered to suit local circumstances as regards the nature of the ground, &c.

44. The Board during their tour of inspection in the South Deccan inspected the sanitary condition of the town of Gadag-Bettigeri and found the drainage in a very insanitary condition. This was brought to the notice of the Collector of the district, who requested the Board to depute a surveyor to frame an estimate for a contour survey. This was complied with, and the estimate was sent to the Collector, but nothing further has been heard about it.

45. Government in the Public Works Department in their Resolution No. 168 C.W.—641 of 24th April 1893, were pleased to appoint a Committee to report on and select a site for a Lunatic Asylum at Nowpára near Thána. Both the Members served on the Committee and, having visited the place on more than one occasion, gave their opinion on the different points brought to their notice.

46. By Government Resolution in the Military Department, No. 452 of 4th March 1893, a Committee was appointed to inquire into, and report on, the insanitary condition of Poona and Kirkee and their surroundings, and the Members of the Board submitted their reports on the matter.

47. In accordance with Government Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 17 C.W.—48 of 18th July 1893, the Committee therein appointed to report on the drainage works of Poona City and Cantonment submitted a report, and the members of the Board laid their views before Government.

48. The Board prepared a plan of slaughter-house for small towns, and copies have been sent to different Municipalities.

49. The establishment sanctioned by Government for the Board remained the same as last year.

C. W. MACRURY,
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner, and Member of the Sanitary Board.

J. C. POTTINGER, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.,
Sanitary Engineer and Member of the Sanitary Board.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1893.

I.—SUMMARY.

The following table gives a summary of the shipping and health of the Port of Bombay and of the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1893 :—

TABLE No. 1.

Vessels including Native Craft.	Number.	Number of Passengers as far as is known.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of persons including Crew inspected.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated.	Diseases and number of Cases of each.					Number of boats with foul or rotten cargo.
							Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Equine diseases (glandered horses).	
Entered	47,357	417,071	23	18,392	15	2,168	23	22	10	9	2	...
Left...	37,480	366,407	642	78,307	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
		Including Harbour Population.										
In Harbour, during year	1,333	22,142	17	...	17	128	13	3	1	11	..	...
Total ...	86,170	805,620	682	96,699	34	2,296	36	29	11	21	2	...
1892 ...	86,003	806,026	719	99,090	42	844	17	19	9	2	...	3

(2). In the above table the number of crew on board ships entering the harbour during the year is not shown, as no record is kept.

The discrepancy between arrivals and departures is explained by harbour boats arriving from across harbour with wood, grass, and other cargo. On arrival they are noted, and having discharged their cargo, depart for similar cargo without being noticed.

II.—INCOMING VESSELS.

(3). The following table furnishes further particulars regarding the vessels which entered the port during the year 1893 :—

TABLE No. 2.

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which entered Bombay Harbour from Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1893... ...	772	31,022	507	1,106	1,088	384,943	44,990	Not known.
1892... ...	841	35,921	422	1,460	1,013	382,991	45,916	Do.

(4). The total number of persons who arrived by these vessels cannot be given, as no record is kept of the crew of any vessel entering the port. In the case of native sailing vessels entering, no record is kept of either crews or passengers. Of the 417,071 passengers who are shown in the foregoing table, 10,934 were troops, 9,015 Mecca pilgrims, and the remaining 397,122 principally passengers from ports in close proximity to Bombay.

TABLE No. 3.

(5). *Infected arrivals.*—The following table shows the number of ships which had infectious disease on board on or before entering the harbour :—

Class of Vessels.	Number of Ships.	Total number of Crew and Passengers.	DISEASES AND NO. OF CASES OF EACH.				Number of glandered horses.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	
1. Troop ships ...	1	1,610	...	...	10	...	...
2. Pilgrim ships ...	6	3,454	23	18	...	1	...
3. Other vessels ...	6	1,469	...	4	...	8	...
4. Vessels which arrived with glandered horses .	2	231	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	15	6,764	23	22	10	9	2
1892 ...	17	6,497	4	10	3	2	...

(6). The above table does not include the cases of infectious disease which occurred on vessels in the harbour or among the harbour population. These will be noticed under vessels in port—Table 8.

(7). The cases of measles on board of Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ship were landed and isolated in the Military Cantonment at Colába. The pilgrim and other ships with small-pox were only detained until all on board not protected by previous small-pox or vaccination had been vaccinated and the vessels thoroughly disinfected.

During the year 2,168 persons on board such vessels were vaccinated.

(8). The 23 cases of cholera noted had occurred on board four pilgrim ships during their voyage from Jeddah to Aden and Karáchi. They returned to Bombay free from cholera. Out of these 23 cases only 2 recovered. These vessels were on arrival disinfected as thoroughly as possible.

(9). Only two vessels with glandered horses arrived during the year. These vessels were disinfected as advised by the Veterinary Surgeon appointed for the harbour.

(10). No vessels arrived with suspicious cargo such as hides of cattle supposed to have suffered from contagious cattle-disease, or rotten fish, &c., during the year.

III.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

TABLE No. 4.

(11). Showing the total number of vessels including native craft which sailed from the port of Bombay during the year :—

Year.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Ports other than Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.	Total number of Native Sailing Craft which left Bombay Harbour for Indian Ports.	Number of Passengers.
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*
1893 ...	736	39,889	305	619	1,150	325,899	35,289	Not known.
1892 ...	733	37,317	331	1,339	1,134	324,856	34,316	Do.

(12). The following Tables 5 and 6 furnish the details of the outward-bound vessels inspected during the year :—

Table No. 5.

(13). Showing the number of crews and passengers of outward square-rigged vessels and steamers leaving, and of native sailing craft bound for Quarantine Ports inspected during the year ending 31st December 1893. This is exclusive of 30 pilgrim ships which are shown in a different table :—

By Quarantine Ports are meant—Ports of Mauritius, Aden, Red Sea, Europe *vid* Canal and Persian Gulf—Vessels for which, with their crews and passengers, are inspected before bills of health are granted.

Names of Ports to which sailed.	Number of vessels.	Number of tonnage (net).	Number of individuals comprising crew.	Number of passengers.	Total of crews and passengers.
I.—Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.					
Europe *vid* the Suez Canal ...	319	694,640·41	20,696	6,825	27,521
Aden	37	55,261·13	5,142	1,811	6,953
Red Sea Ports	9	8,677·64	579	232	811
Suez	...	.....	...	...	...
Port Said	8	12,140·66	243	15	258
Mauritius	21	17,228·79	798	697	1,495
Persian Gulf	27	23,511·97	1,338	1,337	2,675
Total ...	421	811,460·60	28,796	10,917	39,713
II.—Native Sailing Craft.					
Persian Gulf Ports	113	13,623·73	2,129	254	2,383
Other Foreign Ports ...	59	6,412·92	1,402	137	1,539
	172	20,036·65	3,531	391	3,922
III.—Her Majesty's Indian Troop, Marine Ships and Men-of-War.					
Europe *vid* the Suez Canal ...	8	49,688	2,090	8,544	10,634
Aden	1	735·25	60	36	96
Suez	2	4,309	322	615	937
Mauritius	1	755	84	...	84
Persian Gulf	7	6,573·25	691	...	691
Total ...	19	62,060·50	3,247	9,195	12,442
Grand Total ...	612	893,557·75	35,574	20,503	56,077
1892 ...	645	918,879·51	37,178	24,283	61,461

TABLE No. [redacted]

(14). Showing the number of pilgrim vessels with their crews and passengers which left Bombay for Jeddah *vid* Aden during the year 1893 :—

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of departure.	Tonnage (net).	Number of Individuals comprising crew.	Number of Pilgrims.						Number of passengers other than pilgrims.	Total number of crew and passengers.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Infectious diseases during voyage.						Remarks.
														Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	S. S. "Naderi" ...	14th January ...	1,168·92	69	117	58	8	7	11	201	7	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	,, "Tanjore" ...	23rd do. ...	1,402·64	82	562	298	64	36	23	983	...	1,065	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 case of small-pox landed at Aden.
3	,, "Naderi" ...	22nd February...	1,168·92	70	630	236	42	19	12	939	...	1,009	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1 case landed at Aden and 2 at Camaran.
4	,, "Naseri" ...	1st March ...	850·58	62	525	158	9	14	5	711	...	773	1	...	..	5	...	...	...	3 landed at Aden and 2 at Camaran.
5	,, "Taif" ...	2nd do. ...	878·09	58	460	146	21	14	9	650	...	708	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	,, "Tanjore" ...	15th do. ...	1,402·64	83	694	199	27	10	6	936	...	1,019	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	The small-pox cases were landed at Camaran.
7	,, "Huseinee" ...	19th do. ...	993·82	68	543	168	15	11	8	745	...	813	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	Do. do.
8	,, "Akbar" ...	8th April ...	1,440·57	83	548	299	27	14	15	903	...	986	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	,, "Khiva" ...	12th do. ...	1,452·39	79	760	169	22	20	8	979	...	1,058	31	...	...	12	...	...	...	The small-pox cases were landed at Moorbat and Camaran. Her pilgrims were transferred at Moorbat to "Avoca" as she caught fire while on voyage to Aden. 20 persons were drowned while getting into boats to leave burning ship.
10	,, "Naderi" ...	12th do. ...	1,168·92	66	719	173	12	4	8	916	...	982	3	...	...	2 landed Aden.	...	...	...	
11	,, "Naseri" ...	17th do. ...	850·58	61	507	171	17	17	10	722	...	783	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	,, "Knight of St. John" ...	28th do. ...	2,248·50	67	880	120	12	3	6	1,021	...	1,088	5	*...	...	...	...	...	...	*Passengers said to have had some cases of cholera eight days after landing at Camaran. No history of voyage received by Bombay Authorities.
13	,, "Huseinee" ...	30th do. ...	993·82	70	452	259	27	18	11	767	...	837	...	†2	...	...	...	...	...	†These cases were of choleraic diarrhœa.
14	,, "Tanjore" ...	2nd May ...	1,402·64	83	591	295	17	13	14	930	...	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
15	,, "Venetia" ...	11th do. ...	1,550·58	79	747	144	14	4	2	911	...	990	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	,, "Naderi" ...	17th do. ...	1,168·92	54	624	256	26	14	10	930	...	984	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	,, "Ileafaee" ...	20th do. ...	223·27	39	186	69	...	1	4	260	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	,, "Akbar" ...	20th do. ..	1,440·57	78	596	256	20	10	7	889	...	967	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	
19	,, "Brindisi" ...	21st do. ...	2,129·16	90	809	130	6	5	3	953	...	1,043	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Her pilgrims were transferred to S. S. "Tanjore" at Aden.
20	,, "Sultan" ...	22nd do. ...	1,775·23	82	964	164	15	6	8	1,157	...	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medical diary not received.
21	,, "Naseri" ...	25th do. ...	850·58	62	551	140	6	2	7	706	...	768	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	,, "Mobile" ...	17th June ...	930·13	60	154	63	9	7	5	238	...	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medical diary was not kept as the doctor died on board.
23	,, "Naseri" ...	30th July ...	850·58	62	133	63	19	8	6	229	...	291	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	,, "Naseri" ...	22nd September.	850·58	62	109	38	11	10	6	174	...	236	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	,, "Akbar" ...	26th October ...	1,440·57	81	257	141	30	11	10	449	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	,, "Naderi" ...	31st do. ...	1,168·92	67	123	61	16	9	4	213	53	333	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	There was one birth on board.
27	,, "Naseri" ...	15th November .	850·58	62	51	18	10	2	3	84	14	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No diary was kept as she carried under 100 passengers.
28	,, "Tanjore" ...	30th do. ...	1,402·64	82	417	133	26	26	10	612	...	694	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	
29	,, "Naderi" ...	17th December .	1,168·92	67	398	122	28	11	10	569	...	636	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	,, "Mobile" ...	30th do. ...	930·13	60	215	55	12	2	7	291	...	351	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	36,154·39	2,088	14,322	4,602	568	328	248	20,068	74	22,230	66	2	...	31	...	1	...	
		1892 ...	22,789·37	1,245	8,832	3,130	411	196	218	12,787	166	14,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(15). This table only contains those vessels that are considered to be pilgrim ships in accordance with the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887, *viz.*, such as carried more than 60 adult passengers. The passengers other than pilgrims shown in the above table were Commissariat servants, native soldiers and their families for Aden.

(16). The table does not show the number of admissions into hospital, as such a return would be misleading, most of the medical officers only showing as admissions the very few cases actually treated in the hospitals which by law are limited to six berths, whilst they would appear to have treated large numbers of pilgrims in the 'tween decks; and the medical diaries of four vessels have not been received by the Bombay Authorities.

TABLE No. 7.

(17). Showing the total number of vessels bound for all Quarantine Ports which were inspected and granted Form B. Bill of Health during the year 1893:—

Class.	Number of vessels	Tonnage (net).	Total number of crews, passengers, pilgrims and troops.
1. Square-rigged vessels and steamers .	421	811,460·60	39,713
2. Native sailing craft	172	20,036·65	3,922
3. Pilgrim-ships	30	36,154·39	22,230
4. Her Majesty's Indian Troop, Marine ships and Men-of-war ...	19	62,060·50	12,442
Total ...	642	929,712·14	78,307
1892 ...	664	941,668·88	75,659

(18). In addition to the above, Form C. Bill of Health was issued to 534 vessels. It is usually taken by vessels bound for Indian, China and East African ports, where quarantine restrictions are mild or are only put in force against arrivals from places where epidemics are actually prevailing. The total number of bills of health issued, including Form B, was therefore 1,176 against 1,162 in the year 1892, and 1,264 in 1891.

(19). The remaining vessels, 36,304 in number, took no bill of health, as they were generally native coasting craft and Shepherd's ferry steamers.

(20). The Bills of Health Form B. furnished to the vessels shown in above table were invariably clean bills, as at no time during the year did the Medical Board declare cholera to have been epidemic in Bombay. But attached to each bill of health was a certificate showing the number of cholera deaths in Bombay during the previous week. This necrological certificate can thus be withheld by ship Captains unless demanded.

(21). During the year on inspection of outward vessels only five cases of infectious disease were discovered and removed prior to sailing. These cases were chiefly of small-pox.

Sanitary condition of ships.

(22). The sanitary condition of outward-bound vessels, excluding pilgrim ships, was as a rule fairly satisfactory, and a bill of health was in only one instance refused. Pilgrim vessels are excluded, because such vessels invariably cease to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition when their full complement of passengers has boarded them.

(23). A bill of health was refused in the case of the S. S. "Windsor," because, although warning was given to the Commander in sufficient time, he embarked for a S. W. Monsoon voyage to Aden, 60 deck passengers, having made no arrangements for their protection during the voyage, the vessel having an unsheathed iron deck, and not having complete solid bulwarks.

(24). Except in the case of native craft ships' bilges have been fairly attended to during the year, and no deaths from mephitic gas poisoning during the cleansing of bilges or water ballast tanks occurred during that time.

Bilges.

(25). The principal defects were:—

Sanitary defects.

(*a*). Overcrowded forecastles.
(*b*). Faulty construction of forecastles.
(*c*). Conveyance of deck passengers on unsuitable ships.
(*d*). Foul bilges in native craft.

(26). This state is now, as a rule, only to be noticed in the case of those vessels chiefly given up to passenger accommodation and carrying lascar crews; for most other vessels which run regularly to this port with native crews have increased their crew accommodation, and with some exceptions that accommodation has been on or nearly on the European scale (12 superficial and 72 cubic feet per man); but the overcrowding on the largest passenger ships was marked and will continue so until the legal minimum for lascars has been increased from 36 cubic and 6 superficial feet, an amount of space of which the enormous boxes the lascars carry with them eats up at least one-third. This space is so insufficient that, as already pointed out, most of the shipping companies trading here, have voluntarily increased it by nearly 100 per cent.

Overcrowded forecastles.

(27). Prominent attention has been directed, in all previous reports, and especially in last year's one, to the carriage of passenger crews to be transferred to other vessels, but entertained on the articles of the vessels of which they were passengers in order to evade the provision of the Native Passenger Ships Act; and some such instances came to notice during the year.

(28). In connection with this question the important point is that only such vessels as the Health Officer of the Port inspects can be brought to notice. He can insist on proper accommodation being provided for the passenger crews; but the Native Passenger Ships Act can be evaded with apparent impunity, and no extra accommodation provided in the more numerous cases where an inspection by that officer is not made—in all cases, in short, of vessels bound to ports other than Aden, Red Sea, Europe *vid* Canal, Persian Gulf and Mauritius.

(29). This defect has been noticeable during the past year. No less than 30 different vessels have been noted by Dr. Crimmin as having unsheathed iron decks above the crews' quarters, and insufficient ventilation. The heat of these unsheathed iron forecastles in tropical climates is intense; and the cold in northern ones must be equally so. In some instances, as if to intensify matters in this climate, the quarters were situated close to the ships' furnaces; and one case was noted where the only wood used in the construction of the forecastle was the bottom of each sleeping bunk. The best of them had only a thin panelling of wood attached to the iron roof above, and the breadth of each top berth. It is believed that the Board of Trade has expressed a desire to legislate for the removal of this state of affairs; but in the meantime the number of this class of vessel is increasing, for more were noticed during the year under report than in any former year, and it is evidently hopeless to expect their owners to improve matters until driven to it by legislation. One Captain, for instance, when his attention was directed to this type of forecastle, got very angry and stated that the Board of Trade had ordered the owners to remedy matters, but that they had "beaten the Board of Trade," and that for his part he considered the quarters quite good enough for his crew—all Europeans.

Faulty forecastles constructed of unsheathed iron.

(30). Accordingly Dr. Crimmin has left on record the suggestion that pending legislation the Government of India should notify that after a certain date all vessels with unsheathed iron forecastles and deficient ventilation shall be refused bills of health at Indian ports. The question is a pressing one, for the crews of this type of vessel (non-passenger) are as a rule European, and Dr. Crimmin's suggestion, if adopted, would probably be sufficient to remedy matters, and would affect vessels that otherwise may escape the provisions of any future law, unless the law has retrospective effect.

(31). There were during the year several instances of the conveyance of native deck passengers not exceeding 60 in number by steamers which had no suitable accommodation of them. The S. S. "Windsor" already mentioned in paragraph 23 as having been refused a Bill of Health was such an instance, the case being aggravated by the fact that the voyage was a long one—to Aden—and in the teeth of the S. W. Monsoon. Another instance was that of the S. S. "Mortlake," which early in May left for Aden and Port Said with 61 deck passengers (souls) of whom 20 were Europeans, and the majority of these latter women. This vessel is reported by Dr. Crimmin as having been quite unfit for deck passengers, having had no extra latrines, no wash-house nor retiring places for the European women, one thin awning only, and unsheated iron decks. As some of her passengers were children the vessel legally carried less than 60 passengers, and thus escaped the provisions of any Act.

Conveyance of deck passengers on unsuitable ships.

(32). When a vessel, even with unsheathed iron decks, carries only as many deck passengers as fit comfortably on the hatches, they are not so badly off during fair weather; but when, as in the cases mentioned, the number of passengers is large, these vessels are quite unfit for their passengers.

(33). This sanitary defect, as in the case of native passenger crews already mentioned in para. 26, is a constantly recurring one, but only gets noticed when it comes under the eyes of the Port Health Officer.

(34). Many instances also were noted of sailing vessels with no proper accommodation for their deck passengers, and especially of native buggalows. Very few of these latter have accommodation for any passengers whatsoever, and decks and poops are usually covered in with cargo.

(35). It is submitted that the cases mentioned, and the many much worse instances described in former reports, point to the necessity there is for reducing the unit for working the Native Passenger Ships Act from 61 to 31 in the case of steamers and from 31 to 16 in the case of sailing ships. This reduction the local Government has power to effect. The Madras Government has availed itself of that power.

Suggested remedy.

(36). Bilges in native craft were on the whole better attended to than in former years, but their condition has been reported on as still far from satisfactory.

Bilges in Native Craft.

IV.—Infectious Disease on Vessels in Port.

(37). These include ships and native craft, and the following table shows the number of vessels which, as they lay in port, had cases of infectious disease on board:—

Table No. 8.

Months.*	Steamers.									Buggalows, Tonies, Prows, &c.										Total number of Cases of Infectious Disease in the Bombay Harbour.								
	Number of ships.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken pox.		Number of Native Craft.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken pox.			Total number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken pox.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Case.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1893.																												
January ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
February ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
March ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
April ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	7	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
May ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		4	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
September..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
																		Total ..		17	13	12	3	..	1	..	11	..
																		1892 ..		22	13	12	7	1	6	..		..

* No cases of infectious disease occurred in the Bombay Harbour during June, August, October, November and December 1893.

The above table does not include the vessels shown in Table 3 which had infectious disease on board at the time of arrival.

(38). It will be seen that there were 13 cases of cholera—12 of whom died and 3 cases of small-pox among a harbour population estimated at 22,142. These

cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The vessels were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. 128 persons were vaccinated on board of the small-pox affected vessels in the harbour.

(39). A noticeable feature in harbour cholera cases is the high ratio of deaths amongst those attacked, and this is especially marked in the case of native craft. The following table No. 9 which deals only with harbour boats lying about the various bandars proves how high the mortality is.

TABLE No. 9.

(40). Number of cases of and deaths from cholera on native boats, such as tonies, dingies, &c., during the last 9 years:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths amongst those attacked.
1885	30	26	86
1886	2	2	100
1887	26	21	80
1888	15	10	66
1889	23	21	91
1890	3	2	66
1891	5	5	100
1892	12	12	100
1893	12	12	100
Total ...	128	111	86

(41). Another characteristic of native harbour boat cholera cases is the rapidity towards a fatal issue which marks the disease, from 4 to 8 hours being generally returned as the duration of attack. These two points, however, were fully noticed in former reports and need not be discussed in detail here.

V.—DISINFECTION OF SHIPS AND GENERAL HEALTH OF THE SHIPPING.

(42). There were in all 34 vessels disinfected during the year—32 on account of infectious diseases among their officers, crews and passengers, and the remaining 2 on account of glanders and farcy amongst horses. The disinfection, excluding two troopships which were disinfected by the Naval Authorities, was carried out in a most satisfactory manner by the Water Police according to the instructions given by the Health Officer.

(43). Although no difficulty was experienced in dealing with infected ships during the year, it should be stated that the cases dealt with were chiefly vessels afterwards requiring the official bill of health, and therefore amenable to the directions of the Port Health Officer. No cases of infected cargo such as grain, food stuffs, &c., occurred—cases in which that officer has no power whatever, and which the Executive Health Officer cannot deal with unless the article is actually exposed for sale as human food.

(44). A Committee was appointed under Government Resolution No. 2904, dated 19th August last, to deal with this question, and it is hoped that the Port Inspection Rules recommended by them may be legalised at an early date; for at present the Port Health Officer has no power whatever under Act VI of 1867, and the inspection rules under which he has been acting—those prescribed under the Indian Ports Act X of 1887—have been declared not to have the force of law.

(45). The water at the selected Quarantine Station Pir Pao has been analysed regularly during the year, but is reported to have been unfit for drinking in the case of one of the two wells available. The disadvantages of Pir Pao as a quarantine station have been fully described in former reports from this office, and nothing further need be said on the matter, except that a hot air chamber for the treatment of infected cargo, clothes and bedding, is a necessity, and that the difficulty of landing at Pir Pao except at highest tide is a serious objection to that place as the site for such a

Pir Pao.

chamber. Dr. Crimmin has accordingly suggested that a portion of Hog Island be selected as the quarantine station; but in thus suggesting he thinks, as do all the officers who have acted as Port Health Officer, that the best way out of the difficulty would be the purchase of a hulk for quarantine purposes, to be moored in the harbour, and on which could be erected the necessary disinfecting chamber.

(46). The general health of the harbour population was reported as good during the year. The St. George's Hospital admitted during that time 472 Europeans connected with the shipping and the harbour, of whom 19 died; whilst the Goculdass Tejpál admitted 251 natives, of whom 12 died; and the Jamsetjí Jijibhoy 115 natives, of whom 11 died. The principal causes of admissions were due to accidents, malarial fevers, syphilis, rheumatism, bronchitis, venereal, chest and bowel complaints.

(47). There were no cases of bilge-poisoning reported during the year.

VI.—Quarantine.

(48). During the year 1893 Suez did not impose quarantine against Bombay.

(49). No complaints were made by Captains and Shipping Agents of any delays, owing to quarantine regulations at foreign ports, caused to their steamers which left this port with bills of health during the year under review.

(50). A table (No. 10) is appended which shows the number of days during which quarantine was in force at Suez against arrivals from Bombay since the year 1884, with the Bombay cholera deaths of each month.

Table No. 10.

Years.	Number of days at Suez during which Quarantine was in force against Bombay.	Total number of cholera deaths in Bombay City for the year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1884	250	576	101	33	34	7	70	19	8	73	94	47	50	40
1885	227	598	49	80	149	114	62	23	53	34	20	11	1	2
1886	13	19	3	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	..	1	3
1887	66	269	...	1	2	3	1	8	45	103	48	41	15	2
1888	6	379	5	1	10	36	40	54	38	75	68	16	7	29
1889	113	462	108	29	8	14	26	34	108	67	32	12	13	11
1890	Nil.	102	40	15	9	...	1	3	12	7	7	2	1	5
1891	18	146	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	33	73	19	6	...
1892	Nil.	169	1	2	1	12	17	12	26	29	29	27	10	3
1893	Nil.	147	4	...	3	23	23	10	11	31	35	6	1	..

VII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

Cholera during the Hedjaz.

(51). The Hedjaz took place on the 23rd June, and was signalized by, perhaps, the severest epidemic of cholera on record. The total deaths cannot be given; but for some weeks they were stated to have been a thousand a day; and so great was the number of decomposing bodies that the Turkish forces had to turn out to bury the dead; whilst such was the intensity of the stench that it was said to be recognizable in the Red Sea 60 miles off. As usual India was given the credit of starting the epidemic, on what grounds it is not easy to understand, considering that cholera had for some time previously been endemic, and at times severely epidemic, in parts of the Red Sea coast, and that some of the villages in the French, Italian and Somáli Settlements in the Red Sea had been almost depopulated by cholera the previous year.

(52). According to the opinion of some of the medical officers of pilgrim vessels at Jeddah during the height of the epidemic this cholera scale was much exaggerated, as will be seen from the following extract from a pilgrim ship's diary.

"This year's Haj was an Akbari or Great Haz, the Haz day falling on a Friday. A much greater number of pilgrims consequently gathered at Mecca. Scarcity of food and water was a natural consequence. Bad food produced diarrhœa. Exposure to heat and dew made it worse. People began to die from sheer starvation and exhaustion. The cry of cholera was raised and fear made matters still worse, killing people by hundreds every day. There may have been cases of cholera, but all those who died at Mecca and Jeddah did not die of cholera although every death was attributed to it."

(53). The "Knight of St. John" which is not a regular pilgrim ship has been named as a possible cause of the cholera outbreak. This vessel is well known here, and has been inspected at least a score of times whilst trading between Bombay and Europe. Owing to her large size she was enabled to carry 1,013 adults on the nine superficial scale; but as a matter of fact she only embarked 1,007½. The depth of her first 'tween decks is 20 inches in excess of legal requirements, thus adding materially to the cubic space per passenger. She has been reported by Dr. Crimmin to have been, if anything, superior to the usual pilgrim liners, and to have been fitted in accordance with the requirements of the Red Sea pilgrim traffic. She left Bombay on the 28th April 1893 with a crew of 67 and 1,021 pilgrims (1,007½ adults) including children and infants, and arrived at Camaran on the 7th May, having had five deaths from ordinary causes during the voyage. The first undoubted case of cholera occurred amongst her pilgrims on the 15th May, whilst in lazaretto at Camaran, or 17 days after departure from Bombay. On these grounds only, as far as is known in this office, the vessel has been stated to have carried cholera into the Red Sea. Therefore, failing any deaths from cholera during the voyage or after arrival at Camaran until 15th May, and there is no evidence of any, the cholera poison, whatever be its nature, must have remained latent, and only become active 13 days or so after departure from Bombay, for the incubation of the disease is now considered to be within a period of 4 days at most.

S. S. "Knight of St. John."

(54). Prominent notice was taken in last year's report of the danger to Europe from these periodical outbreaks of cholera at Mecca, and the injustice of invariably accusing India of originating them was pointed out.

(55). Any one who has heard, from ship Captains and from pilgrims themselves, accounts of the filth and absence of even elementary attempts at sanitation at Camaran, Jeddah and the sacred cities, cannot but feel that so far from India being under existing circumstances a danger to Europe through the pilgrimage, she is herself, if the views on which quarantine is founded are to be accepted, in danger from Jeddah and Camaran. Such a view is not of course worthy of consideration, and all experience of the return of undoubted cholera ships to India from Jeddah shows that in spite of their crowded states and the insanitary habits of their passengers the disease dies out naturally during the voyage, and in no instance has the return of a cholera vessel caused an increase in the cholera death-rate of Bombay. Thus four pilgrim vessels had cholera cases during the voyage last year from Jeddah, but the disease disappeared before arrival here, and former Haz cholera years gave a similar result.

(56). Camaran itself, in fact, so far from being a safeguard to Europe, is a danger; for Indian pilgrims perfectly free from cholera on arrival there almost immediately afterwards suffer from disease with gastro-intestinal symptoms caused by drinking the brackish water of Camaran and by the deficient sanitary arrangements of that place. They thus become very subject to the reception of the cholera poison, and on passing into an already affected area they become infected, and are then said to have originated the disease which they only incurred after landing in a cholera-tainted and most insanitary neighbourhood.

Camaran a danger to Europe.

(57). So much misapprehension seems to exist amongst the delegates of the Egyptian and Constantinople Boards of Health, as to the measures adopted in Bombay for the prevention of the export of cholera that the procedure adopted here for the inspection of pilgrims should once and for all be described.

(58). Pilgrims for Jeddah are embarked in the Prince's Dock, and are allowed on board their vessel six hours before her departure. Having deposited their baggage on board, the males, with the exception of the very young, old and debilitated ones, are directed to leave the vessel, which is then moved away some ten feet from the quay wall, the women being left on board. Those on board are then medically examined by the Port Health Officer, the ship's doctor assisting. The men are then passed in and examined one by one. A large staff of Custom House Officials, who are responsible that the number carried is not in excess of that laid down by law, *i.e.* on the scale of 9 superficial and 54 cubic feet per adult passenger, and that the vessel is well found, &c., are present, as also a large staff of Police and the Protector of Pilgrims with his staff. Under this system

Inspection of pilgrims at Bombay.

there is no chance of stowaways escaping detection as they sometimes used to when the embarkation took place in mid-harbour. In fact since June 1884 no vessel, pilgrim or other, has sailed for Jeddah or any Red Sea port in possession of the Government Bill of Health without all its passengers having been inspected by the Port Health Officer before departure. It is difficult to see what additional precautions can be taken here to prevent the export of cholera, short of adopting the suggestion of Dr. Mackie, of the Egyptian Board of Health, that pilgrims should be kept before embarkation under observation here; and to this there are obvious objections.

(59). The very valuable suggestions made by Dr. Crimmin in connection with those cholera outbursts at Mecca have been already brought to the notice of Government in last year's annual report, and in his letter concerning the "Knight of St. John" episode No. 351 of 4th October 1893, and need not be repeated here.

Class of pilgrim vessel.

(60). Thirty steamers with 20,068 passengers (souls) left Bombay for Jeddah during the year, and were, with the exception of one outsider, "Knight of St. John", of the usual class engaged in the Red Sea Pilgrim Trade. It is only right to add that this class has much improved of late years, and that the owners have, as a rule, carried out in a friendly spirit the suggestions made to them as regards the sanitary condition of their vessels.

(61). The large increase in the number of pilgrims carried was due to the 1893 Hedjaz being an Akbar year, the big day falling on a Friday.

An Akbar year should in the ordinary course of events take place once in 12 years, but has of late returned with a frequency not warranted by a strict adherence to arithmetical accuracy. This is said to be due to the fact that the Shareef of Mecca is presented with £1,000 by a certain Mahomedan Prince on the occasion of an Akbar year.

Sanitary condition of pilgrim vessels.

(62). The sanitary condition of these vessels has been reported to have been fairly satisfactory on inspection before their passengers boarded them, and to have ceased to be so shortly after the embarkation of their pilgrims; and the ventilation is said to have improved, though still insufficient. This insufficiency of ventilation is of course due to the difficulty, in fact impossibility, of successfully ventilating by natural means a cubic space per head for 'tween deck passengers of 54 cubic feet; the difficulty being increased by the fact that on all voyages, but especially on the return ones, the atmosphere of the 'tween decks is practically that of an overcrowded and very filthy hospital, owing to the large number of sick people, for whom there is no room in the permanent hospital, occupying it.

(63). The principal sanitary defects in the Pilgrim Traffic, and the suggestions for their removal have been described in detail in former annual and special reports; and the subject generally was discussed in an Appendix attached to the report of the Native Passengers Ships' Commission of 1890. It is only necessary then to direct attention to two points not previously noticed in detail. These are:—

(64). I.—The non-return of the diaries of certain pilgrim vessels which left Bombay during the year, and the consequent absence of any true history of the mortality amongst their passengers during the voyages to Jeddah.

(65). II.—The fact that, irrespective of the using up of a portion of the very small accommodation provided by law for each passenger by the enormous amount of pilgrims' baggage and from which they will not part, that area owing to the system of measurement of a vessel is often not available.

(66). *Non-return of diaries.*—The average number of pilgrims who left Bombay annually for Jeddah during the last 9 years has been 12,400, so that Bombay must be considered the centre of departure of the Indian Section of the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic; and it is the Bombay Authorities therefore who should receive the diaries of such vessels as embarked their passengers here. The law, however, only directs the Medical Officer of each pilgrim ship to keep one diary including a register of deaths and an admission and discharge book. At Jeddah this diary is to be handed to the Consular Authority and by him forwarded to the Government of India. The diary of the return voyage is to be handed to the Customs Authority at port of arrival in India. Bombay is thus only entitled to

the diaries of those voyages which end here, and has no claim on the diaries of such as begin here and end at Jeddah.

(67). The Bombay Customs Authorities furnish each vessel leaving Bombay with two copies of the diary for the outward voyage, one of which is returned to Bombay should the vessel come back; but there is no law compelling the medical officer to keep his diary in duplicate and send Bombay a copy.

(68). Accordingly the diaries of the outward voyages of several Bombay vessels have not been received, and nothing whatever can be accurately known of the incidents of these voyages. A most important diary was that of the "Knight of St. John," already named as a so-called cholera ship; but it has not been returned to Bombay, and thus the Authorities here have no reliable information as to the history of the ship after departure from Bombay. The importance of the diary must be admitted, and it is accordingly urged that a rule should be added to the Red Sea Pilgrim Act, that the Bombay Authorities should receive a copy of the diary of any voyage to Jeddah which began here.

(69). *The skimping of the space provided by law for each passenger.*—This arises as follows:—Pilgrims are of three classes, first, second, third. The two former are in cabins, the latter class in 'tween decks.

(70). The accommodation per cabin is gauged by the number of berths; but the floor space outside, such as the saloon, is measured at the regular rate of 9 superficial feet per head. Experience shows that rarely does a vessel carry its full complement of first and second class passengers; and as in measuring the ship the total available superficial area divided by 9 gives the number of passengers the vessel can carry, and no allowance is made for the fact that the first and second classes may be only half full, the third class or 'tween decks space gets even more passengers than it should; for the full number of tickets the vessel measures for is almost invariably issued. Thus a vessel with accommodation for 100 first and second class passengers and 800 third class, or a total of 900 may have only 50 cabin passengers, but she will almost certainly sail with 900 passengers; and 850 third class pilgrims are thus put in a space measured for only 800 and already encumbered by baggage. This state of affairs could easily be remedied by permitting the sale of only as many third class tickets as the 'tween decks really measures for, and checking the number by passing into the vessel each class separately.

Table No. 11.

(71). Showing the number of pilgrim-vessels with their passengers which returned to Bombay from Jeddah *viâ* Aden during the year 1893:—

No.	Name of Vessel.	Date of arrival in Bombay.	Tonnage (net).	Pilgrims.		Number of deaths during voyage.	Infectious diseases and number of cases and deaths of each.						Remarks.
							Cholera.		Small-pox.		Chicken-pox.		
				Embarked at Jeddah.	Disembarked at Bombay.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
1	S. S. "Khiva" ...	3rd April ...	1,452·39	273	267	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	,, "Tanjore" ...	15th July ...	1,402·64	937	922	15	6	5	7	...	...	...	
3	,, "Naseri" ...	19th do. ...	850·58	708	685	23	2	2	6	1	...	...	667 passengers landed at Karáchi.
4	,, "Naderi" ..	20th do. ...	1,168·92	855	129	*59	...	...	3	...	1	...	*13 deaths on board before leaving Jeddah. 45 deaths during voyage. 1 death occurred on arrival of the ship in Bombay.
5	,, "Venetia" ...	24th do. ...	1,550·58	919	283	36	13	13	1	...	...	...	600 passengers landed at Karáchi.
6	,, "Akbar" ...	25th do. ...	1,440·57	900	895	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	,, "Huseinee" ...	1st August ...	993·82	749	741	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	695 pilgrims landed at Karáchi.
8	,, "Lombardi" ...	25th do. ...	1,570·80	940	231	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	
9	,, "Naderi" ...	26th do. ...	1,168·92	939	935	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 birth during voyage. 9 passengers landed at Aden.
10	,, "Naseri" ...	4th September.	850·58	714	693	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	,, "Tanjore" ...	8th do. ...	1,402·64	963	957	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Choleraic diarrhœa.
12	,, "Huseinee" ...	23rd do. ...	993·82	768	766	2	*2	*1	...	...	...	...	2 births during voyage.
13	,, "Mobile" ...	24th October...	930·13	480	436	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 landed at intermediate ports.
14	,, "Naseri" ...	30th do. ...	850·58	682	464	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 landed at Aden. 10 embarked at Aden for Bombay. 212 landed at Karáchi. 20 were taken from Karáchi.
15	,, "King Arthur" ...	3rd December,	1,047·49	463	429	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 passengers were landed at Aden.
16	,, "Naderi" ...	5th do. ...	1,168·92	176	182	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 landed and 13 embarked at Aden.
		Total ...	18,843·38	11,466	9,015	207	23	21	18	2	1	...	2,290 pilgrims were landed at Aden and Karáchi. 43 embarked at Aden and Karáchi. 3 births during voyage.

Mortality on board Pilgrim Vessels.

Outward voyages.

(72). The complete death-rate of the voyages to Jeddah cannot be given owing to the missing diaries already referred to; but including the "Knight of St. John," whose deaths are said by the Egyptian Board of Health to have been five, 27 out of the 30 vessels which sailed from Bombay had, amongst 18,361 passengers, 60 deaths, of which 20 were due to drowning during the burning of the "Khiva." Eliminating these 20 accidental cases, 40 deaths occurred amongst a population of 18,341.

Mortality on return voyages.

(73). The diaries of all the return voyages have been received, and No. 11 table shows how excessive the mortality was. 11,466 pilgrims embarked at Jeddah in Bombay ships and had a mortality of 207 during voyages to this and intermediate ports. This equals a ratio of 18 per mille per voyage or 469 per mille per annum on the basis of a 14-day voyage. The death-rate on some of the early vessels is appalling, and is a measure of the destitution and sufferings of the unfortunates who did the Haz on an Akbar year and when cholera was rampant. It is also in part due to most of the voyages having been made during the S. W. Monsoon; for, as pointed out in the Annual Report of 1890, foul weather voyages are twice as fatal to the pilgrims as fair weather ones. That safety valve of pilgrim ships—the upper deck—on which half the passengers remain by choice, thus doubling the available space per man in the 'tween deck, ceases to act, and the 'tween deck becomes congested by the rush of those whom stress of weather has compelled to seek its shelter. The mortality on several of these vessels was such that if the system of calculating an annual ratio of mortality from deaths occurring on voyages lasting 14 days is adopted, the result would be in the case of one of them—the "Naderi"—to wipe out all its passengers very nearly twice over, and in less marked cases to give results approaching the impossible.

(74). The usual table (No. 12) showing the mortality on the return voyages since 1883 is appended. A fairer estimate of the danger to the pilgrim whilst on board his vessel could be formed from the statistics of the voyages to Jeddah, for at starting he is at his maximum of health, whilst on his return he is either at his minimum, and therefore very prone to succumb to the hardships of a voyage, or he represents the survival of the fittest when nothing short of accident is likely to kill him. Statistics, however, of outward voyages are, for the reasons already given, unavailable.

TABLE No. 12.

Year.	Passengers who embarked at Jeddah or arrived Bombay.	Number of deaths during the voyage.	Ratio of deaths per thousand during voyage.	Ratio of deaths per thousand per annum on basis of 14 days' voyage.
1883	7,656	45	5·9	153
1884	7,300	51	7·0	182
1885	4,904	57	11·6	301
1886	6,076	89	14·6	379
1887	5,726	64	11·2	291
1888	6,327	67	10·6	275
1889	10,031	92	9·17	238
1890	9,504	105	11·	287
1891	8,677	59	6·79	177
1892	11,944	101	8·45	220
1893	11,466	207	18·	469

(75). The following table No. 13 which concludes the remarks on the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic of 1893 has been kindly furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah. It will be noticed that the departures of Eastern pilgrims from Jeddah fall short of the arrivals there by 13,076; and the Consul considers that three-fourths of those missing perished during the cholera epidemic. He also states that the Sanitary Inspector at Jeddah estimates that 80 per cent. of

the Indian pilgrims are indigent, and although the Consul considers this an exaggeration, he doubts if it is as great an one as might be supposed.

TABLE No. 13.

List of the arrivals at and departures from Jeddah of pilgrims from the East during the year 1893.

	Indians and Afghans.		Javanese and Malays.		Bokharians and Tartars.		Persians.		Total.	Difference missing.
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Aden.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Aden.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Aden.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Aden.		
Arrivals ..	5	14,796	...	13,856	1,086	5,050	449	2,195	37,437	13,076
Departures ...	...	11,381	...	8,895	232	3,023	406	424	24,361	

VIII.—SANITARY STATE OF THE HARBOUR AND FORESHORE.

(76). No works for the improvement of the sanitary state of the harbour and foreshore have been noted by Dr. Crimmin during the year; nor have the Preventive Officers stationed at the different bandars, and who see the conditions under the varying influences of high and low water, reported any. In some respects the general state must have deteriorated; for the bulk of the city nightsoil, without, it is believed, any previous notice whatever, was discharged during a period of several days into the harbour at Carnac Bandar; whilst Back Bay for a much longer time was fouled by the drain near the Pársi Gymkhána, which during repairs to the Queen's Road main drain poured forth the most offensive filth, the residents in the Marine Lines being the chief sufferers.

(77). Since the insanitary state of the foreshore was first brought to notice in 1884 certain remedial measures have been adopted; and as a result a marked, if slow, improvement has, generally speaking, taken place.

(78). Its insanitary condition being due to the habits of the natives who defile the foreshore by nightsoil and refuse of all sorts, and to the system which permits latrines and offensive drains to discharge into the harbour above low water mark, what have been the remedial measures adopted by the Port Trustees and other responsible bodies since 1884—a period of 9 years? They would seem to be as follows:—

Sassoon Reclamation—Erection of a latrine of 5 seats. Opened only a few months ago.

Sassoon Dock—Erection of a latrine of 12 seats (Government), and of one of 6 seats (public). Dredging the basin. Cutting down the adjacent mangrove bushes.

Victoria Bandar—Erection of railings around the steps in Boat Basin.

Gun Carriage Bandar—Erection of a latrine of 10 seats (B. B. and C. I. Railway Company). Cessation of discharge from Colába Nightsoil Depôt (a very recent and great improvement) and the erection of a galvanized iron fence around the depôt.

Jamsetji Bandar—Erection of a latrine (4 seats).

Arthur Bandar—Erection of a latrine (2 seats).

Apollo Bay Reclamation—Erection of a fence round the steps.

Apollo Bandar—Filling in of foul basin due south of Green and Reid's.

Custom House and Arsenal Basins—Conversion of two insanitary basins into the new Government Wet Dock and into common basin for Customs and Arsenal. Removal of the old Customs and Arsenal latrines which discharged into harbour.

Mint—Fencing in of space between the Mint compound wall and wharf.

Modi Bay—(Lakri Bandar)—Erection of a latrine of 9 seats. (Shepherd's Ferry Wharf)—Erection of a latrine of 5 seats.

Carnac Bandar—Cessation of the nightsoil discharge. Dredging basin in 1885-86.

Malet Bandar—Erection of a latrine of 12 seats.

Clerk . *do.* — Do. do. 4 do.

Frere *do.* — Do. do. 11 do. (G. I. P. Railway Company).

Mázgaon Reclamation—Erection of a latrine of 10 seats.

Powder Works Bandar—Erection of a latrine of 9 seats and dredging of one basin.

Tank Bandar—Cessation of discharge into harbour from latrines of Bombay Saw Mills.

Frere Reclamation—Erection of a latrine of 6 seats, and the improvements at present being made between it and Tank Bandar.

(79). These as far as is known are the improvements of 9 years, and some of the most marked were not, of course, intended as sanitary measures.

(80.) In addition to the above, watchmen were engaged to prevent the fouling of the foreshore, and a bye-law under the Port Trust Act of 1879 was introduced in 1885 making it penal to throw refuse into the basins. These two measures have been purposely omitted from the list; for the watchmen have not proved worthy of their hire, and the bye-law has been treated with silent contempt from the day of its birth.

(81.) Notwithstanding, however, the general improvement resulting from the measures adopted, a most unsatisfactory condition still prevails in places; and the most markedly insanitary of those are as follows :—1 Victoria Bandar; 2 Rocky foreshore from Jamsetji to Arthur Bandar; 3 Arthur Basin; 4 Modi Bay Estate; 5 Carnac Basin; 6 Malet Basin; 7 Frere Bandar; 8 Mázgaon Bandar; 9 Kassara Basin; 10 Powder Works Bandar and Basins.

Victoria Bandars.

(82.) Although the condition of Boat Basin has somewhat improved since the erection of the fences around the steps, it is still most offensive at low-water, the chief causes being defilement by the crews of cargo boats, and by the very filthy drain in connection with the Oriental Spinning Mills which at times discharges nightsoil. The bandar generally is in a filthy condition, and the latrines which discharge direct into the harbour are the most offensive on the foreshore.

Rocky Foreshore between Jamsetji and Arthur Bandars.

(83.) Notwithstanding the unfavourable reports made annually concerning this portion of the foreshore, its sanitary condition has not in the least improved. There is practically no latrine accommodation in connection with the mills situated here, unless it is conceded that a six-seated latrine, the property of Apollo Press Company, always indescribably filthy, and which discharges into the harbour, is sufficient for the wants of three mills. Accordingly the mill-hands resort to the foreshore, as they have a perfect right to do in the deficiency of latrines.

Arthur Basin.

(84). The insanitary state here is chiefly if not altogether due to the drain which at its north-western end discharges into the basin the urine of some six or seven hundred tramway horses. Four years ago, after repeated complaints on the part of the residents of the Grant Buildings, the Tramway Company promised to remedy matters and to only discharge the drain at ebb tide and when the water still covered the bottom of the basin. The residents now state that the Company has not kept its promise, that during the past year the stench has even increased in intensity, and that the drain discharges at all times and irrespective of the state of the tide. Some of them complain of sore-throats among their children, which they consider to be due to this offensive drain; and of having to close their windows at night to shut out the smell. A number of them have sent complaints to this office couched in indignant language and demanding relief from a nuisance from which they have been sufferers for years. Presumably in time the drain will be diverted into the new Colába sewerage system; but in the meantime as neither the arrangements nor the promises of the Tramway Company can be relied on, it should be extended to below low-water mark.

Modi Bay, South.

(85). This large area of reclamation, always reported as extensively defiled by natives, has not improved in the least. The necessity for latrines has been pointed out again and

again, but nothing has been done. The place has become a popular resort for Europeans and Eurasians of both sexes who live in the neighbourhood; and these may be seen at times promenading on the reclamation, whilst along the slope around, but concealed from sight as long as the promenaders confine themselves to the centre, natives may be observed, arranged in line with almost the regularity of soldiers in parade, easing themselves on the foreshore. Even if it be denied that latrines here are a sanitary necessity, a sense of decency should suggest some means of preventing the condition above described.

Mody Bay, North.

(86.) At low tide the foreshore here is most offensive—causes nightsoil pollution, and the large drain which at Lakri Bandar discharges its foul contents irrespective of the tidal conditions. The ten-seated latrine erected some years ago by the Port Trustees is situated outside the railings, and is thus not available for 12 out of 24 hours. It was pointed out in 1890 that a few seats could easily be included within the railings, but nothing has been done.

Carnac Basin.

(87). Is in worse condition than it has been for years. At low water the basin is filthy and offensive. This is not surprising, considering the large number of cargo boats which use it, and the fact that it got the benefit of the old nightsoil discharge for several days during the year. As the Port Trustees have been requested by native merchants to dredge the basin, not on sanitary grounds but to secure a greater depth of water, an improvement will doubtless soon take place.

Malet Basin.

(88). At low tide is most offensive, and from the old causes—nightsoil pollution, and the stench arising from the grain which falls into the basin and at low tide decomposes. The latrine erected by the Port Trustees is outside the bandar railings, and, though very useful for other people, is of little use to those working on the bandar.

Frere Bandar.

(89). If seen at high water the casual visitor might consider this bandar clean and satisfactory unless he walked along the sea wall, in which case he would have in places to pick his steps, for it is extensively defiled by the coolies employed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whose property the bandar is. At low tide, however, the basins at both sides afford the most disgusting sights, and coolie men and women may be seen indiscriminately, and apparently lost to all sense of decency, easing themselves on the foreshore, steps and basins. The one public latrine on the bandar has been always found on inspection to be exceptionally clean, as indeed it should be; for, from its situation at the most southern limit of the bandar, it is so distant from the centre of work as to be very little used.

Mázgaon Bandar and Basin.

(90). No improvement has taken place here. The stench at low water is at times sickening in its intensity, and from the old causes nightsoil pollution and the decomposing fish left by the fishermen who use the slope.

Kassara Basin.

(91). Was described in 1886 as the foulest basin on the foreshore. Its condition is now even worse, for it is 8 years older in offensiveness. The employés of the P. and O. Dockyard, which is immediately alongside this basin which may without exaggeration be called a sink of abomination, have complained year after year but without effect. The company has latrines for its workmen which discharge into the harbour, but they are kept very clean, and add little or nothing to the insanitary state of the basin which is mainly caused by the Mázgaon drain which at neap tides discharges its foul contents, nightsoil and other filth, almost above even high-water mark. The Municipal Authorities cannot be unaware of the nuisance caused by this drain which is their property; for their attention was called to it years ago. There is nothing more striking than the patience of the Dockyard residents under this infliction, unless it is the indifference of the Municipality to their sufferings.

(92). At low tide the three basins are in a most filthy condition. No improvement is noticeable here. It was pointed out years ago that one nine-seated latrine was absurdly inadequate for the wants of so extensive a bandar. Large gangs of coolies are engaged at the southern wharf alone in landing kerosine oil, &c., and the latrine being a long distance off, they naturally resort to the basin and foreshore, which are both in a most offensive condition.

Powder Works Bandar and Basin.

(93). It will thus be seen that, allowing for the general improvement that has taken place mainly through the natural development of the port, there are many places where the conditions are as in 1884; and it is submitted that after a lapse of almost a decade of years, the time has come when it should be decided once and for all whose business it is to remedy matters. The necessary steps are:—

The prevention of the night soil pollution which generally exists along the foreshore, and especially where there are no latrines.

The extension to below lowest water mark of all drains which discharge offensive material.

The immediate dredging where possible of all foul basins, with occasional dredgings in the future.

(94). So little has been done in connection with the above suggested measures that it would seem as if the responsible authorities do not consider the state of the foreshore as unsatisfactory as the annual reports from this office have represented it to be. They may, however, rest assured that no exaggeration has ever been indulged in, and that in some few instances a strictly accurate description would require an exuberance of language greater than the average Health Officer possesses. If the Port Trustees will visit at lowest tide, not once or twice, but many times, the places complained of, for their condition varies, they can see for themselves that some remedial procedure is urgently needed.

(95). Latrines are required at Victoria Bandar; for the thirty-seated one, always filthy and which discharges direct into the sea, is barely sufficient for the permanent population, some 2,000 in number; and is so distant from the centre of the bandar as to be useless for those who only temporarily work there.

Latrines.

On the mill frontage between Jamsetji and Arthur Bandars, where the mill-owners should be compelled to provide their work people with latrines sufficient for their wants.

At Modi Bay south, where there are none.

At Frere Bandar, unless the existing one is moved to a more central site.

At Malet Bandar, within the bandar railings.

At Powder Works Bandar in connection with the southern wharf, where several hundred coolies work.

Generally speaking, all closed-in bandars should have a latrine inside the railings, if this can be done. At present the native who relieves his wants in the nearest basin has sufficient excuse for doing so in the distance of the latrine if there be one, and in equity is entitled to use the foreshore since latrines are not provided.

Before concluding these remarks on latrines attention is requested to the one which overhangs the Arsenal Bastion on which is the Signalling Flag-staff. It exists presumably for the convenience of those who work the signalling; and placed as it is in a most commanding situation, it obtrudes itself on the attention of all who use the harbour, and is a blot on a locality to which much historic interest attaches. It might well be removed on sentimental if not on sanitary grounds.

(96). The covert fouling by filthy drains has even more to do with the offensive state of various basins than the overt pollution by natives. The most offensive are the Tramway drain (Arthur Basin) and the Mázgaon drain (Kas-

Extension of drains to below lowest water mark.

sára Basin), and these require immediate attention. Why the latter has not long since been extended to below low-water mark is unintelligible to the ordinary mind; for the intensity of the nuisance is not disputed, and a comparatively trifling expense only would seem to be necessary.

Dredging.

(97). The Port Trustees have never dredged except for revenue purposes unless the dredging of Carnac Basin in 1835 is accepted as a sanitary dredging, as it cannot altogether be. But when filthy drains pour into and night-soil pollution fouls important basins, occasional dredging may well be considered a sanitary necessity, and should be done in those cases where the absence of rocks permits. Victoria (Boat), Arthur (there are some rocks), Carnac, Malet, Mázgaon, Kassára and Powder Works are the basins which require it most.

(98). *Victoria and Prince's Docks.*—The sanitary condition of these was called in question during the year owing to a letter which appeared in the *British Medical Journal* describing an outbreak of malarial fever amongst the crews and passengers of four vessels which left Bombay from their moorings in the Wet Docks on or about the same time last year.

(99). Dr. Crimmin, who investigated the matter as thoroughly as possible, whilst thinking that the outbreak was due to a temporary deterioration in the water supplied to the vessels before departure, considered that the periodical dredging of the docks may have been a factor in the case.

Fouling of Docks by ships' closets.

(100). The rules drawn up for the prevention of the fouling of the docks are theoretically almost perfect; and if they were strictly attended to dredging should be as safe as it is necessary. Unfortunately the order under which vessels' water-closets are to be kept locked has always, more or less, been evaded; and experience authorises the statement that 25 per cent. of the vessels in docks are found on inspection to have their closets open. Thus Dr. Crimmin, on visiting thirteen vessels without previous notice, found the closets on five of them open. It is not be understood that the open closets invariably show evidence of having been used, but on occasions there is ocular proof of their having been so, and if open the probability is that they are being used.

Fouling from overside loading.

(101). Besides the illicit fouling from ships' closets, there is, as shown in former reports, the additional fouling due to the system of overside loading from Harbour boats. During the past year 11,057 of these boats entered the docks, each with a crew of five persons, or a total of 55,285. As these boats are not moored to the dock walls, but lie along side the vessels, the bulk of their crews' excretions pass into the dock water and pollute it, notwithstanding the efforts of the conservancy boats to collect all floating refuse.

Fouling from Dry Dock.

(102). Another source of fouling arises from the cleansing of vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock whence decomposing shellfish scraped off vessels' bottoms is swept into the Prince's Dock.

(103). Accordingly, dredging when resorted to has a more or less foul bottom to deal with; but whether, considering the mass of water in the docks, the fouling has yet reached important dimensions is a question on which no opinion is offered. Irrespective of the fouling described, the sanitary state of the docks is satisfactory.

IX.—Establishment.

Establishment.

(104). Dr. Crimmin has left on record his appreciation of the manner in which the clerk, Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, has performed his duties, and has reported favourably of the crew of the steam launch and of the two sepoys attached to the office.

F. F. MacCARTIE, M.B., Surgeon-Major,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office, Town Customs House,
dated 28th March 1894.

APPENDIX III.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the year 1893.

Collectorate.	Táluka or Petha.	Places inspected.		Water-Supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures adopted to remedy the evils.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Western Registration District.			
Kolába Collectorate.	Nágothna Petha.	1 Nágothna.	2 Burdi. Kasu.	Good and abundant, but liable to pollution from washing. In Nágothna good but scanty, in hot weather brought 1½ miles.	Natural drainage ...	All cleansing done by the inhabitants. In Nágothna there are 65 private privies, the ground round about which is disgracefully filthy.	None.
	Mángaon Táluka.	.....	4 Talashet. Indápur. Talegaon. Kashelli.	From wells and tanks; fairly good but insufficient in Talegaon, where the wells dry up.	Do. ...	All cleansing done by the inhabitants.	Do.
	Roha ...	.....	2 Talawadi. Kolad.	From one good well ... From the river.	Natural drainage very good .	Fairly well attended to by the people.	Do.
	Mahád ...	1 Mahád.	.....	From tanks	Side drains in the main streets.	2 carts, 1 mukádum, 11 sweepers to load the carts and 5 to sweep the streets.	Do.
			4 Dargaon. Akli. Birwadi. Kharawli.	From wells and rivers, is good and sufficient.	Natural drainage ...	Surface cleanliness is done by the people and generally fairly well attended to.	Do.
	Alibág ...	.....	1 Sháhábáj.	Bad and insufficient, from a tank which dries early in the year and is fouled by washing and watering cattle. Water is brought 2 miles in the hot weather.	Do. ...	Fairly well attended to by the people.	Do.
	Panvel ...	1 Uran.	.....	From 235 private and 6 public wells and the Bhimala tank, is insufficient, and in the hot weather the only supply is from wells dug in the bed of the tank.	Main streets have square side drains.	Fairly well attended to—2 carts, 4 sweepers, and 8 dust-bins well placed, removeable and raised off the ground. 4 sweepers to remove night soil.	Do.

Niphád ...	1 Niphád.	28 Pimpalgaon Basvant. Páchora Wani. Mukhed. Kokangaon. Shervade. Lasalgaon. Gondagaon. Walapur. Maralgor Budruk, Do. Khurd. Kotamgaon. Pimpalgaon Najith. Tákli. Páchora Khurd. Do. Budruk. Sukhene. Ozar. Kotur. Bokaddara. Korudgaon. Naithali. Vinchur. Nandur Madmeshwar. Dharangaon Vir. Do. Khadak. Bharvas. Wahegaon. Dahigaon.	From rivers and wells. At Pachora all except one local fund well dry up. At Vinchur water is brought in by pipes from a reservoir. Most of the villages use river water, which is polluted.	Mostly natural drainage, but there are a few side drains at Pimpalgaon Basvant, Vinchur, Naithali and Niphád.	In Pimpalgaon B---- there are 20 private privies, an increase of 9 over last year and 1 sweeper cleans them all. The village streets are fairly clean, but the open spaces and surroundings dirty. Kothure and Sukenhe have much litter and filth about the streets.	At Pimpalgaon Basvant the prickly-pear and rank vegetation have been cut down and removed.
Násik ...	2 Násik.	.....	From the Godávari river which is fouled, wells liable to soakage, and from the Násardi river by pipe; this last is fairy good but insufficient.	Side drains to streets, also underground drains, and two large natural drains "nálas" all flow into Godávari river.	Old latrines, and surrondings dirty, stables dirty. Town cleansing by regular establishment and a sanitary officer.	Improved latrines set up; over 40 stables repaired and put in order. Petty improvements in roads, drains, wells, &c. Visits made weekly in rainy season by Collector and others.
Trimbak ...		.....	From wells and tanks which are fouled by washing. The tank set aside for drinking is a short distance off and hardly at all used.	Some streets have side drains, the streams which flow through the town are the chief drains and receptacles for rubbish.	9 sweepers. 6 bhungies, 2 carts with one pair of bullocks, cleansing of town badly done.	None.
		10 Adgaon. Vinchuri. Sultánpur. Ambád. Páthardi. Mhasrul. Jalalpor. Gangapur, Govardhan. Anjanneri.	From rivers and wells, fairly good except where rivers are fouled.	Natural drainage good in most.	Done by the people ...	Do.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the year 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka or Petha.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-Supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures adopted to remedy the evils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Western Registration District—continued.			
Násik Collectorate—*continued.*	Peint ...	1 Peint.	.....	Bad and insufficient, there being only one good well.	Drains at side of main street, good natural drainage all round.	The people sweep but there is a good deal of litter and rubbish lying about.	None.
			10 Jambleh. Surganeh. Koparne. Ambe. Palsi. Badji. Jaleh. Shiraleh. Kumbale. Sajbareh.	Bad and insufficient from streams and wells sunk generally in the bed of a stream; the wells are badly protected, all fouled by the Bhils, and water is scanty in the hot weather.	Natural drainage good everywhere.	None. The villages are small, scattered and fairly clean.	Do.
	Sinnar ...	1 Sinnar.	.....	Fairly good and sufficient from rivers and wells, latter mostly used only when river dries up, many step wells, river protected by watchmen.	Side drains to nearly all the streets.	Surface cleansing very well done on the whole, but there are many dirty cesspools near drains from bathing places "Mories."	Separate place allotted for washing in river, and a man kept to see that other parts are not used.
			18 Atkanda. Duber. Patola. Manegaon. Kundevadi. Musalgaon. Datli. Kedarpur. Shahapur. Kopri Khurd. Do. Budruk. Deopur. Shah. Wavi. Pangri, Budruk. Do. Khurd. Kirtangli Wadangli.	Fairly good from rivers and wells, and when rivers dry from holes dug in the bed, most of the wells are liable to be fouled by surface drainage. At Pángri it is salt and when the river dries is brought from a distance.	Natural drainage good in many, slight in others.	Surface cleansing fairly well carried out. Patola was particularly well kept.	At Patola a good well has been built up.

Násik Collectorate—*continued.*	Yeola ...	1 Yeola.	.....	New scheme to bring water by pipe from 4 good wells is in progress.	Mostly natural drainage but pools of [illegible]e depth.	with [illegible]sks for remov- [illegible] from cesspools, 4 carts for removing rubbish, 27 bhungies, 28 road sweepers.	New water-supply scheme in progress. Prickly-pear at south nearly all cut down. Conservancy establishment increased by 4 bhangies, 14 road sweepers and 2 carts for cleaning cesspools.
			6 Kotamgaon Khurd. Do. Budruk. Andersul. Nagda. Balegaon. Nagarsul.	From rivers and wells; most people drink from the rivers as long as the supply lasts.	Natural drainage in many villages is slight.	Most of the villages are dirty with drains from many bathing places "Moris" leading to the street, and much rubbish about.	At Balhegaon some and at Nagarsul much cactus has been cut down.
	Nándgaon ...	1 Nándgaon.	.....	¾ of the people drink from the rivers on either side, there are 24 wells.	Imperfect drains at the side of the streets.	Several private latrines on the river bank, Momund quarter very dirty.	Momund enclosure improved. Tree overhanging well lopped.
			11 Bhowri. Khirdi. Bangaon Budruk. Do. Khurd. Jalgaon Budruk. Do. Khurd. Kasari. Sakora. Pimperkheda. Nyadongri. Saygaon.	In nearly all villages from rivers said to be sufficient. At Nyadongri the river is much fouled by cattle, pigs, &c. Few wells; at Sakora these are salt.	Natural drainage fairly good in nearly all.	Some fairly swept, but most and especially Nyadongri, very dirty, many cattle in all.	At Jalgaon Khurd a good new well has been built; at Jalgaon Budruk and Kasari steps to the wells are closed and the wall built up.
	Dindori ...	1 Dindori.	.....	From the river and wells, river much polluted by washing.	Natural drainage fairly good everywhere, a few imperfect side drains to streets.	Badly attended to, all the open spaces in the town as well as the outskirts fouled by human ordure.	3 wells near the river have been properly built up and now have a wall and sloping pavement round them.
			5 Pálkhed. Ambegaon. Umbrala. Rasegaon. Rámsej.	From wells; fairly good. At Pálkhed from a tank and ditch ("nála").	Natural drainage good in most.	Most of the villages are fairly clean.	None.
	Chandvad ...	2 Chándor.	.....	Good and sufficient, from river and [illegible]	A few side drains in the principal streets.	Streets clean but open spaces dirty.	Prickly-pear has been cut down. Formation of a sanitary committee under consideration.
		Manmad ...	.....	.....	Natural drainage slight ...	Very dirty ...	None.
			8 Ganur. Satarkhede. Kalambdari. Harnul. Dongargaon. Tisgaon. Rahud. Váki.	From rivers and wells; fairly good and sufficient except at Satarkhede where the wells dry up, and wells at a distance are then used.	Natural drainage ...	Fairly well swept ...	Do.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka or Petha.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Násik Collectorate—*concluded.*	Málegaon ...	2 Málegaon Cantonment.	.....	Good from wells, of which there are 38 in the station and bazar. 16 of these are not used for drinking.	Main streets have drains. Natural drainage slight.	Well kept and clean. 1 mukádam, 13 sweepers out of the lines, 3 in the lines, 10 in bazár, 12 dust-bins, 54 private privies not under control of committee.	A night-soil cart hae been obtained. Slaughter-yards and markets for beef and mutton erected.
		Málegaon, T. C.	.....	Bad. River chiefly used, fouled by washing. Wells liable to soakage, not much used.	Side drains to nearly all the streets, get blocked annually. Natural drainage slight.	16 sweepers, 8 bhangis, 6 carts. Surroundings of town dirty.	New beef market built, 5 more road-sweepers employed, some improvement in general cleanliness.
			15 Sondane. Tisgaon. Varhali. Shirsonde. Manjara. Sonaj. Mungse. Kawlane. Nagaon. Chikhalohol. Tokdi. Manke. Zodga. Surgana Budruk. Gigaon.	From rivers which generally dry up, and from wells, many of which are bad. Water is generally scanty in the hot weather.	Natural drainage ...	Some villages fairly clean, but most have a good deal of litter about, and dirty surroundings. Tokda is clean and well kept. Kawlane is very dirty.	A new local fund well built at Shirsonde.
Khándesh Collectorate.	Dhulia ...	1 Songir.	.....	1 draw-well, 5 step wells and 8 dipping wells ("adhs").	Do. ...	Main streets clean, others, especially the Mhárs' quarters, very dirty. Nightsoil thrown anywhere outside the town.	None.
			12 Nawapur. Arvi. Moghan. Fagne.	Rivers and wells ...	Natural drainage fairly good.	Generally well swept ...	Do.

Khándesh Collectorate.

Jalgaon ...		Bálápuri. Gondur. War. Kundane. Kapadne. Dhanur. Lonkute. Hendrun.	Good and sufficient by pipes from the Mehrun tank and a spring close by when the tank fails.	Good side drains to streets. Natural drainage slight.	Fairly looked after and kept clean.	2 more nightsoil carts, more latrines built, street drains being made oval. Slaughter-house better attended to.	
	2	.....					
	Jalgaon ...		Good wells	A few side drains. Natural drainage fairly good altogether.	16 pit privies, rubbish collected outside and sold; fairly clean.	None.	
Nasirabad ...		.....	Sufficient from streams and in Mehrun from 30 dip wells (ádhs).	Natural drainage fairly good.	The people sweep ...	Do.	
		4 Mhasawad. Mehrun. Vavadde. Bilwade.	30 wells, but 2 are almost exclusively used for drinking; also the river which is fouled.	Natural drainage slight except near the river.	Bad. The town is dirty and ill-cared for, much litter and rubbish and dirty mud pools about.	4 sweepers entertained for surface cleansing.	
	2	.....	From the river and numerous wells, many of which are probably fouled by the pit-privies.	Side drains to the streets.	Surface cleansing well done and the town generally is well looked after.	Attempts made to close the pit privies, but these failed.	
Páchora ...		.....	From rivers and wells, fairly good and sufficient.	Natural drainage as a rule fairly good, a few villages have short drains for storm-water.	Fairly well cared for ...	None.	
		13 Krishnápuri. Jargaon. Lohari. Kajgaon. Gondgaon. Vadgaon Khurd. VadgaonBudruk. Balad Budruk. Do. Khurd. Nachaokhed. Lohotar. Anturli Budruk. Do. Khurd.					
Chálisgaon ...	1	.....	From the river which is much fouled and from over 200 wells, most of which are fouled by black mud round them.	Side drains to the streets blocked and with much foul black mud in them. In poorer part many lanes serve as drains for bath-water, &c.	The town is in a filthy dirty state inside and outside.	2 extra sweepers employed. More drains have been made, but they are merely cess-pools.	
Chálisgaon ...		.....					
	2		From rivers and wells ...	Side drains to the streets, blocked with black mud.	Bad...	None.	
	Patonda. Vaghli.						

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka or Petha.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khándesh Collectorate—*continued.*	Jámner ...	1 Jámner.	.....	From river and 133 wells, said to be good and sufficient; wells are probably fouled by pit-privies.	Natural drainage good, a few streets have side drains.	Surface cleanliness well done, but 250 pit-privies in the town.	None.
		.....	7 Shendurni. Vakud. Gondegaon. Chondeshvar. Pahur. Tákli Budruk. Do. Khurd.	From rivers and wells, fairly good but scanty in parts.	Natural drainage, good ...	Fairly well carried out	At Tákli Budruk a good well has been built.
	Bhusával ...	2 Bhusával.	.....	188 wells, most of them private; 55 step wells unfit for drinking.	Side drains to all the streets, natural drainage slight.	The town is altogether well looked after.	None.
		Varangaon...	.....	340 wells, all said to be good..	Nearly all the streets have side drains and are well kept.	Rubbish is only stacked in odd corners of the streets and blows about, but on the whole the town is clean and well cared for.	Do.
			4 Bodvad. Edlabad. Kothli. Sátára.	Generally from wells, the rivers only being used by Mhárs. Many wells bad, especially at Edalabad.	.....	.....	Well built up at Edalabad.
	Sávda ...	3 Ráver.	.....	Good and plentiful from numerous wells and several springs.	A few side drains in the streets to take off bath water. Natural drainage fairly good into a ditch that runs through the centre of the town, and also into the neighbouring streams.	Fairly good. No latrines.	.....

	2 Sávda.	.....	Bad. All the wells must be fouled by the numerous pit-privies and reservoirs for bath water; the neighbouring stream is a dirty marsh that does not flow properly.	Natural drainage fair with a natural drain running through the centre of the town.	22 bhangies for nightsoil, 11 for sweeping the streets, 2 carts.	A 100 pit-privies were closed when the process was said to be illegal, and nothing more was done. 5 latrines have been erected.
	Yával ...	.....	Good and sufficient from 4 good public wells properly protected, and over 700 private wells. River not protected and scarcely used.	Side drains to the streets, natural drainage good.	Well looked after. 14 bhangies for all the work. Rubbish is put outside and sold.	Cess-pits said to have been closed. 2 extra bhangies employed.
		4 Faizpur. Kingaon Budruk. Do. Khurd. Chinchola.	Good and plentiful from wells.	Natural drainage fairly good. At Faizpur there are a few side drains.	Moderate ...	At Kingaon Khurd a well has been thoroughly well repaired and built up.
Chopda ...	1 Chopda.	.....	Fairly good and sufficient from 50 draw-wells and 10 step-wells, all said to be good, but some are not used.	Side drains to all the streets, natural drainage good on the outskirts of town only.	Nearly every house has a private latrine and there is one public one, 23 sweepers for all work. Except the slaughter-houses and meat markets the town is fairly well looked after.	None.
		5 Dhanora. Adavad. Ambad. Kharag. Narod.	From rivers and wells, fair but scanty in parts.	Natural drainage ...	Dhanora and Adavad are dirty from litter, droppings of cattle and muddy tracks down the streets.	Do.
Erandol ...	2 Erandol.	.....	From 247 wells, 15 of which are brackish, and from the river which is fouled by washing.	Natural drainage fair; main streets have side drains.	Moderate	Chámbhárs are being moved outside the town. The beef slaughter-place is moved away from the river. A new latrine has been built of a bad pattern.
	Dharangaon.	.....	Supply fairly good from 96 wells, 6 of which are step-wells and a few are brackish.	Side drains in most of the principal streets. A ditch running through the town takes the drainage from either side and is itself a marsh.	Fairly well looked after in many respects, but the ground inside and outside is fouled because there is no latrine or place appointed for the people to resort.	Many new side drains. Five good iron dust-bins, circular and without bottom are brought into use. A new slaughter-house and market are being built. Wells have been repaired. New private privies have been built of a good kind.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka or Petha.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khándesh Collectorate—*continued.*	Erandol—*continued.*		2 Nágduli.	From the river which is fouled by the village opposite and from 12 wells.	Natural drainage good ...	Fairly clean	None.
			Sankhede ...	From Tápti river entirely fouled.	Do. ..	Dirty. Pigs are the scavengers.	Do.
	Amalner ...	2 Parola.	.....	Bad and scanty. Only 15 of the 80 wells are said to be good and of these only 3 give any supply in hot weather.	Side drains to most streets ... Natural drainage slight in most places.	16 Bhangies, no carts. Surface cleanliness well carried out.	Some new drains made.
		Amalner ...	.....	From river which is protected in the hot weather, and wells which are bad on the north side.	Many side drains and several under-ground drains.	Surroundings very dirty, though special places are set apart for people to resort to, even open spaces inside the town are regularly made use of, the part near the entry of the Dhulia road is especially bad ; 9 sweepers ; no carts, surface cleaning in the town moderately well done.	None.
			2 Parsa. Jaitpur.	Good and sufficient from wells.	Natural drainage, slight ...	Fairly well swept but surroundings dirty.	.....
		Sindkheda...	.....	From 155 wells, but only those on the river side of the town are said to be good, the others are brackish.	3 under-ground drains unite in one which opens on the river bank ; these get blocked as they are not cleaned out regularly.	6 Bhungies, no carts, rubbish is stacked in small enclosures of mud walls which get washed down every rains.	None.
	Sindkheda...					Superficial cleansing fairly well done.	

		.....	5 Betawad. Dabhashi. Warsi. Virdel. Langhana.	In Langhana from the river Tápti entirely; no wells. In other villages from rivers and many wells; some few of which are bad, but on the whole the supply is good and plentiful.	Natural drainage good	Well swept out, but many old heaps of rubbish round Virdel, and at Warshi rubbish is heaped up at the sides of the road, so there is much litter blown about.	None lately.
Shirpur ...	Shirpur ...	2		Good and plentiful from 23 good wells and 220 dip wells ("adhs").	Main streets have side drains which are not cleared properly. Natural drainage fairly good altogether.	1 Inspector, 10 Bhungies. Rubbish placed in masonry bins and removed by contract. Surface cleansing badly done.	None.
	Thalner ...	.....		River is little used. 122 wells of which about 20 are salt. Sufficient.	Natural drainage good ...	The people sweep, this is fairly done.	Do.
		.....	4 Amode. Kharda Budruk. Untawad. Sawalda.	From wells, good and plentiful.	Do. ...	Fairly well looked after ...	Do.
Shaháda...	Shaháda ...	2		From the river which is not protected and 76 dip wells (adhs), good and abundant.	Principal streets have side drains, natural drainage good in parts, slight in others.	The town is naturally very dusty, and surface cleanliness is but moderately carried out.	Do.
	Prakásha ...	.....		Good and plentiful from the river and 63 wells, of which about 20 are well protected.	Main streets have side drains which contain much rubbish; natural drainage good.	4 sweepers; no carts ... Streets badly swept.	Do.
		.....	8 Fes. Kothli. Kukawal. Sonwad. Dhurkhede. Bhade. Katharde. Nandarde.	From the river only at Fes ... From a large step well at Nandarde. In other villages mostly from wells. Good and ample.	Natural drainage good everywhere.	In general these villages are all dirty with rubbish and dung lying about, and are badly swept.	Do.
Taloda ...	Taloda ...	2		Fairly good from 53 wells; but many send to Tápti river for water.	Natural drainage slight. Main streets have side drains and there is a large masonry channel to carry off storm water, but last year the town was flooded and several houses damaged.	Moderately looked after. 13 bhungies and 2 carts.	Do.
	Kukurmunda.	.....		From the Tápti river entirely; plentiful, but fouled by every village it passes.	Natural drainage good ...	Well attended to in the old town, but outside the fort wall to the west very little attention is paid to it.	Do.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the year 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Western Registration District—concluded.			
Khándesh Collectorate—*continued.*	Taloda—*continued.*	.....	4 Tarawad. Dhanore. Amlad. Gorasa.	At Gorasa from a stream, good if not fouled. In other villages from wells, said to be good and ample, but one good well at Tarawad is entirely brackish.	Natural drainage good ...	On the whole fairly well swept by the people, but Dhanora was badly swept and had much rubbish and dung lying about.	
	Nandurbár.	2 Nandurbár...	.....	Fairly good, but scanty from one reliable well; streams and other wells fail in the hot weather, but stream is chiefly used till then.	Natural drainage slight; shallow side drains in the main streets.	1 Inspector, 8 bhungies and 4 carts, filth thrown outside the town anywhere. Main streets fairly swept; much rubbish in others.	A good municipal well has been built up. A mortuary built, but of bad pattern. Chambárs moved outside to east. Water scheme is being considered.
		Navápur ...	.....	Bad from 38 wells, probably fouled by pit privies.	Natural drainage very slight in parts, good on the outskirts of the town. Side drains in one street.	Fairly well looked after ...	One pit privy has been closed. Side drains are being made in one street.
		.....	7 Velda. Bhil Bhawali. Dhekwad. Bhadwad. Visarwadi. Gangapur. Haldani.	There are a few wells, but the chief supply is from streams which are all fouled by the people. Bad and scanty.	Natural drainage good ...	Moderately cared for ...	None.
	Pimpalner.	Pimpalner ...	.....	Fairly good and sufficient from the river and 115 wells.	Natural drainage slight in most parts.	The people sweep the streets. This was fairly well done.	Much prickly-pear cut down. No new cesspits made.
		.....	6 Dahiwel. (Kondaibari). Bhondgaon. Khirwada. Ghodde. Surpana. Samode.	Good and sufficient from wells and streams.	Natural drainage fairly good.	Superficial cleansing moderate.	

Ahmednagar.	Sangamner	1	.....		From the Pravara river ...	Side drains	6 public latrines and 100 private privies.	Some prickly-pear cut, and a new latrine providing 13 seats built.
	.....	.....		1	From adhs (small draw-wells).	None	Surface cleanliness	One adh (small draw-well) newly built.
	Shevgaon ...	.....		2	1 from river and 1 from wells and adhs (small draw-wells).	Do.	Do.	None reported
	Akola ...	.....		3	From river	Side gutters	Do.	No.
	Kopargaon...	.....		7	4 from river, 3 from wells and adhs.	None	Do.	Some prickly-pear cut down. One well built.
	Nevása ...	.....		9	1 from river, 8 from wells, adhs and nálas.	Do.	Do.	Some prickly-pear cut.
	Ráhuri ...	.....		5	3 from river, 2 from wells and adhs.	Side gutters	Do.	None reported.
	Shrigonda ...		1	.....	Shrigonda from river, wells and adhs.	Old square-shaped drains ...	35 private privies	Some prickly-pear cut.
	.....	.....		4	1 from river, 2 from wells and adhs, 1 from a small stream.	Natural drainage	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Do.
	Karjat ...	.....		6	3 from river, 3 from wells and nálas.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
	Jámkhed ...	.....		5	2 from river, 3 from nálas and adhs.	Do.	Do. ...	A good deal of prickly-pear cut down.
Poona.	Bhimthadi ...		1	.....	Bárámati—from the Karah river and Nira Canal.	Do.	10 latrines with 40 seats and 35 private privies cleaned by 7 bhangis.	None reported.
	.....	.....		10	1 from river, 1 from tank, 2 from canals and adhs, and 6 from wells and adhs.	Do.	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None.
	Khed ...	.....		6	3 from river, 2 from wells, 1 from nála and adhs.	Do.	Do. ...	Some prickly-pear cut.
	Junnar ...		1	.....	Junnar from the Kukadi river and 300 adhs.	Road-side gutters	92 private privies.	None.
	.....	.....		6	5 from river, 1 from adhs ...	.....	Surface cleanliness	Some prickly-pear cut down.
	Haveli ...	.....		27	5 from river, 5 from canal and nálas, 1 from tank and 16 from wells and adhs.	Natural drainage	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	None reported.
	Mával ...	.....		6	1 from river, 1 from wells and 4 from tanks.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
	Purandhar ...		1	.....	Sásvad from the Karah river and Chambli nála.	Road-side gutters which discharge into the river.	2 public latrines and 60 private privies cleaned by bhangies.	Some prickly-pear removed.
	.....	.....		9	1 from river, 1 from tank and 7 from wells and adhs.	Natural drainage	Cleaning by inhabitants ...	None.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the year 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Central Registration District—continued.			
Poona—*continued.*	Indápur ...	1	.....	Indápur—from wells and adhs (small draw-wells).	Side drains	60 private privies, out of which 30 are in use, cleaned by bhangies.	None reported.
	.....	.....	4	3 from river and 1 from wells and adhs.	Natural drainage	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Do.
Sholápur.	Pandharpur	1	.....	Pandharpur Town—from Bhima river and tank by means of stand-pipes.	Surface drains, U-shaped gutters.	938 private privies	Drainage by means of U-shaped gutter drains is being carried out.
	Karmála ...	.....	3	1 from river and 2 from wells and adhs.	Natural drainage	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Some prickly-pear removed.
	Málsiras ...	.....	2	1 from river and 1 from wells and adhs.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
	Mádha ...	.....	4	1 from river, 3 from wells and adhs.	Do.	Do. ...	None reported.
	Bársi ...	1	.....	Bársi Town—from wells ...	Road-side gutters and drains.	10 latrines and 72 private privies cleaned by bhangis.	None.
	.....	.....	8	2 from river, 6 from wells, adhs and nálas.	Natural drainage	Cleansing by inhabitants ...	Do.
				Southern Registration District.			
gaum.	Sampgaon ...	.....	Mugutk h á n Hubli.	The main source of water-supply is from Tumbu karia.	No steps have been taken to improve the drainage of this village.	Streets are fairly well looked after but irregular and uneven. No latrines. No arrangements are enforced to prevent pollution of the inhabited area.	No reply to sanitary report.
	Do. ...	Sampgaon ...	.....	There have been no changes to the water-supply since last report beyond repairs to Patri Bhavi. 7 wells and 1 tank.	*Nil*	No action has been taken on suggestions made under this head. Places should be assigned for natural purposes. Drains should be built to the Sakrobhávi and Patribhávi.	Do.

Belgaum.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bail Hongal ...	The Local Fund well near the Dharmshála is one of the chief drinking water-supply of the Town, also the Dodkeri well is used mainly for watering cattle but water is also taken for drinking purposes.	Natural drainage excellent ...	There are no less than 400 cess-pits. No arrangements are made for natural purposes.	Do.
	Parasgad ...	Murgód ...	Do. ...	No improvement in the water-supply since last report.	No improvement to streets and surface drains.	No latrines. There are said to be 20 cess-pits in the town.	Do.
	Gokák ...	Gokák ...	Do. ...	The chief drinking water-supply is as before drawn from the Ghataprabha river and nala below the town.	The natural drainage of the town is good.	Streets and surface drains are much out of order. The main thoroughfares are kept clean and tidy. Additional latrines are required.	Do.
	Khánápur ...	Khánápur ...	Do. ...	The drinking water-supply is in the same condition as reported in 1891, which is obtained from Malaprabha river and 95 wells.	Gutters are constructed.	Private pit-privies exist. Majority resort to the fields and open spaces for natural purposes. Pit-privies should be closed and that no water should be used for culinary purposes from private wells.	Do.
	Parasgad ...	Saundátti ...	.....	The drinking water-supply is obtained from wells, of which only 12 out of 73 are fit for drinking purposes. The remainder are stated to be brackish. The town water-supply and that of Yellama Hills is altogether unprotected. In addition to the above sources of water-supply there are several wells, tanks and nálas in the neighbourhood which are used for drinking and other purposes.	There is no system of surface drainage. The natural drainage of the town is excellent. Surface drainage is quite a secondary sanitary requirement.	The main streets are kept clean. There are 85 pit privies in the town. No latrines. The excreta of this large population is deposited therefore in questionable localities. The Sanitary Inspector should be ordered to supervise the surface cleansing of the streets and lanes.	Do.
	Ránebennur.	.....	Byádgi ...	4 drinking water wells ... 32 brackish water wells. 1 howd. 2 tanks for domestic and agricultural purposes. 38 wells (Irrigation). There is only 1 municipal well, but appears useless as even now contains no water. The drinking water-supply	No system of drainage or sewrage. The drainage is natural.	The streets are mostly narrow, irregular and extremely filthy and untidy. No latrines. The neighbouring nalás and water places are used for natural purposes.	Rs. 100 have been allotted in the current year's budget for water-supply. Orders have been issued to prevent surface pollution. Rs. 4,000 have been allotted for drainage and roads. Rs. 50 has been allotted to improve the cistern for low castes.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
1	3	3	4	6	6	7	8
				Southern Registration District—continued.			
				of Byádgi is in an unsatisfactory condition. It is insufficient in quantity and open to surface pollution.			
	Ránebennur	Ránebennur	.....	There are 131 wells, of which 94 are said to contain potable water. There are also 52 irrigation wells. Three tanks are used for drinking purposes, one tank is used for washing clothes and 13 for watering cattle. The drinking water-supply is open to pollution from without.	There is no system of drainage except by road-side cuttings.	The main streets are fairly good and kept clean. There are 200 pit-privies. No arrangements are made for the removal of night-soil and there is in consequence great pollution of the inhabited area.	1 additional sweeper has been employed but the conservancy establishment is to be as heretofore under the village Post Master, who is not certified or taught as a Sanitary Inspector. No money was available for water-supply or drainage.
	Gadag ...	Mulgund ...	.....	There are 89 wells, of which only 8 afford drinking water. 23 tanks for domestic purposes. Three nálas of which two are used for drinking purposes and one nála is little used except for watering cattle, as it is far from the town. These sources of water-supply are unprotected.	Streets are very dirty and undrained.	Latrines nil. 10 cess-pits. No arrangements are in force for natural purposes. Steps should be taken to prevent defilement of the town area.	No reply to report.
Dhárwár.	Navalgund	Navalgund	.....	There are 52 wells, of which only 1 is used for drinking purposes. The chief water-supply (drinking) is obtained from two tanks; both are unprotected.	Drainage natural	Latrines nil. Pit privies 146. 2115 head of cattle are kept within town limits. The excreta disposal of this large town is entirely neglected and ignored by the Municipality. The town area, waste	Waste lands will be set aside for natural purposes as soon as funds permit. Conservancy establishments. The water-supply of the large tank was analysed and reported as con-

						places, hollows, &c., and neighbourhood especially, the Navalgund hill, are grossly polluted.	taining a large amount of organic matter.
	Gadag ...	.....	Dámbal ...	4 wells for drinking purposes without steps. 22 brackish wells. 3 wells without steps for domestic purposes. 1 irrigation tank. Of the 4 drinking water wells one is protected and built by Local Board. There is an ample supply of water in Dámbal for all purposes. The water from the irrigation tank which runs through the village is exposed to sources of pollution.	There is no system of sewerage or drainage.	Streets are badly constructed. Latrines nil. There are a few pit-privies in the compounds of a few well-to-do persons. No arrangements are in force for preserving the village area and surrounding grounds from excreta defilement.	Orders have been issued to keep the village clean. Steps have been taken to prevent defilement of land within 150 yards of dwellings. The cost of introducing a water-supply from the Dámbal tank is impracticable on account of want of funds.
	Do. ...	Mundargi ...	.....	There are 30 wells, 3 only of which are used for drinking purposes. The main source of supply for all purposes is the nála which flows past the town. The water is plentiful and good. No arrangements have been made for assigning separate places for washing cattle and bathing, &c.	Nil	The main streets are good but badly drained. Latrines nil. No arrangements are in force for natural purposes.	No reply to report.
Bijápur.	Bágalkot ...	Bágalkot ...	.....	There is no public water-supply, which is greatly nedeed. The drinking water is taken from the river and surface draw wells. The sources of supply are all open to external contamination.	There is no proper system of surface drainage. The state of the present road-side cuttings is disgraceful.	There are 4 latrines with a total of 40 seats which is insufficient for the population. The trench system of latrines is advised and all night-soil and town sweepings should be mixed with earth and sold by public auction.	Do.
				Guzerat Registration District.			
[illegible]	Chor[illegible]si ...	Surat City Municipality.	.....	From wells, underground tanks in better class houses, and river Tápti. The supply is bad.	There are side drains for flood water.	There is an establishment of sweepers for surface cleaning and for removing night-soil. There are two depôts for dry refuse and night-soil.	A new scheme for a water-supply is under consideration. During the outbreak of cholera in March, April and May the conservancy establishment was increased.

...tary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected. Towns.	Places inspected. Villages.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures adopted.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Guserat Registration District—continued.			
Surat.		.....	Khajod ...	Good supply from two wells .	None	No arrangements for removal of surface refuse. The outskirts of the village used as privy grounds.	Orders issued for carrying out suggested improvements.
		Bulsár Municipality.	.....	Good supply from wells. Tank water is largely used and is a dangerous source.	None	Surface cleaning and night-soil removal is carried on by a staff of sweepers. There is a depôt to which all night-soil is removed. Dry rubbish is burned.	No reply has yet been received.
	Bulsár ...	.....	8 Bhadeli Jagalala. Bhadeli Desai Pati. Lilápur. Vejalpur. Magod. Kosamba. Bhagdawada. Abrama.	From wells ; supply good ...	None	No system of conservancy ; some villages are fairly free from filth, others are just the opposite.	No reply has yet been received.
	Párdi ...	.....	Párdi ...	Good supply from wells . .	None	There is no systematic cleaning carried on and no provision has been made for public convenience.	Do. do.
	Olpád ...	.....	.....	From wells	None	No systematic conservancy ...	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
	Olpád ...	.....	2 Kursad Dien.	From wells of Kursad the supply scanty and bad, of Dien it is good.	None	No systematic conservancy. Kursad was as clean as could be expected. Dien was very dirty. Th...	Do. do.

Broach.	Ankleswar.		Ankleswar Municipality.	.....	Good supply from wells ...	None	Staff of sweepers for removing surface refuse, and some public latrines have been erected but do not seem to be used.	No reply has yet been received.
			.....	Jitali ...	From wells, supply good and abundant.	None	No conservancy system. Village fairly clean.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
	Hánsot ...		.....	3 Sanen Khurad Sanen Kala Obha ...	From wells, the supply is good but scanty in Sanen-Kala.	None. Great inconvenience and unhealthiness is caused by the accumulation of flood water in and around some of the villages.	No conservancy system. Some villages are kept fairly free from refuse and night-soil, others are filthy.	Do. do.
	Broach ...		.....	5 Simalia ... Kisnad ... Tancaria ... Pálej ... Varadia ...	From wells. The supply is sufficient except in Simalia and Varadia, in which villages the low caste people have some difficulty in getting water.	None. The accumulation of flood water in and around some of the villages is a source of great inconvenience and a cause of unhealthiness.	No conservancy system. Some villages are kept clean and free from night soil nuisance, others are just the opposite.	The construction of a Dheds' well in Simalia has been sanctioned.
	A'mod ...		.....	3 Dánda ... Ikhar. Dora.	A good supply from wells ...	None	Danda was fairly clean. Ikhar was filthy. Dora was fairly clean.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
	Kapadavnj ...		Kapadvanj Municipality.	.....	A good and abundant supply from wells.	Do.	The town is kept very clean by an efficient staff of sweepers. Public privy grounds have been enclosed and are cleaned by bhangis. There is a depôt to which all town sweepings and night-soil are removed.	No reply has yet been received.
Kaira.	.....		.....	3 Torna, Bhatera, Antroli.	An abundant and good supply from wells and a river.	Do.	In Torna a staff of sweepers has been engaged for surface cleaning. Bhatera was fairly clean, Antroli was very dirty.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements in Bhatera and Torna; with regard to the other villages no reply has yet been received.
	Nadiád ...		Mahudha Municipality.	.....	Abundant supply from wells and tank and of fair quality.	Do.	The main streets of the town are kept clean by a staff of sweepers. Privy grounds have been enclosed and a staff of sweepers is maintained to clean them. Street refuse and night-soil are removed to a depôt.	No reply has yet been received.

Sanitary Estimate of Villages and Towns in the Bombay Presidency inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the year 1893—continued.

Collectorate.	Táluka.	Places inspected.		Water-supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleanliness.	Measures adopted.
		Towns.	Villages.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Gujarát Registration District—continued.			
Kaira.	Nariád ...	.....	9 Chunel, Moti Khadol, Náni Khadol, Maholel, Utarsanda, Tundel, Salun Talpad, Salun Wánto, Kamla.	The supply is abundant from wells and tanks; but not of very good quality.	None	Some of the villages were fairly clean, but most of them were very dirty from refuse of all kinds and night-soil.	No reply has yet been received except with regard to Tundel village, in which suggestions have been carried out.
	Anand ...	.....	3 Hadgood, Nápa Talpad, Navli.	A good and abundant supply from wells.	None. Complaints were made in Hadgood that the village approaches and village itself are flooded in monsoon.	Hadgood and Navli were fairly clean. Nápa Talpad was filthy in the extreme.	Reports have only recently been submitted.
	Borsad ...	Borsad Municipality.	.....	Good and abundant supply from wells.	None	A conservancy establishment has been formed. Surface cleaning is thoroughly done but the arrangements for night-soil removal are defective.	Report recently submitted.
	.....	.....	10 Dedarda, Singlas, Dehemi, Asi, Vehna, Alarsa, Nesaria, Bochasan, Dabhasi, Virol.	Supply good as a rule from wells, but in some of the villages the supply for the low caste people is scanty and precarious.	None	In most of the villages the main roads are kept clean but accumulations of refuse are to be seen in every side-lane and out of the way corner. In most of the villages sites have been selected.	Do. do.

Panch Mahals.	Godhra ...	.....	Shera ...	From wells and a tank. There is only one good well, and the tank water is bad.	None	at conservancy...	Steps have been taken to carry out improvements.
	Kálol ...	Kálol Municipality.	.....	Good supply from wells ...	None	A staff of sweepers is kept up for the regular cleaning of the town, and the work is done effectively. The outskirts of the town are used as privy grounds.	Report recently submitted.
	.....	.....	Delol, 2 Malao.	Good supply from wells. In Malao a large proportion of the people use the water of a tank.	None	No systematic surface cleaning carried on. Outskirts of the villages used for natural purposes.	Do. do.
	Hálol ...	Hálol ...	.....	Good supply from wells ...	None	A staff of sweepers is kept for surface cleaning. Plots of ground have been set apart as privy grounds.	Do. do.

Sanitary estimate of the Towns and Villages of the Province of Sind visited by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, during 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net Receipt of each Municipality from Conservancy.	Net Expenditure of each Municipality on Conservancy.
										Rs. a. p.
1	Karáchi.	Mirpur Batoro ...	3,200	112·5	From 3 wells, 2 tanks and 1 canal. The water is practically unprotected.	None	7 sweepers, 1 mukádam and 2 bullock carts.	None	None	Not available.
2		Jerruck	1,500	Not available.	Exclusively from the Indus ...	None	The Panchayet employ 3 sweepers to clean up the village.	None	None	None.
3		Sujáwal	1,758	85·3	From 4 wells, 2 tanks and 1 canal. The well and tank water becomes brackish.	None	2 sweepers are paid from private funds to sweep the village.	None	None	None.
4		Tátta	8,969	52·3	From tanks (exavations) and 2 wells. The water is not good.	None	1 inspector, 1 mukádum and 25 sweepers.	None	None	2,430 4 10
5		Hailaia	325	Not available	From road-side pools	None	None	None	None	None.
6		Vateji	...	...	From a well	None	None	None	Neno	None.
7		Mugar Bhi... ...	1,613	90·5	From kucha wells: a stagnant pool in a canal and excavations.	None	None	None	None	None.
8		Ladun	154	142·9	From 1 pucka and 2 kacha wells. The water is very brackish.	None	None	None	None	None.
9		Kotri Allahrakhio Shah.	190	200·0	From a large dhánd. The water is very unwholesome.	None	None	None	None	None.
10		Mirpur Sákro ...	934	Not available	From 2 wells and a dhánd. The water is brackish of 1 well.	None	The Panchayet employ 2 sweepers.	None	None	None.
11		Gháro	525	Do. ...	From 8 kutcha and 1 pucka well. Most of the wells are brackish.	None	None	None	None	None.
12		Lándhi	27	Do. ...	From 2 wells. The water is brackish.	None	None	None	None	None.
13		Purano-dero ...	300	Do.	From the Indus	None	None	None	None	None.
14		Ungar	110	Do.	From dhánds, and impure ...	None	None	None	None	None.
15		Kotri	7,909	34·5	From the Indus	None	No change since last report ...	None	None	1,824 0 0
16		Manjhand ...	2,588	44·1	From dhánds, and very impure.	None	6 sweepers and 2 donkeys ...	None	None	463 10 10
17		Bambra	Not available ...		From the Indus	None	None	None	None	None.
18		Laki	Do.	Do.	From Dhands. The supply is not pure.	None	None	None	None	None.
19		Sehwan	4,524	42·	From 9 unprotected wells and canals.	None	20 sweepers and 1 mukádam .	None	The Municipality levies a halálkhor cess.	1,082 14 4

20	Karáchi.	Bhan	Not available...		From 3 private wells unprotected. The water is brackish.	None	None - *cons.*	28	... ...	None	None.
21		Dádú	2,384	33·1	From 9 wells unprotected and from a canal in the hot season.	None	12 sweepers are employed by a self-constituted body.		None	None	None.
22		Kotri	30	Not available.	From a katcha well and also flood water.	None	None		None	None	None.
23		Gujo	125	Do.	Nothing to note since last report in March 1892.						
24		Pir Mangho ...	50	Do.	From hot springs. The water contains albumenoid ammonia.	None	None		None	None	None.
25	Hyderabad.	Matli	1,539	Do.	From the Phuleli and 1 well.	None	The Panchayat employ 1 sweeper.		None	None	None.
26		Sheik Bhirkio ...	400	Do. ...	From 2 wells. The water is good but not protected.	None	None		None...	None	None.
27		Khokar	1,500	Do. ...	From 7 private wells and 1 canal in the hot season.	None	The Panchayat employ 1 sweeper.		None...	None	None.
28		Tando Alahyar ...	4,308	27·9	From wells unprotected and a canal in the hot season.	None	There are 13 sweepers under 2 mukadums.		None...	None	Rs. 1,137-0-0
29		Tando Jam ...	1,825	Not available	From 9 wells unprotected ...	None	The Panchayat employ 2 sweepers.		None...	None	None.
30		Mahrani	40	Do. ...	From the Indus river ...	None	None		None...	None	None.
31		Mulakatiar ...	1,154	297·2	From a dirty brackish well ...	None	None		None...	None	None.
32		Vasi Malukshah ...	1,322	Not available	From the Indus river and 2 private wells.	None	None		None...	None	None.
33		Khokar	96	Do ...	From a hollow outside the village. Very impure.	None	None		None...	None	None.
34		Dhandi	110	109·0	From hollows	None	None		None...	None	None.
35		Buhi	400	Not available	From 8 packa and 2 katcha wells unprotected also from hollows and a canal in the hot season.	None	None		None...	None	None.
36		Khorewáh ...	261	528·7	From 1 private well near which is a large excavation with dirty water.	None	None		None...	None...	None.
37	Shikárpur.	Ruk	Not available	Not available	From wells in adjoining fields.	None	None		None...	None...	None.
38		Garhi Yasin ...	5,959	53·7	From 5 Municipal and 10 private wells. The supply is impure.	Beyond a few small drains to carry out waste water from wells none others exist.	16 sweepers, 1 mukadam, 2 night-soil carts, 2 waste water carts and 1 munshi.		None...	The Municipality levies a small halálkhore cess of 4 pies a month per every person living in a packa house and 2 pies on every person in a katcha house.	Rs. 2,292-4-7
39		Shikárpur... ...	41,991	40·0	From wells and canals ...	A few small side drains to carry off well waste water have been made.	2 Nuisance Inspectors, several mukadums and 200 sweepers is 75 for roads and 125 for privies.		To one well at the Dispensary a pump with a tank and delivery stand has been completed. Also conservancy is better attended to.	The Muuicipality levies a halálkore cess.	Rs. 24,483-9-8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number.	District.	Name of Municipality.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Total death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Domestic cleansing.	Measures taken to remedy the evils in each Municipality.	Net Receipt of each Municipality from conservancy.	Net Expenditure of each Municipality on conservancy.
40	Shikárpur.	Rohri	8,786	46·7	See Sanitary Board's report in January		1893	.....	.....	Rs. 2,384-10-0
41		Sukkur	28,935	38·9	Do.	do.		.....	.....	...
42		Mari	50	Not available	From an old tumbled down well with dirty surroundings.	None	None	None...	None...	None.
43		Pano Akib ...	700	Do. ...	From well. The water is good but unprotected.	None	None	None	None...	None.
44		Mando Dairo ...	Not available	Do. ...	From wells unprotected ...	None	None	None...	None...	None.
45		Mirpur Mathelo ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	From wells unprotected ...	None	The Panchayat pay 2 sweepers to clean up the village.	None...	None	None.
46		Ghotki	2,943	61·5	Do.	None	6 sweepers, 1 Nuisance Inspector and 3 carts.	None...	None	Rs. 637-5-5
47		Khyrpur	Not available.	Not available	Do.	None	The Panchayat employ 4 sweepers.	None...	None	None.
48		Navadero	825	Do. ...	Do. and from a canal in the hot season,	None	None	None...	None...	None.
49		Lárkhána	12,021	Do. ...	From 23 unprotected wells and the Ghar Canal	No packa drains ...	60 sweepers, 1 mukadum, 1 Nuisance Inspector, 32 donkeys and 10 carts.	None...	None...	Rs. 6,642-2-4
50		Kambar	5,341	50·2	From unprotected wells and hollows and canals in the hot season.	None	1 munshi, 1 mukadum, 16 sweepers and 1 cart.	None	The Municipality levies a halálkore cess.	„ 1,989-2-10
51		Dokri	888	20·3	From unprotected wells and canals in the hot season.	None	The Raj Mahajan employ 2 sweepers.	None...	None...	None.
52		Radhan	Not available	Not available	Do.	None	None	None...	None...	None.
53		Mehar	1,598	Do. ...	Do. well water has become brackish.	None	5 sweepers, 3 of whom are paid by Local Fund and 2 by the Raj Mahajan.	None...	None	None.
54		Sita	Not available	Do. ...	From unprotected wells and canals in the hot season.	None	None	None...	None...	None.
55		Rato-dero... ...	3,549	27·6	Do.	None	15 sweepers, 1 mukadum and 1 cart.	None...	The Municipality levies a halálkore cess.	Rs. 877-1-9
56	Upper Sind Frontier.	Shahdádpur ...	1,998	Not available	From unprotected packa and katcha wells and canals in the hot season.	None	The Ráj Mahajan employ 4 sweepers.	None...	None...	None.
57		Shikárpur ...	460	Not available	From 1 unprotected Government well.	None	None	None...	None...	None.
58		Jacobabad... ...	8,294	Do. ...	From wells, canals and tanks in the hot weather and wells in the cold season, well water is hard and all sources are liable to pollution.	The drains are of varying pattern: from simple excavations to well paved brick. Some streets have no drains.	1 Nuisance Inspector, 2 mukadums, 27 road sweepers, 1 sweeper and iron cart for slaughter yard, 6 privy sweepers and 3 bullock carts, also 9 carts for removing sweepin	None...	None...	Rs. 6,589-13-3

From Reports by Civil Surgeons.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking Water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Sátára	8	8	From wells, river, streams and tanks. At Tásgaon the water is obtained from a small stream, and in the hot weather when it runs dry, pits are dug in its bed. At Islámpur, two of the three tanks from which water is drawn for drinking, derive their supply from a large, tank two miles from the town. The water of this tank is good, but as it is conveyed in a wide shallow open canal, with muddy bottoms, it is exposed to contaminations. The southern side of Karád town derives its supply of drinking water from the river Koina.	Open drains. At Tásgaon there are open stone paved surface drains for surface and storm water, the liquid night-soil drains into the ground near latrine. The open drains at Karád are clean.	Most of the prickly pear at Tásgaon was cut down. At Wái measures are being taken for preventing fouling of the water-supply. At Mhasvad the latrine near the river bank is closed.
Poona	1	1	From wells and river. At Bárámati the drinking water is fair and abundant. It is obtained from the river Kara and Nira canal, and also from wells.	No drains	None.
Sholápur	5	5	From tanks, wells, and river. At Sholápur the drinking water is obtained from the Ekruk tank. The water is pumped into reservoirs, from which it is distributed by iron pipes to the town, Modikhána and Sadár Bazár. Few people still use the Sidheshwar tank water. At Bársi there are 48 public wells, of which 26 are without and 22 with steps, the latter are provided with doors which are kept closed to prevent the water being polluted by dirty feet and washing of vessels. There are 72 private wells which give sufficient water. All the wells permit soakage from neighbouring houses. At Karmala the cisterns into which water is led by iron pipes from a tank outside the town were clean. At Akluj the chief source of drinking water is from the river Nira, which skirts the northern portion of the town, the water is abundant except during the hot season. The upper part of the river is polluted by the inhabitants washing their dirty clothes in it.	At Sholápur the waste water of houses and stand-posts are drained by flat bottomed and semicircular masonry under-ground drains. The under-ground drains are cleaned twice yearly. To remove the waste water of private houses, 6 cylindrical carts are employed, each cart making 4 trips daily and removing about 4,800 gallons. At Karmala the road-side gutters are allowed to be choked with mud especially under the pathways over the gutters. Soiled house water runs on road sides. At Bársi there is no complete system of sewerage or drainage, but there are underground drains along the centre of the roads, which flow into the nalla outside the town. The road-side gutters at Akluj are neglected. There are road-side gutters at Sangola, and they are kept fairly clean.	None. At Karmala more hooks and chains have been provided for the mutton market.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking Water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
Bijápur	2	2	From wells, river, and tank. At Bágalkot there are 165 wells, of these 5 are municipal, which yield fairly good drinking water, and are protected from soakage. Drinking water is also obtained from the river Ghátprabha. At Bágevádi the large tank below the Bassáva's temple supplies the town with drinking water. Besides this there are 12 wells in different parts of the town, and one in the dispensary compound and another near the nála are reported to yield good drinking water.	No drains. At Bágalkot there are underground surface drains which are never flushed.	None.
Ratnágiri... ...	3	3	From wells and springs. At Rájápur the supply is brought from a water-head 3 miles distant. Appears to be good, but the pipes are out of order and seldom cleaned, and much of the local well water which is bad from direct or indirect pollution is used for drinking purposes. At Dápoli the drinking water is good and abundant.	Practically none. At Dápoli there is surface drainage for storm water.	None. At Dápoli dust-bins have been erected and are a great advantage.
Dhárwár	4	4	From wells and tanks. At Haveri the main supply is from a tank north of the town. At Ránibennur there are two tanks from which drinking water is obtained. The supply is likely to be short as the rainfall only amounted to 16 inches in 1892. There are three fairly good public wells. Most of the private wells are brackish and exposed to house soakage. At Navalgund the chief supply of drinking water is obtained from a large tank, but runs short when the annual rainfall is very scanty. At Gadag-Bettigeri the drinking water is obtained from wells. Many of these wells are exposed to pollution from surface, drainage or soakage.	No drains	None. At Gadag-Bettigeri a few pit privies have been closed and an additional latrine. built.
Belgaum	4	4	From wells, tank, river and nála. At Athni the drinking water is obtained from 2 tanks, 13 public and 100 private wells. Tanks and private wells are liable to soakage and pollution. At Chikodi the supply of drinking water is derived from nála that runs through the town.	No drains	None.

			The river Ghátprabha supplies the town of Gokák with drinking water. There are about 36 wells, but only three are fit for drinking purposes. At Saundatti there are three municipal wells from which drinking water is obtained. The supply is sufficient. The wells are well built and not liable to soakage.		
Kánara	7	7	From wells, river and tank. The public wells at Honávar are in good order and do not allow of soakage. At Hangal drinking water is procured from two large tanks. The quantity is sufficient, but the quality is indifferent. At Supa the supply is drawn from the river Kálánadi. At Kumta and Sirsi the public wells are kept clean. At Mundgod drinking water is obtained from the tanks in the town.	No drains. The road-side drains at Honávar are kept clean.	None.
Ahmednagar ...	6	6	From wells and river. At Mirajgaon the drinking water is obtained from the river and wells sunk in the bed of the river.	None. In the town of Sangamner there is one covered drain. It is well built, and a number of smaller drains enter this, which empties itself into the river. At Akola the drainage is elementary and defective.	None. Some attempt has been made to improve the cleanliness of the town of Akola, but there is much room for improvement still.
Násik	9	9	From wells, river, streams, rivulets, ponds and reservoirs. At Sinnar the drinking water is obtained from two streams, the Shiv and the Dev. When these run dry in the hot weather, well water is used for drinking. At Trimbak there are in all 8 ponds in and around the town. Of these only two give good drinking water. At Kalvan the supply is drawn from the river, which is liable to run dry in the hot weather. The drinking supply of water at Yeola is good, but insufficient. It is obtained from 6 reservoirs, which are fed by pipes from 4 wells situated two miles from the town.	No drains. There is surface drainage. At Málegaon the streets are kept fairly clean. At Dindori there are a few surface drains to carry off the rain water. At Yeola there are gutters on each side of the main streets, but they are unpaved and can only be flushed after heavy rain.	None. More cleanliness appeared in the streets and by-lanes of Málegaon city.
Surat	10	10	From wells, river and tanks. The supply from wells is good and abundant. Some of the wells have no parapet walls. The well water at Olpád is brackish. At Mándvi the supply from the river Tápti is abundant and of fairly good quality, the well water is also fairly good. At Ránder the supply is procured from the river; there are besides five fresh water wells. Most of the well-to-do people of the town drink	None. At Bulsár there are open side drains to carry off storm water. At Ránder there are some pucca built side drains to carry away the storm water. The sullage water is allowed to collect in cesspits also in large earthen pots buried under grounds, and is also allowed to soak in the ground.	None.

Collectorate.	Number of Towns inspected.	Number of Inspection Reports.	Drinking Water.	Drainage.	Action taken on previous suggestions.
			rain water collected in under-ground tanks constructed in their houses and mosques.		
Broach	8	8	From wells. The supply is abundant and of good quality. The wells at Amod contain saline impurities. Drinking water is scanty towards the end of the hot season at Dehej.	None. The natural surface drainage at Hansot is bad. Rain water flows all along the roads, there being no side drains. At Amod the surface drainage is indifferent.	None.
Panch Mahâls ...	3	3	From wells. At Jhalod the supply is drawn from 4 wells in the heart of the town and two on the outskirts.	None	At Kálol a few cesspits have been closed by their owners. At Dohad the work of building a slaughter-house and a meat market has already been commenced. Two new wells have been sunk. One of these is set apart for the low caste.
Karáchi	4	4	From wells, canals, rivers and tanks. At Keti Bunder the water-supply is drawn from the river, is liable to be brackish, owing to admixture of sea water at high tides and to pollution by surface drainage. At Kotri the supply is obtained from the river Indus and contains much suspended matter.	None	None.
Hyderabad ...	11	11	From wells and canals. The supply is good and abundant. Canal water is used during the hot season. Some of the wells are liable to soakage on account of their being in close proximity to dwelling houses.	No drains	None. At Tándo Adam the two old public latrines which were in close proximity to the town have been levelled as recommended.
Shikárpur ...	5	5	From wells and river. At Mehar during the greater part of the year the supply of drinking water is obtained from wells. There are only two wells which provide drinkable water. These wells become brackish in the beginning of hot season, and drinking water has then to be brought from a well at a distance of nearly a mile. From the beginning of June the supply of drinking water is procured from shallow pits dug in the bed of the canal.	At Sukkur there are under-ground sewers. Every street has surface drains carrying sullage water into sewers. The sewers appeared utterly neglected and in a fearfully foul condition.	None.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1893.

Month and date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Bombay City.										
4th January 1893	1	80·2	65·4	14·8	55	58	N.E.	N.W.	219	...
10th „ „	1	83·4	70·3	13·1	62	67	N.E.	N.W.	250	...
[illegible]h „ „	1	79·2	67·1	12·1	76	67	E.	N.W.	256	...
[illegible]h „ „	1	80·9	68·7	12·2	77	66	E.N.E.	N.W.	278	...
[illegible]h March „	1	84·5	72·0	12·5	77	67	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	180	...
[illegible]th „ „	1	85·4	71·8	13·6	57	67	N.E.	W.N.W.	289	...
[illegible]th „ „	1	84·4	72·0	12·4	70	67	N.W.	W.N.W.	220	...
[illegible]th April „	4	86·9	75·4	11·5	76	72	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	186	...
[illegible]h „ „	1	91·5	78·3	13·2	83	56	N.W.	W.	290	...
[illegible]h „ „	2	86·6	80·5	6·1	78	59	W.N.W.	N.	292	...
[illegible]th „ „	1	94·6	82·1	12·5	42	67	N.	N.	295	0·01
17th „ „	2	92·2	79·9	12·3	59	63	N.E.	N.N.W.	447	...
18th „ „	1	93·1	79·3	12·8	57	57	N.W.	N.N.W.	436	...
20th „ „	1	91·1	79·0	12·1	61	53	N.N.W.	N.W.	298	...
21st „ „	1	87·4	76·5	10·9	71	68	N.W.	W.	218	...
22nd „ „	2	87·8	77·6	10·2	68	69	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	198	...
23rd „ „	2	89·4	78·4	11·0	68	67	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	200	...
24th „ „	1	89·9	79·8	10·1	70	68	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	255	...
25th „ „	1	89·2	79·0	10·2	68	68	S.W.	W.S.W.	193	...
26th „ „	2	89·4	79·5	9·9	72	67	S.W.	W.S.W.	190	...
27th „ „	1	89·7	79·8	9·9	67	66	S.S.W.	W.S.W.	261	...
28th „ „	1	90·5	76·6	10·9	60	62	S.W.	W.S.W.	217	...
4th May „	2	90·8	79·8	11·0	71	72	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	334	...
6th „ „	4	89·7	80·0	9·7	68	68	N.W.	W.N.W.	267	...
7th „ „	3	90·6	80·2	10·4	68	67	N.W.	W.	208	...
8th „ „	2	90·9	80·0	10·9	68	63	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	196	...
9th „ „	1	91·2	80·8	10·4	69	67	N.W.	N.W.	342	...
10th „ „	2	90·6	80·5	10·1	75	67	N.W.	W.N.W.	297	...
11th „ „	2	91·1	80·4	10·7	69	66	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	245	...
12th „ „	1	90·9	80·8	10·1	70	66	W.	W.N.W.	220	...
14th „ „	1	90·2	80·8	9·4	68	71	N.W.	W.N.W.	328	...
22nd „ „	1	90·7	81·1	9·6	68	67	N.W.	W.N.W.	271	...
23rd „ „	1	90·7	81·1	9·6	67	72	N.W.	W.N.W.	324	...
24th „ „	1	91·5	81·3	10·2	67	68	N.W.	W.N.W.	221	...
26th „ „	1	91·7	81·6	10·1	69	66	W.S.W.	W.	202	0·04
29th „ „	1	82·8	75·3	7·5	91	86	S.	W.	193	1·56
1st June „	1	88·7	80·7	8·0	68	67	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	190	...
2nd „ „	1	89·0	80·1	8·9	70	65	S.S.E.	W.S.W.	189	...
3rd „ „	1	89·6	79·1	10·5	74	62	E.S.E.	W.	165	...
11th „ „	2	88·3	75·9	12·4	81	72	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	212	0·53
20th „ „	1	81·3	74·9	6·4	94	92	W.	W.S.W.	565	4·97
23rd „ „	1	84·9	76·2	8·7	85	83	S.S.W.	S.W.	414	...
27th „ „	1	85·0	79·9	5·1	83	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	410	0·05
28th „ „	1	84·9	79·6	5·3	84	81	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	412	...
30th „ „	1	84·6	78·6	6·0	80	85	W.	S.W.	289	0·26
2nd July „	1	84·4	76·4	8·0	90	87	E.	W.S.W.	205	0·34
5th „ „	1	84·4	75·9	8·5	83	93	W.	W.	536	3·08
6th „ „	1	81·4	74·8	6·6	95	92	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	437	2·24
11th „ „	2	86·8	77·9	8·9	78	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	328	0·10
15th „ „	1	86·4	78·6	7·8	77	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	445	0·12
23rd „ „	1	84·5	77·8	6·7	91	76	E.	W.N.W.	183	0·39
24th „ „	1	86·2	77·8	8·4	75	77	W.	W.	155	0·02
28th „ „	1	82·2	75·9	6·3	89	82	N.N.E.	W.	246	0·62
29th „ „	1	86·1	76·0	10·1	78	76	W.	W.	419	0·24
31st „ „	3	82·9	76·9	6·0	90	77	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	474	0·63
2nd August „	2	86·1	77·3	8·8	86	78	W.	W.S.W.	479	0·06
3rd „ „	4	81·9	75·9	6·0	94	85	W.	W.S.W.	541	1·47
4th „ „	1	82·4	75·7	6·7	88	88	W.	W.	590	1·12
5th „ „	2	84·0	76·3	7·7	87	89	W.S.W.	W.	594	0·92
6th „ „	4	84·5	77·4	7·1	89	89	W.S.W.	W.	475	1·89

Statement showing daily recorded Deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned City during the year 1893—continued.

Month and date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.	Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
		Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Bombay City—continued.										
7th August 1893 ...	2	81·5	75·2	6·3	91	86	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	449	0·51
8th „ „ ...	3	80·6	75·0	5·6	91	90	W.S.W.	W.	375	1·0
9th „ „ ...	1	83·0	76·4	6·6	88	81	S.W.	W.	390	0·0
10th „ „ ...	1	84·3	77·5	6·8	83	78	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	313	0·0
11th „ „ ...	5	82·9	76·5	6·4	86	82	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	351	0·06
19th „ „ ...	1	86·2	77·7	8·5	78	73	E.N.E.	W.N.W.	204	0·0
22nd „ „ ...	2	83·8	78·5	5·3	78	79	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	301	0·2
31st „ „ ...	2	85·5	76·3	9·2	80	87	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	312	0·27
1st September „ ...	1	83·2	77·2	6·0	79	86	W.S.W.	W.	427	0·1
7th „ „ ...	2	81·2	76·9	4·3	85	81	W.N.W.	N.W.	182	0·08
8th „ „ ...	3	84·3	74·6	9·7	88	77	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	305	0·3
9th „ „ ...	1	83·4	75·9	7·5	83	75	W.	W.	398	0·05
10th „ „ ...	1	84·4	77·0	7·4	79	78	W.	W.S.W.	303	0·07
11th „ „ ...	2	86·3	77·3	9·0	77	73	W.	W.	191	0·00
12th „ „ ...	2	86·7	76·5	10·2	75	79	W.	W.N.W.	220	0·04
13th „ „ ...	3	85·7	78·5	7·2	79	76	W.	W.N.W.	234	0·00
14th „ „ ...	1	84·2	77·4	6·8	80	81	W.	W.N.W.	321	0·19
15th „ „ ...	1	85·4	76·2	9·2	81	83	W.	W.S.W.	443	0·24
18th „ „ ...	1	84·6	74·9	9·7	82	81	W.	W.S.W.	336	0·97
19th „ „ ...	2	83·3	74·2	9·1	88	80	S.W.	W.	326	0·15
20th „ „ ...	2	84·5	76·0	8·5	80	79	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	230	0·02
21st „ „ ...	1	85·0	75·8	9·2	79	76	S.	W.S.W.	163	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	2	84·3	75·4	8·9	91	77	E.S.E.	W.S.W.	149	0·21
23rd „ „ ...	4	82·4	73·9	8·5	80	75	W.	S.S.W.	153	1·18
26th „ „ ...	3	84·3	74·6	9·7	89	74	E.S.E.	W.N.W.	205	0·19
29th „ „ ...	1	86·4	76·0	10·4	81	71	E.S.E.	W.	166	0·00
2nd October „ ...	2	86·7	76·7	10·0	78	70	N.W.	W.N.W.	175	0·00
8th „ „ ...	1	87·4	77·2	10·2	87	79	S.E.	W.	148	0·00
20th „ „ ...	2	86·9	71·4	15·5	58	59	E.N.E.	N.N.W.	207	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	1	85·8	72·2	13·6	67	67	E.N.E.	N.W.	176	0·00
5th November „ ...	1	80·3	73·8	15·5	42	61	N.E.	N.W.	287	0·00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1893.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent. (100 being Saturation).		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Directions. 10 H.	Directions. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Poona City.											
7th May 1893 ...	1	1	97·3	71·0	26·3	45	32	W.	W.	376	0·00
8th „ „ ...	1	...	98·4	69·8	28·6	45	24	N.W.	W.N.W.	387	0·00
14th „ „ ...	1	1	104·0	70·0	34·0	30	19	N.N.W.	N.W.	277	0·00
16th „ „ ...	1	...	104·0	73·5	30·5	31	30	N.W.	W.	307	0·00
17th „ „ ...	4	1	100·0	73·7	26·3	31	25	W.N.W.	N.W.	287	0·00
18th „ „ ...	1	2	97·0	75·5	21·5	55	35	W.	W.	272	0·34
19th „ „ ...	1	2	92·3	71·5	20·8	70	48	W.	N.W.	264	0·00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1893—continued.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation,		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
			Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction.		Velocity, Miles per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.						10 H.	16 H.		
Poona City—continued.											
20th May 1893 ...	1	...	95·8	70·5	25·3	42	39	W.N.W.	N.W.	338	0·00
21st „ „ ...	1	1	96·5	68·4	28·1	40	30	W.N.W.	N.W.	373	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	1	1	95·6	71·4	24·2	58	41	N.W.	N.W.	349	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	1	...	99·0	71·5	27·5	50	34	N.W.	N.W.	347	0·00
28th „ „ ...	1	1	90·8	72·5	18·3	61	98	N.W.	W.	176	1·48
29th „ „ ...	1	1	81·9	71·0	10·9	86	79	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	181	0·72
1st June „ ...	1	...	93·6	71·4	22·2	42	38	S.E.	S.W.	258	0·00
10th „ „ ...	6	2	93·5	69·8	23·7	66	47	Calm.	W.N.W.	150	0·51
11th „ „ ...	2	1	91·6	73·6	18·0	62	46	Calm.	E.S.W.	99	0·18
12th „ „ ...	1	1	89·0	72·6	16·4	70	56	Calm.	S.W.	96	0·11
13th „ „ ...	1	1	90·0	73·0	17·0	60	71	S.E.	S.E.	249	0·19
17th „ „ ...	2	1	83·0	71·0	12·0	79	91	W.S.W.	S.W.	238	0·10
3rd July „ ...	2	1	86·8	71·2	15·6	64	68	W.	W.S.W.	267	0·00
4th „ „ ...	...	1	76·5	69·0	7·5	86	82	W.	W.	332	0·14
6th „ „ ...	1	...	80·3	70·2	10·1	82	93	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	267	0·37
10th „ „ ...	1	...									
11th „ „ ...	3	3									
12th „ „ ...	5	3		Not available.							
13th „ „ ...	3	2									
15th „ „ ...	2	...									
16th „ „ ...	1	1				84	68				
17th „ „ ...	4	1	86·6	71·1	15·5	66	68	W.	W.	326	0·00
18th „ „ ...	4	2	86·2	70·1	16·1	72	60	W.	W.	351	0·01
19th „ „ ...	5	1	84·4	70·2	14·2	74	74	W.	W.S.W.	336	0·00
20th „ „ ...	1	1	87·4	70·6	16·8	75	77	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	307	0·01
21st „ „ ...	4	2	83·0	71·0	12·0	73	69	W.S.W.	W.	356	0·01
22nd „ „ ...	3	4	90·0	70·0	20·0	71	59	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	302	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	3	1	88·0	70·6	17·4	80	62	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	251	0·00
24th „ „ ...	2	2	85·0	70·6	14·4	66	58	W.S.W.	N.W.	267	0·00
25th „ „ ...	...	1	86·0	69·0	17·0	63	72	W.S W.	W.S.W.	269	0·04
26th „ „ ...	4	1	89·0	68·5	20·5	74	58	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	225	0·02
27th „ „ ...	3	...	87·0	70·6	16·4	63	86	W.	W.S.W.	278	0·00
28th „ „ ...	6	3	87·0	70·0	17·0	65	75	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	303	0·00
29th „ „ ...	4	4	80·0	70·0	10·0	68	78	W.S.W.	W.	328	0·18
30th „ „ ...	2	...	77·5	68·0	9·5	87	73	W.	W.N.W.	237	0·37
31st „ „ ...	6	6	79·0	65·5	13·5	93	77	W.N.W.	W.	282	0·80
1st Augt. „ ...	5	3	83·2	69·6	13·6	77	76	W.	W.S.W.	289	0·01
2nd „ „ ...	5	3	84·0	69·8	14·2	66	66	W.	W.	341	0·02
3rd „ „ ...	6	3	80·5	70·2	10·3	74	89	W.	W.S.W.	383	0·00
4th „ „ ...	6	3	84·0	69·5	14·5	89	91	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	307	0·66
5th „ „ ...	9	5	82·5	70·0	12·5	82	78	W.	W.	306	0·70
6th „ „ ...	6	2	80·4	69·5	10·9	80	84	W.	W.S.W.	342	0·25
7th „ „ ...	5	3	78·0	70·5	7·5	84	82	W.	W.	288	0·35
8th „ „ ...	4	2	74·8	69·8	5·0	95	91	W.	W.	312	0·26
9th „ „ ...	5	5	79·5	69·5	10·0	81	91	W.	W.	258	0·04
10th „ „ ...	5	4	83·0	69·0	14·0	70	86	W.	W.	278	0·03
11th „ „ ...	10	4	79·8	69·0	10·8	89	78	W.	W.	317	0·05
12th „ „ ...	3	3	83·5	67·8	15·7	69	63	W.	W.	271	0·02
13th „ „ ...	6	5	82·8	68·4	14·4	63	83	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	234	0·00
14th „ „ ...	3	1	84·9	67·5	17·4	70	57	W.	W.	345	0·00
15th „ „ ...	9	7	84·0	66·5	17·5	68	91	W.S.W.	W.	260	0·10
16th „ „ ...	9	6	80·0	67·5	12·5	81	75	W.	W.N.W.	215	0·06
17th „ „ ...	7	3	84·6	68·4	16·2	69	66	W.	W.	219	0·00
18th „ „ ...	3	1	85·8	66·2	19·6	67	62	W.	W.	251	0·00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Poona during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1893—continued.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Poona City—continued.											
19th Aug. 1893 ...	2	1	85·0	70·0	15·0	64	69	W.	W.	250	0·00
20th „ „ ...	3	2	83·0	69·5	13·5	77	69	W.	W.N.W.	297	0·00
21st „ „ ...	5	4	79·8	69·9	9·9	79	73	W.	W.S.W.	308	0·00
22nd „ „ ...	5	3	78·2	69·9	8·3	79	66	W.	W.	300	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	1	1	80·0	69·4	10·6	82	72	W.N.W.	W.	324	0·02
24th „ „ ...	2	2	78·4	68·8	9·6	87	82	W.	W.	286	0·00
25th „ „ ...	3	2	83·5	69·5	14·0	82	70	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	347	0·04
26th „ „ ...	3	1	85·0	69·6	15·4	71	67	W.S.W.	S.W.	363	0·00
27th „ „ ...	1	1	77·2	69·3	7·9	74	89	W.	W.	375	0·07
28th „ „ ...	2	3	75·8	69·6	6·2	91	95	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	305	0·19
29th „ „ ...	1	1	81·8	69·0	12·8	74	76	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	258	0·10
2nd Sept. „ ...	1	1	82·0	69·5	12·5	80	90	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	414	0·30
5th „ „ ...	1	...	82·8	73·6	9·2	76	75	W.	W.	275	0·06
6th „ „ ...	1	1	85·0	68·2	16·8	72	78	W.	W.N.W.	230	0·15
7th „ „ ...	2	2	79·0	69·8	9·2	No observation.	86	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	245	0·08
8th „ „ ...	1	1	80·0	67·3	12·7	77	72	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	253	0·08
9th „ „ ...	2	2	80·4	68·0	12·4	65	73	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	302	0·01
19th „ „ ...	2	2	79·0	67·8	11·2	62	80	W.	W.	250	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	1	1	86·0	66·8	19·2	67	60	W.	W.	210	0·00
27th „ „ ...	1	1	87·5	68·8	18·7	57	51	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	203	0·00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur, during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1893.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per Cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	Direction. 10 H.	Direction. 16 H.	Velocity, Miles per diem.	
Shola'pur City.											
24th July 1893 ...	7	2	92·9	72·4	20·5	69	46	N.W.	W.	198·04	0·00
29th „ „ ...	8	3	81·4	71·4	10·0	75	68	W.	W.	110·42	0·00
30th „ „ ...	2	2	83·4	70·0	13·4	76	93	W.	W.	191·18	0·14
31st „ „ ...	4	...	79·4	69·5	9·9	89	86	W.	N.W.	246·20	0·40
1st Aug. „ ...	9	7	88·6	69·4	19·2	78	67	W.	W.	211·68	0·18
2nd „ „ ...	5	1	91·5	68·2	23·3	69	62	W.	W.N.W.	256·41	0·02
3rd „ „ ...	5	3	88·8	70·1	18·7	56	46	W.	W.N.W.	294·91	0·00
4th „ „ ...	6	6	88·5	71·2	17·3	70	53	S.W.	W.S.W.	341·83	0·00
5th „ „ ...	4	4	91·0	70·7	20·3	60	61	W.S.W.	W.	429·46	0·00
6th „ „ ...	6	2	92·2	69·5	22·7	57	47	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	372·80	0·00
7th „ „ ...	10	4	88·9	71·2	17·7	61	50	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	409·66	0·00
8th „ „ ...	11	7	89·0	71·5	17·5	85	67	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	387·75	0·00

Daily record of Meteorological Observations and of Deaths from Cholera in the Town of Sholápur, during the epidemic prevalence of the disease in the year 1893—continued.

1	2		3			4		5			6
Month and Date.	Deaths from Cholera recorded on each day.		Temperature of Air in the Shade.			Moisture of Air per cent., 100 being Saturation.		Wind.			Rainfall in Inches.
								Direction.		Velocity Miles per diem.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Range.	10 H.	16 H.	10 H.	16 H.		
			Shola'pur City—continued.								
9th Aug. 1893 ...	8	6	91·7	70·1	21·6	60	51	S.W.	S.W.	304·50	0·08
10th „ „ ...	11	4	90·9	68·0	22·9	62	40	S.W.	W.S.W.	350·00	0·00
11th „ „ ...	3	3	93·5	67·0	26·5	56	55	S.W.	W.N.W.	306·73	0·00
12th „ „ ...	1	1	92·2	68·5	23·7	53	60	S.W.	W.	278·07	0·00
13th „ „ ...	5	3	94·6	69·8	24·8	47	38	S.W.	W.N.W.	254·70	0·04
14th „ „ ...	6	2	94·8	69·0	25·8	56	36	N.W.	W.	214·17	0·00
15th „ „ ...	2	2	94·6	68·2	26·4	53	35	N.W.	W.N.W.	213·23	0·00
16th „ „ ..	...	1	94·2	70·4	23·8	56	36	N.W.	W.	247·83	0·00
17th „ „ ...	1	1	93·5	70·1	23·4	55	40	N.W.	N.N.W.	225·92	0·00
18th „ „ ...	4	3	90·1	72·8	17·3	58	72	N.W.	S.	296·31	0·00
19th „ „ ...	4	2	86·4	70·1	16·3	76	89	N.W.	E.	192·44	0·41
20th „ „ ...	2	1	87·5	70·0	17·5	77	65	N.W.	W.N.W.	210·30	1·13
21st „ „ ...	4	2	81·1	71·1	10·0	84	72	W.	N.W.	276·70	0·00
23rd „ „ ...	2	1	78·5	68·5	10·0	98	98	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	276·31	0·49
24th „ „ ...	2	...	81·8	68·8	13·0	80	69	W.N.W.	W.N.W.	194·73	0·14
25th „ „ ...	2	2	84·5	70·4	14·1	72	86	W.N.W.	N.W.	231·75	0·07
26th „ „ ...	1	1	89·7	69·1	20·6	77	57	W.	W.	212·02	0·54
28th „ „ ...	2	1	81·1	69·3	11·8	84	72	S.W.	W.S.W.	189·25	0·13
30th „ „ ...	2	...	90·8	67·8	23·0	62	54	W.S.W.	W.	302·00	0·00
2nd Sept. „ ...	1	...	89·9	71·4	18·5	63	63	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	344·00	0·00
3rd „ „ ...	3	2	86·2	70·4	15·8	63	50	W.	W.	327·33	0·04
4th „ „ ...	1	1	91·6	68·5	23·1	59	38	W.	W.S.W.	254·07	0·05
5th „ „ ...	1	1	93·6	68·1	25·5	58	46	N.W.	N.N.W.	248·63	0·00
25th Nov. „ ..	1	...	89·4	61·2	28·2	43	30	S.E.	S.E.	194·95	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions in Belgaum Town during the outbreak in the year 1893.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean daily air moisture	Direction of Wind.		Miles per day.	Rainfall, in Inches.
							Morning.	Evening.		
			Belgaum.							
26th July 1893 ...	5	1	75·6	66·2	9·4	96	W.	W.S.W.	148	·05
27th „ „ ...	4	1	77·5	65·4	12·1	93	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	403	·07
28th „ „ ...	...	1	78·2	66·0	12·2	89	W.N.W.	S.W.	465	·06
31st „ „ ...	...	1	75·0	65·9	9·1	95	W.	W.S.W.	492	·48
6th August „ ...	2	1	74·9	67·1	7·8	92	W.S.W.	S.W.	782	·83
7th „ „ ...	1	1	71·9	66·0	5·9	97	W.S.W.	S.W.	697	1·23
8th „ „ ...	5	3	73·2	66·9	6·3	95	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	744	·55
9th „ „ ...	5	1	75·4	67·4	8·0	94	W.S.W.	S.W.	661	·34
10th „ „ ...	2	...	76·0	67·6	8·4	95	W.S.W.	S.W.	527	·20
11th „ „ ...	2	3	77·2	65·9	11·3	96	W.	W.S.W.	478	·11
12th „ „ ...	3	4	77·9	65·3	12·6	89	W.S.W.	S.W.	474	·01
13th „ „ ...	2	1	77·6	64·9	12·7	90	W.S.W.	W.S.W.	452	·01
15th „ „ ...	3	3	76·9	64·9	12·0	89	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	363	·24
17th „ „ ...	6	...	78·3	66·0	12·3	89	W.	W.S.W.	386	0·00
18th „ „ ...	4	3	80·9	65·9	15·0	89	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	360	0·00
20th „ „ ...	...	3	77·7	65·9	11·8	90	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	353	·01
21st „ „ ...	2	2	76·5	67·2	9·3	88	W.N.W.	W.	376	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions in Belgaum Town during the outbreak in the year 1893—continued.

Month and Date.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean daily air moisture	Direction of Wind.		Miles per day.	Rainfall in Inches.
							Morning.	Evening.		
Belgaum—*continued.*										
22nd August 1893 ...	1	1	71·9	66·4	5·5	93	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	429	·24
23rd „ „ ...	1	3	74·0	66·0	12·0	95	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	458	·03
24th „ „ ...	2	1	75·4	64·0	11·4	97	W.	W.S.W.	510	·29
26th „ „ ...	...	1	75·9	65·3	10·6	90	W.	W.S.W.	664	·07
31st „ „ ...	...	1	74·9	66·1	8·8	94	W.	S.W.	443	·19
2nd Sept. „ ...	...	1	74·0	66·0	8·0	92	W.	W.S.W.	706	·56
5th „ „ ...	1	1	77·8	65·9	11·9	88	W.S.W.	W.	485	·11
11th „ „ ...	1	...	77·2	65·7	11·5	95	W.S.W.	S.W.	406	·09
13th „ „ ...	...	1	78·9	65·9	13·0	93	W.	W.S.W.	423	·13

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1893.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.		Range.	Wind Direction.	Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.			
Surat.							
3rd March 1893 ...	1	...	91·0	62·0	29·0	S.E.	0·00
4th „ ...	...	1	96·0	65·0	31·0	E.	0·00
12th „ ...	6	...	95·0	69·0	26·0	S.E.	0·00
13th „ ...	...	3	95·0	69·0	26·0	N.W.	0·00
14th „ ...	4	3	95·4	69·0	26·4	N.	0·00
15th „ ...	2	1	95·0	64·0	31·0	N.N.W.	0·00
16th „ ...	9	3	97·0	62·0	35·0	N.W.	0·00
17th „ ...	10	5	102·0	67·0	35·0	S.W.	0·00
18th „ ...	5	7	98·0	72·0	26·0	S.S.W.	0·00
19th „ ...	10	4	93·4	66·0	27·4	W.S.W.	0·00
20th „ ...	8	5	94·0	64·0	30·0	S.W.	0·00
21st „ ...	9	6	93·0	59·4	34·6	N W.	0·00
22nd „ ...	11	5	94·0	57·0	37·0	W.	0·00
23rd „ ...	12	8	94·2	58·0	36·2	N.W.	0·00
24th „ ...	13	6	94·2	63·0	31·2	N.W.	0·00
25th „ ...	6	8	99·0	62·0	37·0	N.W.	0·00
26th „ ...	13	7	104·0	66·0	38·0	W.N.W.	0·00
27th „ ...	17	15	101·0	63·0	38·0	W.N.W.	0·00
28th „ ...	23	9	99·0	65·2	33·8	N.	0·00
29th „ ...	18	13	92·4	66·0	26·4	S.	0·00
30th „ ...	8	5	96·0	68·0	28·0	W.	0·00
31st „ ...	17	10	101·0	68·4	32·6	W.	0·00
1st April „ ...	13	8	102·0	67·4	35·6	W.	0·00
2nd „ ...	24	16	103·0	72·0	31·0	N.W.	0·00
3rd „ ...	28	16	100·0	70·4	30·6	W.N.W.	0·00
4th „ ...	19	12	97·0	70·0	27·0	N.W.	0·00
5th „ ...	34	15	102·0	71·0	31·0	N.W.	0·00
6th „ ...	40	31	106·0	68·0	38·0	N,N.W.	0·00
7th „ ...	20	12	104·0	65·0	39·0	N.	0·00
8th „ ...	24	20	104·0	66·0	38·0	S.W.	0·00
9th „ ...	29	14	99·2	72·2	27·0	S.W.	0·00
10th „ ...	20	20	99·2	72·4	26·8	S.S,W.	0·00
11th „ ...	20	16	101·0	73·0	28·0	S.S.W.	0·00
12th „ ...	20	15	108·0	76·0	32·0	S.S.W.	0·00
13th „ ...	21	16	107·4	79·0	28·4	S.W.	0·00
14th „ ...	10	8	102·2	80·0	22·2	W.	0·00
15th „ ...	12	9	100·0	74·0	26·0	W.	0·00

Statement showing the Observations between the daily recorded deaths from Cholera and the daily Meteorological conditions at the undermentioned Town during the outbreak in the year 1893—continued.

Month and Date.	Cholera.		Temperature.			Wind Direction.	Rainfall in Inches.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.		
Surat—*continued.*							
16th April 1893 ...	16	10	102·4	74·0	28·4	S.S.W.	0·07
17th „ ...	8	4	81·0	70·0	11·0	N.N.W.	0·10
18th „ ...	22	17	98·0	72·4	26·6	N.N.W.	0·00
19th „ ...	11	9	97·0	73·0	24·0	N.	0·00
21st „ ...	9	7	104·0	71·0	33·0	S.W.	0·00
22nd „ ...	8	4	99·0	78·0	21·0	S,W.	0·00
23th „ ...	15	13	92·0	78·0	14·0	S.W.	0·00
24th „ ...	7	3	91·0	78·4	13·6	S.S.W.	0·00
25th „ ...	7	6	92·0	78·4	13·6	S.W.	0·00
26th „ ...	5	5	93·0	78·4	14·6	S.W.	0·00
27th „ ...	4	3	92·2	79·0	13·2	S.W.	0·00
28th „ ...	4	4	93·0	79·0	14·0	S.S.W.	0·00
29th „ ...	6	5	94·0	78·4	15·6	S.W.	0·00
30th „ ...	6	4	92·0	77·2	14·8	S.W.	0·00
1st May „ ...	3	1	93·0	78·2	14·8	S.W.	...
2nd „ ...	4	2	92·4	77·0	15·4	S.W.	...
3rd „ ...	5	4	92·4	76·0	16·4	W.	...
4th „ ...	4	2	94·0	75·4	18·6	W.	...
5th „ ...	4	3	101·4	74·4	27·0	W.	...
6th „ ...	2	1	104·2	73·4	30·8	W.S.W.	...
8th „ ...	1	1	95·2	79·4	15·8	W.	...
10th „ ...	3	3	99·0	80·0	19·0	W.	...
16th „ ...	1	1	99·0	79·4	19·6	S.E.	...
17th „ ...	1	1	101·0	79·0	22·0	S.W.	...
20th „ ...	2	1	95·0	79·0	16·0	W.S.W.	...
21st „ ...	2	1	95·4	80·0	15·4	W.	...
23rd „ ...	5	5	98·4	81·4	17·0	W.	...
24th „ ...	1	1	101·0	81·0	20·0	W.	...
25th „ ...	1	1	99·2	80·0	19·2	W.	...
26th „ ...	5	5	98·4	81·0	17·4	S,W.	...
27th „ ...	2	2	97·0	81·0	16·0	W.	...
28th „ ...	5	5	98·0	81·0	17·0	S.W.	...
29th „ ...	4	4	98·0	82·6	15·4	W.N.W.	...
31st „ ...	1	1	98·0	83·0	15·0	W.	...
2nd June „ ...	4	4	95·0	80·2	14·8	S.W.	0·00
3rd „ ...	2	2	95·0	78·4	16·6	S.W.	0·00
4th „ ...	2	1	96·2	79·0	17·2	W.	0·00
5th „ ...	4	3	97·0	79·0	18·0	W.	0·00
6th „ ...	3	2	99·4	80·0	19·4	N.W.	0·00
7th „ ...	5	4	101·0	80·4	20·6	W.	0·00
8th „ ...	5	6	104·4	83·2	21·2	S.	0·00
9th „ ...	3	1	100·0	83·0	17·0	S.W.	0·00
10th „ ...	2	4	100·4	85·0	19·0	S.W.	0·00
11th „ ...	1	...	100·0	74·0	26·0	S.W.	0·40
12th „ ...	3	1	89·4	75·0	14·4	E.	0·10
13th „ ...	1	1	98·0	77·4	20·6	S.S.W.	0·34
14th „ ...	4	5	95·0	79·4	15·6	S.	0·00
15th „ ...	2	1	95·0	79·4	15·6	S.	0·06
16th „ ...	1	1	97·0	74·0	23·0	N.E.	0·56
24th „ ...	1	...	86·0	75·2	10·8	S.W.	1·15
28th „ ...	1	1	88·2	79·2	9·0	S.W.	0·00
22nd Aug. „ ...	3	3	91·0	78·2	12·8	W.N.W.	0·00
24th „ ...	1	...	93·0	78·2	14·8	W.	0·11
25th „ ...	1	...	88·2	75·0	13·2	N.W.	0·39
26th „ ...	2	2	89·0	77·0	12·0	W.	0·24
27th „ ...	1	1	86·2	76·2	10·0	W.	4·50
28th „ ...	1	1	85·2	73·0	12·2	N.W.	0·16
29th „ ...	1	...	82·6	75·0	7·6	N.W.	0·00
30th „ ...	...	1	88·0	76·2	11·8	S.W.	0·00

Details of Meteorological Observations for the City of Hyderabad, Sind, during the year 1893.

Month and Date.	Temperature.			Wind.		Rainfall.	
	Mean of daily maximum.	Mean of daily minimum.	Range.	Direction at 8 A.M.	Velocity miles per hour, regardless of direction.	Inches.	Cents.
January 1893 ...	75·2	50·7	24·5	N.E.	4	...	27
February ,, ...	71·6	50·7	20·9	N.W.	5	...	97
March ,, ...	89·8	62·8	27·0	N.W.	7	...	...
April ,, ...	104·0	73·1	30·9	S.W.	10	...	48
May ,, ...	103·5	79·4	24·1	S.W.	16	...	...
June ,, ...	103·4	80·6	22·8	S.W.	15	1	18
July ,, ...	96·5	79·7	16·8	S.W.	17·8	...	86
August ,, ...	96·6	78·7	17·9	S.W.	16·6	...	...
September ,, ...	97·5	76·6	20·9	S.W.	14·7	...	...
October ,, ...	98·1	70·4	27·7	S.W.	9	...	...
November ,, ...	83·3	58·5	24·8	N.W.	5	...	1
December ,, ...	83·5	51·7	31·8	N.W.	4·5	...	36

APPENDIX V.

Military Works—Sanitary.

Station.	Actual Cost in 1893.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1893.
1	2	3
Poona District.	Rs.	
Poona	650	Removal of old latrines in the Gun Carriage Factory and the construction of new ones of iron.
Do.	2,245	Repairing surface drains in the Bazár.
Do.	94	Planting trees to the south of Ghorpuri Bazár and constructing reservoirs to catch the sullage water for the irrigation of trees.
Do.	485	Diverting drain east of Ghorpuri Bazár so as to land it on to a plot of ground laid out with plantains and other trees.
Do.	196	Clearing out the Sepoy Nála.
Ahmednágar	815	Providing new wash tables in the Lavatories of Royal Artillery Barracks (in progress).
Do.	957	Paving the floors of married quarters in the British Infantry Lines (in progress).
Kirkee...	211	Providing latrine to No. 3 Overseers' quarters, Small Arms Ammunition Factory.
Do.	253	Erecting a latrine of 4 seats for the use of the Commissariat followers.
Do.	186	Constructing a latrine for the use of servants of employés of the Gun Powder Factory.
Sátára...	18,207	The settling tanks and filter beds to water-works which were in progress at the beginning of the year were completed about the middle of the year. The laying of pipes for distribution will shortly be commenced and the works so far completed as are necessary to supply filtered water to the troops before the next hot season. Total expenditure up to date Rs. 45,048.
Do.	30	The six wells in the Cantonment used by the troops were all cleared of silt and weeds, &c., before the rainy season.
Do.	.....	The upper floor of the Fort Barracks was teak boarded.
Sirúr	.....	None.
Purandhar	.....	None.
Málegaon	.....	None.
Mhow District.		
Nasirábad	1,172	Renewing slab floor of Barrack No. 17 and some cook-houses of the European Infantry Lines.
Do.	199	Renewing floor of Royal Artillery stables.
Do.	349	Fixing new pine plank ceiling to No. 26 Sergeant's Mess, European Infantry Lines.
Do.	55	Making a moorum road to Native Infantry Hospital.
Do.	13	Altering doorway from private room to Bar Stores No. 10 building in Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	60	Making wooden screen to separate upper room from recreation room in No. 4 Building, Royal Artillery Lines.
Do.	150	Making a metalled road to Native Cavalry Lines.
Do.	117	Extending the 2″ piping at the Bazár Diggie and erecting 7 stand-posts thereon.
Mhow	900	The drainage of the Bazár has been improved by the extension of the paving of the main Bazár nála which is now paved throughout from the Cantonment Storeyard to the point where the Railway crosses the nála near the Sarwan Mohalla.
Do.	400	Surface drainage has been improved in Laniapura by constructing an earthen drain paved at bottom for a distance of 400′ and by alterations to culverts to admit of water running off more freely.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1893.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1893.
1	2	3
Mhow District—contd.	Rs.	
Mhow	250	Surface drains from grass market to Green Road and from Green Road to bridge near sheep slaughter-yard have been constructed, and some hollow places filled up.
Do.	3,000	Latrine accommodation in the Bazár has improved and increased by constructing iron latrines with stone seats and pavements.
Do.	250	The black cotton soil on camping ground in Bazár has been partly covered with stones and moorum, and improvements have been effected in the drainage of the Dharmshála.
Do.	.....	The usual white-washing of barracks and hospitals has been carried out. Roads and roadside drains kept in order in Bazár and Cantonment.
Do.	.....	An ample supply of water has been stored at Baircha during the last rains and the water-supply system has been maintained in an efficient state. The supply of water has been extended to 4 houses in Cantonment.
Neemuch	6,700	Repairs and white-washing to Government Buildings.
Do.	.....	Stable floors renewed.
Do.	.....	Surface drains cleaned and roads kept in order, and all wells in use cleared out.
Indore	58	Laying Neemuch stone floor in the latrine of the Native Infantry Hospital in place of the old moorum floor.
Do.	231	Raising old floor of the Native Officers' quarters of the Native Infantry.
Do.	222	Paving the floor of the latrine of the European Infantry Barrack with Neemuch stones.
Do.	267	Paving floor of the Canteen of the European Infantry Barrack with Neemuch stones.
Mehidpur	.....	None.
Agar	.....	None.
Asirgarh	.....	None.
Bombay District.		
Bombay—Colába ...	.....	The Bombay Municipality have lately commenced to lay down a system of drainage on Oult and Shone's principle, whereby all the drainage of Colába will be added on to the present drainage of Bombay proper which has not hitherto extended beyond the Dockyard in the direction of Colába.
Baroda...	102	The usual annual clearance of wells in camping grounds at Baroda, Itola and Miagaum in Baroda territory and also at Wásad and Ánand in Kaira District.
Do.	89	Clearing the kutcha channels dug up for draining the parade ground of the Native Infantry in the Cantonment at Baroda.
Do.	120	In progress. Providing masonry drains for removing dirty water behind the latrines for males and females to auxiliary buildings of the Native Infantry.
Bhúj	.....	None.
Surat	.....	None.
Devláli	300	Removing two latrines for natives to a more convenient place.
Do.	175	Making minor improvements to the drains round two of the wells.
Thána	137	Constructing a Bath room at the Military Hospital.
Do.	1,049	Providing ridge ventilation to the roofs of the Military Lines.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Station.	Actual Cost in 1893.	Description of Military Works, Sanitary, undertaken during the year 1893.
1	2	3
Bombay District—continued.	Rs.	
Thána	414	Special repairs to roof of Quarter Guard.
Khandála	.....	None.
Deesa District.		
Deesa	837	Making chunam floors in ward No. 27, Station Hospital.
Do.	81	Constructing urinals.
Do.	49	Converting the present laundry into a dead-house.
Do.	16	Filling in the south windows of the Gymnasium of the European Infantry Lines to prevent the sun shining through on the class when at work.
Do.	450	Erecting two extra latrines for the use of the Leinster Regiment.
Do.	205	Constructing a latrine for the use of followers of the British Infantry.
Do.	11	Constructing a raised platform to be used as an urinary in prisoners' room No. 47, Quarter Guard.
Do.	87	For covers for three wells.
Do.	12	Constructing a pucca cesspool for waste water from wash-houses in Barracks Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5.
Do.	154	Constructing a latrine for the use of Hospital servants of the Native Cavalry Lines.
Do.	40	Erecting two latrines near Quarter Guard and Store Guard of the Native Infantry for the use of the men on duty there.
Ahmedabad	.....	Repairs to existing surface drains were carefully carried out from the repair fund and the water-supply wells in camp twice cleaned.
Rájkot	128	Military wells have been cleaned out and maintained in good order and repaired.
Mount Abu	.....	None.
Nágpur District.		
Kámpti	8,519	Re-roofing of north-west wing of Section Hospital.
Do.	78	Providing a water-tank for cook-house No. 133 in British Infantry Lines.
Do.	10	Providing sinks for contagious disease ward at Station Hospital.
Do.	126	Providing glazed earthenware troughs in the urinaries at Station and Section Hospital.
Seetábaldi	.....	None.
Ripur	.....	None.
Sambalpur	1,387	Improving the drainage system of Native Infantry Lines.
Sind District.		
Kárachi	.....	None.
Hyderabad	92	Paving the floor of the skining shed in the slaughtery
Do.	.....	Constructing one of 4 seats and two of 2 seats moveable latrines of corrugated iron sheets and angle iron frames for the use of families of the 1st Beluch Battalion Light Infantry in the Fort at Hyderabad. In progress.
Jacobabad	.....	None.
Ghizri	.....	None.
Aden District.		
Aden—Steamer Point	71	Providing a dust-bin to each of the three single men's Barracks, Royal Artillery Lines.
„ Isthmus Position	.....	None.
„ Crater Position ...	261	Providing ridge ventilator to equipment godown.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Estimated Income and Allotment for Sanitary Purposes in each Municipality during the year 1892-93.

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary allotment to Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.	
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad District.																		
1. Ahmedabad	143,664	3,37,789	39·8	90·5	1,34,545	1,21,768	97,046	93,096	5,000	4,294	18,094	18,094	80	69	7,917	1,871	6,408	4,344
2. Dholka	16,489	15,773	36·0	87·8	5,672	4,978	1,866	1,650	1,080	969	730	466	...	...	...	...	1,996	1,893
3. Viramgaum...	23,010	39,127	23·9	100·0	9,354	9,354	8,221	8,221	...	...	298	298	...	...	...	...	835	835
4. Prántij	8,764	6,671	39·6	51·5	2,645	1,362	1,645	808	700	490	300	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Modása	7,031	5,818	16·6	87·8	964	846	784	733	...	...	180	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dhandhuka	9,576	20,176	16·6	89·9	3,349	3,012	506	504	...	...	2,675	2,340	...	...	...	...	168	168
7. Gogha	6,415	3,493	40·8	65·7	1,424	936	639	644	435	223	300	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Sánand	7,784	7,007	12·9	55·5	912	506	669	407	...	...	195	87	...	...	...	...	48	12
9. Dholera	10,087	10,000	37·0	63·1	3,700	2,334	2,138	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562	864
10. Mándal	8,028	3,715	29·4	98·7	1,093	1,079	40	27	737	736	253	253	63	63	...	...	...	...
11. Ránpur	5,838	5,884	45·4	96·8	2,675	2,589	958	812	138	54	357	141	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,582
12. Bareja*	4,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Umarsad*	4,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Bávdá	3,906	2,607	22·3	40·1	591	237	...	...	25	12	350	9	...	...	...	...	216	216
15. Kasandra*	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	261,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira District.																		
16. Kaira	10,101	12,130	46·2	89·5	5,608	5,017	2,391	2,217	1,500	1,435	40	31	1,677	1,334	...	...	...	...
17. Mehmadabad	7,842	5,950	23·7	92·2	1,413	1,303	778	767	600	501	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Nadiád	20,048	52,483	38·5	63·0	20,210	12,738	16,650	11,587	200	...	860	257	...	...	...	...	2,500	894
19. Kapadvanj*	14,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Dákor	9,487	18,517	135·1	70·7	25,025	17,688	4,014	3,419	5,480	2,737	4,120	1,175	90	76	...	...	11,321	10,281
21. Borsad	12,160	7,885	34·5	58·5	2,720	1,591	1,920	1,410	300	...	500	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. A'nand	9,214	6,470	29·8	76·7	1,928	1,478	1,247	944	20	20	361	342	...	...	...	...	300	172
23. Umreth	15,638	12,911	53·5	94·2	6,900	6,497	1,628	1,387	1,600	1,616	572	572	...	...	...	...	3,100	2,922
24. Od	8,082	5,367	49·3	80·3	2,646	2,108	450	450	660	437	376	105	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,116
25. Mátar	4,642	4,013	29·1	91·0	1,168	1,063	397	366	590	493	100	79	...	...	...	...	171	125
26. Mahudha	9,436	8,638	21·7	94·8	1,874	1,777	741	633	585	613	290	295	...	...	...	...	258	236
Total ...	130,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahálś District.																		
27. Godra	14,691	12,112	21·5	84·5	2,609	2,204	2,539	2,174	...	...	70	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Dohad	12,935	10,895	32·2	100·0	3,505	3,505	949	949	1,326	1,326	559	559	...	...	473	473	198	198
29. Kálol	4,096	4,110	45·5	104·6	1,871	1,957	474	414	140	111	150	115	...	...	...	...	1,107	1,317
Total ...	31,722	27,117	29·1	96·3	7,985	7,666	3,962	3,537	1,466	1,437						3	1,305	1,515

Broach District.																		
30. Broach	40,168	78,659	60·9	57·7	47,949	27,609	39,825	23,699	...	...	5,900	1,849	...	...	1,100	899	2,024	1,162
31. Anklesvar	10,625	17,495	31·7	74·3	5,546	4,124	1,785	1,517	...	...	386	17	...	...	551	40	2,824	2,454
32. Jambusar	12,079	9,393	30·4	100·0	2,855	2,855	367	367	1,572	1,572	866	866	...	...	...	...	50	50
33. Hánsot	4,435	4,217	17·6	83·5	741	619	600	499	40	38	75	56	...	...	...	...	26	26
34. Amod	5,007	5,344	41·6	56·8	2,225	1,265	1,325	845	500	220	400	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	72,314	1,15,108	51·5	61·5	59,316	36,472	43,902	26,927	2,112	1,830	6,727	3,084	...	...	1,651	939	4,924	3,692
Surat District.																		
35. Surat*	108,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Ránder	10,926	13,730	46·9	82·8	6,445	5,334	4,382	3,485	1,250	1,150	20	10	...	...	778	688	15	1
37. Bulsár	14,779	15,279	66·1	95·2	10,106	9,619	5,778	5,344	3,728	3,721	500	488	...	...	100	66	...	...
38. Mándvi	3,965	5,274	27·5	71·9	1,448	1,070	102	79	694	595	440	201	...	...	160	143	52	52
39. Bárdoli*	4,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	143,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thána District.																		
40. Thána	16,839	28,867	19·6	255·0	5,645	14,393	4,000	9,305	...	...	...	541	...	...	1,425	3,300	220	1,247
41. Kurla	11,406	14,139	62·6	77·1	8,864	6,830	5,904	4,732	300	81	1,800	1,543	...	...	300	280	560	194
42. Bandra	17,465	41,336	55·5	86·6	22,956	19,888	10,188	7,800	...	..	9,352	11,124	...	...	2,820	728	596	236
43. Bassein*	11,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Máhim, Kelva	6,923	4,329	22·9	98·7	992	979	946	938	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	31	31
45. Bhiwndi	14,213	15,396	25·3	90·9	3,967	3,607	661	566	2,600	2,558	556	333	...	...	...	...	150	150
46. Kalyán	11,685	17,901	29·4	89·1	5,278	4,701	4,358	4,071	...	...	200	122	...	...	50	34	670	474
Total ...	89,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47. Bombay	821,764	66,65,187	33·1	87·3	22,08,966	19,28,551 9,22,391*a*	18,04,469	15,63,337 6,22,399*a*	...	...	3,90,377	3,54,885 2,31,986*a*	...	...	14,120	10,330 68,005*a*	...	...
CENTRAL DIVISION.																		
Ahmednagar District.																		
48. Ahmednagar	36,033	69,260	46·0	96·9	31,877	30,899	22,384	21,535	...	...	7,700	7,652	...	...	275	267	1,518	1,445
49. Bhingar	5,490	4,886	32·2	113·8	1,575	1,792	1,425	1,382	...	...	...	109	...	...	125	...	25	301
50. Sangamner	10,633	12,936	35·0	96·1	4,273	4,108	2,649	2,656	...	...	75	43	...	...	...	...	1,549	1,409
51. Vámbori	5,159	2,162	34·3	87·6	740	648	438	437	...	...	200	139	...	...	...	...	102	72
52. Kharda	6,055	Information is not given as the Municipality is newly established.								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63,370	89,244	43·1	97·4	38,465	37,447	26,896	26,010	...	...	7,975	7,943	...	...	400	267	3,194	3,227
Khándesh District.																		
53. Amalner	7,958	4,574	49·8	95·7	2,279	2,181	528	486	1,676	1,675	75	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Párola	14,539	9,061	48·8	83·7	4,430	3,710	965	588	200	600	200	66	...	...	100	265	2,965	2,191
55. Erandol	12,557	6,334	75·7	92·9	4,798	4,459	4,373	4,039	...	...	50	32	...	...	...	...	375	388
56. Dharangaon*	14,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57. Bhadgaon	7,287	6,028	24·2	88·8	1,460	1,296	650	618	610	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	120
58. Máheji—Temporary ...	998	1,436	56·1	75·9	805	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	611	...	...	...	...
59. Chopda	15,535	10,104	31·2	41·1	3,150	1,296	2,250	1,008	...	...	200	72	100	79	600	137	...	...
60. Shirpur	7,864	9,101	43·7	41·3	3,978	1,640	1,343	936	2,300	587	230	13	...	...	46	45	59	59
61. Sindkheda	4,293	2,596	21·0	112·5	546	613	400	489	...	...	123	101	...	...	...	...	23	23
62. Betávad	3,464	5,435	14·0	54·8	759	417	257	250	86	20	20	...	...	...	396	147	...	...
63. Sávda	7,142	8,668	64·7	78·2	5,607	4,383	2,987	2,471	1,065	371	25	11	...	...	...	...	1,530	1,530
64. Yával	10,801	7,725	12·6	100·0	972	972	840	840	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. Varangaon	5,091	1,650	6·0	290·9	99	289	99	264	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66. Faizpur	9,482	7,323	41·6	115·3	3,043	3,508	768	725	...	...	175	100	...	...	2,100	2,683	...	...
67. Bhusával	11,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Jalgaon	14,538	35,978	46·9	82·8	16,884	13,986	7,726	6,328	...	...	2518	1,893	...	...	275	241	6,365	5,524

a—Spent out of Loan Funds.

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary allotment to Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned.	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.	
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
CENTRAL DIVISION—*continued.*		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khándesh District—contd.																		
69. Dhulia	21,888	2,47,866	18·0	97·9	44,732	43,774	4,000	3,483	...	...	265	264	...	...	512	332	39,955	35,695
70. Songhir	4,616	2,698	26·6	55·5	717	399	264	264	...	...	435	117	...	...	...	...	18	18
71. Táloda	6,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72. Shahada	5,441	5,038	48·8	58·2	2,459	1,430	2,234	1,346	225	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73. Prakasha	3,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74. Nandurbár	7,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75. Pachora	4,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	201,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Násik District.																		
76. Málegaon	15,593	16,163	39·8	100·4	6,430	6,454	5,832	5,771	...	...	400	463	...	...	198	220	...	...
77. Yeola	18,861	29,416	46·1	141·3	13,575	19,183	1,981	1,981	...	...	7,125	13,773	...	...	...	...	4,469	3,429
78. Násik	24,400	61,364	47·9	70·6	29,424	20,789	24,214	16,949	...	...	2,661	2,312	...	...	2,000	987	549	541
79. Sinnar	8,319	4,941	27·6	93·2	1,362	1,269	936	924	...	...	32	31	...	...	...	...	394	314
80. Igatpuri	6,814	3,300	97·8	96·1	3,229	3,102	2,642	2,535	88	355	...	212	...	...	499	...	...	...
81. Trimbak	4,084	4,581	36·1	87·5	1,655	1,448	1,485	1,262	15	7	155	179	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	77,981	1,19,765	46·5	93.8	57,675	52,245	37,090	29,422	103	362	10,373	16,970	...	...	2,697	1,207	5,412	4,284
Poona District.																		
82. Poona City	1[illegible]8,647	3,19,155	52·9	90·3	1,68,731	1,52,346	90,379	85,785	16,811	11,827	28,225	27,432	...	...	6,542	5,658	26,774	21,644
83. Sásvad	5,684	3,774	75·4	69·1	2,844	1,967	735	751	1,350	492	320	302	9	9	20	3	410	410
84. Jejuri	3,479	7,500	36·3	93·6	2,759	2,583	1,190	1,182	50	...	1,019	911	500	490	...	...	...	...
85. Bárámati	5,410	7,102	53·5	89·4	3,799	3,397	609	565	...	...	125	75	...	...	...	...	3,074	2,757
86. Indápur	5,246	3,360	45·0	99·2	1,512	1,500	541	529	632	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	339
87. Sirur	5,574	9,000	42·7	94·8	3,840	3,640	2,150	2,129	10	10	1,400	1,325	80	78	200	98	...	...
88. Talegaum Dabháde	4,476	6,032	13·4	77·2	811	626	207	194	...	...	259	221	...	...	...	...	345	211
89. Lonavla	3,582	4,438	34·0	87·9	1,510	1,328	1,080	991	...	...	300	214	...	...	130	123	...	...
90. Khed	3,947	1,243	48·3	85·6	600	514	300	270	...	...	300	244	...	...	...	...	...	...
91. Alandi	2,143	8,300	19·6	80·6	1,628	1,313	875	808	...	...	348	120	405	305	...	...	...	...
92. Junnar	11,984	6,801	26·5	87·4	1,733	1,514	671	507	...	...	500	226	...	...	...	...	562	781
93. Poona Suburban M.	7,910	26,403	34·3	100·5	9,061	9,107	5,461	5,667	400	427	1,100	865	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,148
Total	178,082	4,03,108	49·3	90·4	1,98,828	1,79,835	1,04,189	99,458	19,253	13,388	33,896	31,935	994	882	6,892	5,882	33,604	28,290
Sátára District.																		
94. Sátára	25,749	52,026	22·6	99·6	11,925	11,889	5,119	4,936	225	571	4,300	4,273	...	...	500	404	1,781	1,705
95. Wai	12,473	10,869	60·8	94·8	6,615	6,268	2,666	2,474	...	...	950	934	...	...	395	385	2,604	2,475
96. Rahimatpur	6,674	3,110	21·0	76·1	554	408	289	265	225	217	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97. Karad	12,080	11,861	34·9	54·4	4,135	2,250	1,760	1,897	...	...	1,825	300	...	...	500	4	50	49
98. Islámpur	10,650	4,920	29·7	45·3	1,460	861	460	443	...	...	1,000	219	...	...	...	...	...	...

99. Ashta	11,402	7,116	22·3	33·1	1,589	526	985	424	...	...	594	96	...	...	8	4	2	2
100. Tásgaum	11,251	7,353	26·0	77·5	1,915	1,486	1,133	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	710
101. Vita	3,847	2,320	29·5	61·9	690	427	365	362	...	...	325	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
102. Máyni*	4,189	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103. Pusesávli	2,900	1,187	92·7	80·9	1,100	890	168	148	280	229	50	3	..	...	584	510	18	...
104. Mhasvad	6,415	3,063	52·3	58·8	1,601	942	876	714	200	77	425	59	100	92	...	...	...	...
105. Malcolm Peith	3,443	18,890	31·7	88·5	5,990	5,300	5,670	4,960	...	...	100	120	...	...	220	220	...	...
106. Sátára Suburban M.	3,353	7,049	60·8	91·7	4,287	3,931	2,231	1,981	356	356	300	133	...	...	1,400	1,461	...	...
107. Bhilavdi	6,982	* 415	8·7	100·0	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	121,401	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sholápur District.																		
108. Sholápur	61,915	2,66,743	66·3	73·3	1,76,831	1,29,771	21,828	20,965	3,000	2,128	1,30,750	94,153	600	61	1,910	888	18,743	11,576
109. Bársi	20,575	38,093	38·5	53·9	14,675	7,904	12,546	6,416	...	...	1,821	1,337	200	64	20	10	88	77
110. Karmála	6,165	6,428	84·3	75·4	5,422	4,088	2,811	2,059	100	57	1,350	965	...	...	100	146	1,061	861
111. Pandharpur	19,976	71,565	56·4	88·5	36,079	31,925	11,766	11,017	...	...	4,195	3,785	5,000	3,770	229	170	14,889	13,183
112. Sangola	5,748	* 6,201	86·9	5·1	5,289	269	269	256	10	3	5,010	10	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	114,379	3,89,030	61·3	73·3	2,38,296	1,73,957	49,220	40,713	3,110	2,188	1,43,126	1,00,250	5,800	3,895	2,259	1,214	34,781	25,697
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																		
Belgaum District.																		
113. Belgaum	27,952	41,305	44·6	89·2	18,386	16,363	18,274	16,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	49	...	...
114. Nipáni	11,731	13,147	67·3	50·0	9,049	4,525	2,427	1,906	...	...	6,547	2,550	...	...	75	69	...	...
115. Athni	10,405	12,136	49·8	88·8	6,055	5,376	2,654	2,385	925	825	...	...	...	...	68	61	2,408	2,105
116. Gokák	12,106	8,106	49·1	82·1	3,980	3,239	3,925	3,244	...	...	30	...	...	...	25	25	...	...
117. Saundatti Yellama ...	7,180	13,593	30·5	86·8	4,152	3,607	1,073	1,064	1,568	1,428	801	449	300	260	...	...	410	406
118. Yamkanmardi	5,752	1,992	...	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	..	...	...	...	..
Total ...	75,126	90,579	46·0	81·2	41,622	33,803	28,353	24,913	2,493	2,253	7,378	3,662	300	260	280	204	2,818	2,511
Dhárwár District.																		
119. Dhárwár	32,672	43,510	41·1	75·2	17,882	13,453	6,910	6,633	4,381	3,970	4,499	534	...	...	556	517	1,536	1,799
120. Hubli	50,782	63,063	30·8	92·1	19,454	17,926	3,746	3,574	500	148	1,336	†1,215	...	...	5,300	4,840	8,572	8,149
121. Gadag Bettigeri	23,208	31,460	21·5	58·5	6,785	3,970	1,400	908	...	...	600	...	...	..	...	...	4,785	3,062
122. Navalgund*	9,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
123. Yámnur	984	5,793	18·1	96·7	1,050	1,016	...	16	...	...	...	99	400	245	...	...	650	656
124. Nargund	9,449	4,974	40·3	107·1	2,004	2,148	168	63	836	756	...	412	...	..	...	...	1,000	917
125. Ránebennur	12,559	7,498	49·8	71·5	3,733	2,669	1,087	1,064	..	...	446	123	...	...	...	...	2,200	1,482
126. Guddguddápur	768	1,235	61·8	8·0	763	61	...	...	...	...	400	...	15	15	...	...	348	46
127. Bayadgi	* 4,460	7,652	18·7	87·0	1,434	1,248	589	468	...	...	298	280	...	...	...	..	547	500
128. Háveri	5,652	4,050	35·4	97·1	1,433	1,396	1,015	1,007	50	48	25	1	...	...	...	...	343	340
Total ...	149,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bijápur District.																		
129. Bijápur	16,717	21,453	42·2	77·6	9,050	7,019	5,800	3,696	...	...	2,348	2,784	...	...	400	13	502	526
130. Bágalkot	17,897	17,338	46·3	94·3	8,107	7,642	3,290	2,861	...	...	25	2	...	..	4,792	4,779	...	...
131. Ilkal	11,201	8,389	16·3	85·7	1,368	1,172	1,368	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132. Guledgudd	15,354	9,233	53·2	68·1	4,910	3,348	1,672	1,502	...	...	2,950	1,558	...	...	...	...	288	283
Total ...	61,169	56,413	41·5	81·8	23,435	19,176	12,130	9,231	...	...	5,323	4,344	...	...	5,192	4,792	790	809

* Half yearly income. † Besides this sum Rs, 30,000 were spent on water-works.

APPENDIX VI—*concluded.*

Municipalities.	Population as per Census of 1891.	Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary allotment to Income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary expenditure to amount sanctioned	Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of Town-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, &c.		Sanitary arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repairs of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repairs of Tanks, &c.	
					Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
SOUTHERN DIVISION—*contd.*		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kánara District.																		
133. Kárwár	14,293	11,935	24·8	82·6	2,970	2,454	2,590	2,206	...	...	180	144	...	...	100	47	100	57
134. Kumta	10,640	17,584	15·0	96·0	2,652	2,547	1,981	1,992	...	...	80	35	...	...	201	168	390	352
135. Sirsi	6,644	8,828	68·2	69·8	6,017	4,198	3,282	2,174	...	...	1,453	1,065	150	140	1,052	761	80	58
136. Haliyál	6,180	7,500	43·4	67·3	3,256	2,191	1,220	1,157	100	45	1,036	510	...	...	800	380	100	99
137. Gokarn	4,342	1,605	39·2	86·5	639	553	...	...	400	380	100	63	139	110	...	...	...	...
138. Ulvi	11,284	774	8·7	100·0	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...
139. Honávar	6,207	4,121	28·1	53·2	1,158	616	1,108	609	...	...	50	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
140. Bhatkal	5,940	2,649	34·3	76·3	1,058	807	908	788	150	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	65,530	54,996	32·4	75·4	17,817	13,433	11,089	8,926	650	444	2,899	1,824	356	317	2,153	1,356	670	566
Ratnágiri District.																		
141. Vengurla	10,134	9,590	37·2	94·0	3,569	3,355	1,350	1,342	...	...	200	177	...	...	300	189	1,719	1,647
142. Ráj-pur	7,446	5,664	3·5	68·5	200	137	120	76	...	...	50	31	...	...	...	...	30	30
143. Ratnágiri	14,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144. Chiplun	11,378	16,966	46·6	75·8	7,917	6,007	2,212	2,160	3,198	2,508	2,507	1,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
145. Dápoli	2,685	2,289	18·4	98·8	421	416	367	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	50
Total ...	45,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába District.																		
146. Alibág	5,809	8,358	36·5	94·5	3,053	2,887	2,382	2,373	...	...	601	459	...	...	...	...	70	55
147. Pen	7,462	7,196	24·5	93·4	1,761	1,645	1,533	1,419	..	...	170	176	...	...	8	...	50	50
148. Roha-Ashtami	5,212	3,949	24·5	84·2	966	814	360	252	...	...	380	358	...	...	...	...	226	204
149. Mahád	6,804	6,506	53·4	97·6	3,477	3,395	2,076	2,019	49	37	731	718	...	...	...	...	621	621
150. Panvel	10,298	10,792	23·3	92·6	2,514	2,329	625	581	1,675	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	272
151. Uran	11,422	1,747	96·7	100·0	1,690	1,690	475	475	955	955	...	...	...	...	65	65	195	195
Total ...	47,007	38,548	34·9	94·8	13,461	12,760	7,451	7,119	2,679	2,468	1,882	1,711	...	...	73	65	1,376	1,397
SIND DIVISION.																		
Karáchi District.																		
152. Karáchi	98,195	5,03,872	32·3	89·3	1,62,824	1,45,383	90,215	86,552	50,186	41,352	12,911	9,489	...	...	6,814	5,532	2,698	2,458
153. Kotri	7,909	11,929	29·6	86·4	3,536	3,056	3,386	2,931	...	..	...	...	...	...	150	125	...	...
154. Manjhand	2,538	2,712	22·1	108·0	600	649	510	464	20	75	50	44	...	...	20	66	...	...
155. Sehwan	4,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156. Bubak	2,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157. Tatta	8,969	20,278	17·3	82·2	3,510	2,884	2,325	1,872	...	...	500	422	...	...	110	32	575	558
158. Kéti Bandar	2,141	1,698	100·0	65·4	1,698	1,110	1,448	1,038	...	...	100	...	...	...	150	72	...	...
159. Mirpur Batoro	3,200	2,837	30·8	100·0	874	874	800	800	18	18	...	...	...	...	29	29	27	27
Total	130,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								

Hyderabad District.																	
160. Hyderabad	57,791	1,77,463	28·7	89·1	50,956	45,427	16,700	14,726	256	256	23,650	23,203	...	...	800	259	9,550	6,983
161. Tando Mahommad Khán.	4,126	6,525	27·6	90·1	1,800	1,621	...	...	1,550	1,441	50	49	...	...	200	131	...	...
162. Hala	5,002	4,800	24·5	98·3	1,174	1,155	1,084	1,060	...	...	50	57	...	...	40	38	...	...
163. Matari	5,815	4,901	37·6	95·7	1,842	1,763	1,452	1,381	...	...	250	243	...	...	60	59	80	80
164. Tando Alahyar*	4,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165. Tando Adam*	5,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166. Nasarpur*	3,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	85,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thar and Párkar District.																		
167. Umarkot*	3,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
168. Mitti	2,991	2,606	18·2	100·0	473	473	444	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
Total ...	6,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur District.																		
169. Shikárpur...	41,979	77,632	62·8	66·8	48,768	32,586	28,319	24,483	7,156	3,397	9,713	3,982	...	...	3,180	429	400	295
170. Sukkur	29,274	97,903	125·9	31·5	1,23,233	38,827	31,804	20,235	500	33	74,750	4,777	...	...	2,550.	623	13,629	13,159
171. Garhi Yásín*	5,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172. Rohri	8,786	13,100	20·5	101·6	2,692	2,735	296	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	18	2,356	2,478
173. Ghotki*	3,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174. Lárkhána	11,805	38,858	36·4	88·5	14,156	12,533	6,960	6,642	3,400	3,412	1,212	731	...	...	120	83	2,464	1,665
175. Kambar	5,341	9,615	33·6	90·7	3,228	2,927	1,908	1,999	...	..	200	257	...	..	1,020	584	100	87
176. Rato-dero	3,554	6,568	46·1	99·8	3,029	2,994	422	400	960	959	100	99	...	...	1,500	1,488	47	48
Total ...	109,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier District.																		
177. Jacobabad...	8,294	28,092	33·8	99·8	9,497	9,480	432	432	6,160	6,158	1,190	1,187	...	...	1,410	1,402	305	301

* No returns were received for these Municipal towns, although blank forms were sent to the Municipal Secretaries on 8th March, with a request that the forms may be completed and returned by the 20th April the latest.

LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

Statement showing the Estimated Income and Allotment for Sanitation during the year 1892-93 in the District Boards of the Bombay Presidency.

District Boards.	Population, as per Census of 1891.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages in the Circle.	Number of Villages conserved.		Income.	Rate per cent. of allotment to estimated income.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary expenditure to allotment.	1892-93.											
				Number of unions.	Number of other villages.				Sanitary Allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of village-sites.		Improvement of Water-supply, including cleansing, repairing and construction of Tanks and Wells.		Sanitary arrangements at Fairs and Festivals.		Construction and repair of Markets and Slaughter-houses.		Other Sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.	
									Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Allotment.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
NORTHERN DIVISION.						Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	921,712	3,821	884	...	...	1,93,667	18·2	63·4	35,192	22,186	...	...	...	..	31,376	18,529	...	...	...	..	3,816	3,657
Kaira	871,589	1,596	583	..	...	4,24,576	15·7	92·3	66,495	61,371	...	...	1,200	800	64,745	60,156	...	...	...	...	550	415
Panch Mahâls	254,266	1,612	677	...	5	34,693	62·2	53·2	21,594	15,755	...	...	...	...	21,594	15,755	...	..	...	...	...	...
Broach	286,194	1,428	421	...	...	98,277	74·0	76·7	72,717	55,773	...	...	...	...	59,716	45,118	...	...	...	...	13,001	10,655
Surat	515,055	1,653	810	...	...	4,94,689	12·6	71·5	62,271	44,514	...	...	...	...	59,377	41,722	...	...	...	...	2,894	2,792
Thâna	819,580	3,583	1,626	...	...	2,04,876	12·5	39·9	25,638	10,229	...	...	...	...	25,530	10,122	...	...	...	...	108	107
Total, Northern Division.	3,668,396	13,693	5,001	.	5	14,50,778	19·5	73·9	2,83,907	2,09,828	...	...	1,200	800	2,62,338	1,91,402	...	...	...	...	20,369	17,626
CENTRAL DIVISION.																						
Ahmednagar	888,755	6,646	1,348	...	...	3,14,429	12·2	51·3	38,443	19,710	...	...	...	...	38,443	19,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khándesh	1,434,716	8,849	3,808	...	...	3,22,353	14·0	77·2	45,256	34,925	...	...	...	...	36,428	27,113	...	...	...	...	8,828	7,812
Násik	843,532	5,940	1,694	...	...	1,92,881	9·9	61·6	19,006	11,716	...	...	...	...	19,006	11,716	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	10,67,800	5,352	1,203	...	...	1,25,609	25·4	68·9	31,931	21,993	...	...	41	41	31,890	21,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára	1,115,269	4,988	1,345	...	...	1,39,183	24·0	68·1	33,410	22,754	...	...	...	...	33,410	22,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholápur	750,689	4,542	716	...	1	1,34,620	31·4	54·0	42,227	22,803	125	120	...	...	39,135	19,857	...	...	...	...	2,967	2,826
Total, Central Division	6,100,761	36,316	10,114	...	1	12,28,975	17·1	63·7	2,10,273	1,33,901	125	120	41	41	1,98,312	1,23,102	...	...	...	...	11,795	10,638
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																						
Belgaum	936,407	4,656	1,153	...	...	1,33,472	12·7	94·7	16,921	16,031	...	...	1,770	880	15,151	15,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1,051,314	4,5 5	1,469	...	...	2,97,826	26·6	63·9	79,103	50,570	...	...	658	658	71,632	43,279	...	...	...	...	6,813	6,633
Bijápur	734,849	5,693	1,170	...	...	1,74,536	23·8	81·8	41,4·9	33,945	...	...	829	666	40,670	33,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	380,460	3,940	1,417	...	4	1,11,455	5·4	79·0	5,985	4,757	855	843	...	...	5,130	3,914	...	...	..	...	...	...
Ratnágiri	1,059,295	3,910	1,332	..	..	42,759	30·1	74·3	12,855	9,513	...	...	...	...	8,251	4,924	...	...	...	...	4,604	4,589
Kolába	594,872	2,137	1,626	...	63	73,523	30·2	73·0	22,232	16,213	...	...	...	...	22,232	16,213	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total, Southern Division.	4,757,197	24,871	8,167	...	67	8,33,571	21·4	73·4	1,78,595	1,31,029	855	843	3,257	2,204	1,63,066	1,16,760	...	...	...	..	11,417	11,222
SIND DIVISION.																						
Karáchi	427,765	14,123	792	...	...	96,520	16·5	74·8	15,879	11,881	...	..	1,036	795	9,443	6,043	...	...	...	...	5,400	5,043
Hyderabad	882,314	9,025	1,516	...	...	1,43,665	8·5	91·9	12,255	11,254	...	...	...	...	6,176	5,636	754	6 08	...	...	5,325	5,010
Thar and Párkar	291,510	12,725	212	...	6	1,857	...	...	1,520	3,170	...	1,683	...	47	1,520	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shikárpur	908,426	8,028	1,087	6	...	2,53,264	8·6	65·6	21,781	14,284	...	584	...	...	14,700	7,447	...	...	...	...	7,081	6,253
Upper Sind Frontier	102,152	2,545	1,967	29	...	*225	...	...	2,587	2,523	...	...	...	...	2,587	2,523	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind Division	2,622,197	46,446	4,874	35	6	4,95,531	10·9	79·8	54,022	43,112	..	2,267	1,036	842	34,426	23,077	754	608	...	...	17,806	16,318
Grand Total	17,148,551	121,326	28,156	35	79	40,08,855	15·1	71·2							58,142	[illegible],341	754	608	...	...	61,387	55,804

* Contribution from a zamíndár for s[illegible]

APPENDIX VII.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I, *showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the* DISTRICT *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1893.*

No.	District and Town and Rural Circle.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Khándesh.	Dhulia ... ... T. C. ...	11,575	10,296	21,871	432	411	843	19·75	18·79	38·54	105·11	9·74	...	19·34	17·33	36·37
		Nandurbár ,, ... ,, ...	3,630	4,040	7,670	121	117	238	15·78	15·25	31·03	103·42	...	1·56	10·82	10·43	21·25
		Chopda ... ... ,, ...	7,723	7,932	15,655	363	285	648	23·18	18·21	41·39	127·36	5·05	...	12·15	10·03	22·18
		Nasirabad ... ... ,, ...	5,728	5,734	11,462	245	219	454	20·50	19·10	39·50	106·85	8·29	...	16·40	14·57	30·97
		Dhulia ... ... R. C. ...	39,289	36,968	76,257	2,152	2,041	4,193	28·22	26·76	54·99	105·43	24·43	...	23·32	22·00	45·32
		Amalner ... ... ,, ...	35,212	34,876	70,088	1,742	1,644	3,386	24·85	23·46	48·31	105·96	19·10	...	22·26	20·80	43·49
		Párola Petha ... ,, ...	20,227	19,526	39,753	1,087	953	2,040	27·34	23·97	51·31	114·06	22·99	...	23·62	21·36	44·70
		Erandol ... ... ,, ...	54,246	51,560	105,806	2,629	2,360	4,989	24·85	22·30	47·07	111·39	15·72	...	21·21	19·11	40·32
		Páchora ... ... ,, ...	37,981	35,551	73,532	1,783	1,734	3,517	24·25	23·58	47·83	102·83	10·77	...	20·50	19·16	39·66
		Bhadgaon Petha ... ,, ...	21,420	20,310	41,730	994	916	1,910	23·82	21·95	45·77	108·51	17·09	...	21·13	19·08	40·21
		Chálisgaon ... ... ,, ...	38,609	36,260	74,869	2,238	2,021	4,259	29·89	26·99	56·35	110·74	22·73	...	23·79	22·76	46·55
		Pimpalner ... ... ,, ...	29,938	29,254	59,192	1,645	1,557	3,202	27·79	26·30	54·10	105·65	10·60	...	20·80	19·83	40·63
		Nandurbár ... ... ,, ...	33,932	33,633	67,565	1,577	1,495	3,072	23·34	22·12	45·46	104·48	13·26	...	20·08	19·37	39·46
		Navápur Petha ... ,, ...	15,828	14,790	30,627	347	303	650	11·33	9·89	21·22	114·52	2·38	...	6·50	6·07	12·57
		Sháhada ... ... ,, ...	32,537	32,196	64,733	1,509	1,352	2,861	23·31	20·88	44·20	111·61	3·44	...	19·29	17·39	36·69
		Taloda ... ... ,, ...	42,756	40,155	82,910	1,039	1,031	2,070	12·53	12·43	24·97	100·78	11·20	...	10·45	9·65	20·10
		Sindkheda ... ,, ...	36,856	36,523	73,379	2,208	2,051	4,259	30·09	27·95	58·14	107·65	17·35	...	25·12	23·74	48·86
		Shirpur ... ... ,, ...	29,226	26,786	56,012	1,348	1,320	2,668	24·06	23·57	47·63	102·12	11·10	...	19·98	19·41	39·38
		Chopda ... ... ,, ...	29,205	27,959	57,164	1,434	1,363	2,797	25·03	23·84	48·93	105·20	9·11	...	22·15	20·34	42·49
		Sávda ... ... ,, ...	40,483	40,143	80,326	2,395	2,136	4,531	29·81	26·59	56·40	112·12	19·43	...	24·07	21·95	46·02
		Yával Petha ... ,, ...	22,682	22,085	44,767	1,413	1,016	2,129	24·86	22·69	47·55	109·55	11·19	...	22·72	21·31	44·03
		Ráver Petha ... ,, ...	15,959	15,717	31,676	792	726	1,518	25·00	22·81	47·81	109·09	16·19	...	20·87	19·00	39·87
		Bhusával ... ,, ...	40,569	37,342	77,911	1,797	1,592	3,389	23·06	20·43	43·49	112·88	10·69	...	19·44	18·38	37·82
		Edalabad ... ... ,, ...	18,201	17,426	35,627	900	869	1,769	25·26	24·39	49·65	107·57	13·75	...	22·36	20·82	43·08
		Jalgaon ... ... ,, ...	37,677	34,830	72,507	1,857	1,722	3,579	25·61	23·75	49·36	107·80	13·50	...	20·82	19·96	40·78
		Jámner ... ... ,, ...	44,362	42,868	87,230	2,402	1,911	4,013	24·09	21·91	46·00	109·99	9·47	...	20·29	19·14	39·43
		Total, District ...	745,550	714,769	1,460,319	35,839	33,145	68,984	24·54	22·70	47·24	108·12	13·84	...	20·50	19·10	39·60
2	Násik.	Násik ... ... T. C. ...	12,529	11,877	24,406	254	189	443	10·41	7·74	18·15	134·39	...	8·40	10·82	8·07	18·89
		Yeola ... ... ,, ...	9,623	9,238	18,861	335	298	633	17·76	15·80	33·56	112·42	...	4·93	14·21	11·45	25·66
		Devlálí ... ... Ct. ...	1,315	978	2,293	26	31	57	11·34	13·52	24·86	83·87	5·23	...	8·72	8·29	17·01
		Málegaon ... ... ,, ...	1,845	1,914	3,759	76	58	134	20·22	15·43	35·65	131·03	5·32	...	16·49	14·10	30·59
		Násik ... ... R. C. ...	38,105	36,331	74,436	1,364	1,287	2,651	18·32	17·29	35·61	105·98	8·31	...	17·83	16·35	34·18
		Sinnar ... ... ,, ...	37,349	35,788	73,137	1,907	1,782	3,689	26·07	24·37	50·44	107·01	10·43	...	24·46	22·81	47·27
		Igatpuri ... ... ,, ...	35,586	33,486	69,072	1,211	1,159	2,370	17·53	16·78	34·31	101·49	8·19	...	18·05	17·47	35·52
		Dindori ... ... ,, ...	41,844	40,981	82,824	1,775	1,709	3,484	21·48	20·68	42·16	103·86	15·20	...	18·82	17·36	36·18
		Niphád ... ... ,, ...	46,306	45,997	92,303	2,138	1,996	4,134	23·15	21·61	44·76	107·11	8·54	...	22·20	21·10	43·30
		Chándor ... ... ,, ...	26,316	25,160	51,476	1,447	1,402	2,849	28·11	27·24	55·35	103·21	16·80	...	24·59	23·88	48·47
		Yeola ... ... ,, ...	24,044	22,901	46,945	1,135	1,145	2,280	24·18	24·39	48·57	99·13	7·88	...	23·18	22·22	45·39
		Nándgaon ... ... ,, ...	17,439	16,144	33,583	1,070	1,023	2,093	31·86	30·46	62·32	104·59	2·35	...	27·01	26·35	53·36
		Málegaon ... ... ,, ...	42,122	40,047	82,469	2,304	2,201	4,505	28·67	27·78	56·45	103·19	23·16	...	23·33	21·47	44·80
		Báglán ... ... ,, ...	33,094	32,553	65,647	1,834	1,806	3,640	27·93	27·52	55·45	101·55	16·31	...	23·84	22·94	46·78
		Kalvan ... ... ,, ...	30,493	28,471	58,964	1,525	1,452	2,977	25·86	24·63	50·49	105·03	21·17	...	22·23	21·60	43·97
		Peint ... ... ,, ...	32,158	28,894	61,052	1,353	1,345	2,698	22·16	22·03	44·19	100·59	25·08	...	17·43	17·05	34·48
		Total, District ...	430,327	410,760	841,087	19,814	18,973	38,787	23·56	22·56	46·12	104·48	13·64	...	21·06	19·87	40·93
3	Thána.	Thána ... ... T. C. ...	9,270	7,685	17,455	90	62	152	5·16	3·55	8·71	145·16	...	7·08	5·39	4·70	10·08
		Kalyán ... ... ,, ...	6,918	5,690	12,608	144	140	284	11·42	11·10	22·52	102·86	3·65	...	8·17	7·46	15·62
		Dáhánu ... ... R. C. ...	67,853	66,535	134,388	1,987	1,915	3,902	14·79	14·25	29·04	108·93	10·05	...	13·27	13·03	26·30
		Máhim ... ... ,, ...	43,168	42,664	85,832	1,360	1,320	2,680	15·84	15·38	31·22	103·33	12·65	...	14·12	13·29	27·41
		Váda ... ... ,, ...	20,287	19,070	39,357	817	879	1,696	20·77	22·35	43·13	92·95	18·89	...	19·50	19·27	38·78
		Sháhápur ... ,, ...	65,013	59,007	124,020	2,277	2,183	4,460	18·36	17·60	35·96	104·31	14·66	...	16·01	15·52	31·53
		Murbad ... ... ,, ...	33,389	32,261	65,649	1,300	1,244	2,544	19·80	18·05	38·76	104·56	14·08	...	17·99	17·14	35·13
		Kalyán ... ... ,, ...	34,736	32,719	67,457	1,333	1,239	2,572	19·75	18·36	38·11	107·59	13·26	...	18·09	17·57	35·66
		Bhiwandi ... ... ,, ...	46,158	47,286	87,444	1,669	1,647	3,206	18·97	17·69	36·67	107·33	13·95	...	15·03	15·06	31·01
		Basscin ... ... ,, ...	39,283	36,809	76,092	942	861	1,803	12·38	11·32	23·70	109·41	5·60	...	12·30	11·70	24·30
		Sálsette ... ... ,, ...	60,896	47,768	108,664	1,355	1,299	2,654	12·47	11·95	24·42	104·31	2·96	...	12·08	11·32	23·40
		Total, District ...	427,483	391,484	818,967	13,264	12,689	25,953	16·19	15·49	31·69	109·26	11·13	...	14·67	14·04	28·71
4	City of Bombay		507,681	298,463	806,144	7,712	7,189	14,901	9·57	8·91	18·48	107·28	...	9·80	10·18	9·53	19·71
5	Kolába.	Panvel ... ... T. C. ...	5,602	4,815	10,417	129	98	227	12·38	9·41	21·79	131·63	10·08	...	14·87	12·19	26·97
		Alibág ... ... ,, ...	2,911	2,975	5,886	51	69	120	8·66	11·72	20·38	73·91	...	4·76	10·87	9·68	20·55
		Mahád ... ... ,, ...	3,577	3,292	6,869	78	67	145	11·36	9·75	21·11	116·42	1·31	...	10·32	9·01	19·33
		Panvel ... ... R. C. ...	50,644	46,771	97,415	1,639	1,476	3,115	16·82	15·15	31·97	111·01	6·41	...	17·33	17·01	35·58
		Alibág ... ... ,, ...	35,780	36,455	72,235	1,396	1,326	2,722	19·33	18·35	37·68	105·28	12·47	...	17·03	17·07	34·70
		Pen ... ... ,, ...	26,241	25,576	51,817	912	887	1,799	17·60	17·11	34·71	102·82	12·58	...	16·85	15·61	32·46
		Nagothna Petha ... ,, ...	11,763	10,928	22,691	426	412	838	18·77	18·15	36·92	103·39	11·28	...	16·39	14·89	31·28
		Roha ... ... ,, ...	22,914	23,149	46,063	820	806	1,626	17·80	17·49	35·29	101·73	9·61	...	18·41	16·84	35·25
		Mángaon ... ... ,, ...	40,721	43,116	83,837	1,395	1,297	2,692	16·64	15·47	32·11	107·55	7·23	...	15·42	14·43	29·85
		Mahád ... ... ,, ...	54,879	57,434	112,313	1,658	1,629	3,287	14·76	14·50	29·26	101·77	8·77	...	14·29	13·13	27·41
		Karjat ... ... ,, ...	43,857	41,379	85,236	1,569	1,453	3,022	18·41	17·04	35·45	107·98	11·12	...	17·29	16·47	33·51
		Total, District ...	298,889	295,890	594,779	10,073	9,520	19,593	16·93	16·01	32·94	105·81	9·25	...	16·21	15·30	31·54
6	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar ... T. C. ...	18,779	17,252	36,031	989	895	1,884	27·43	24·33	52·28	110·50	3·89	...	22·06	19·32	41·38
		Sangamner ... ,, ...	4,791	4,942	9,733	235	228	463	24·04	23·13	47·57	103·07	9·97	...	26·92	25·27	52·19
		Ahmednagar ... Ct. ...	2,520	2,210	4,730	41	38	79	8·67	8·03	16·70	107·89	2·11	...	8·86	8·25	17·11
		Nagar ... ... R. C. ...	41,822	40,776	82,598	1,837	1,614	3,451	22·24	19·54	41·78	113·82	1·27	...	22·07	20·43	42·50
		Akola ... ... ,, ...	34,460	33,542	68,002	1,571	1,436	3,007	23·10	21·12	44·22	109·40	16·53	...	19·94	18·54	38·48
		Jamkhed ... ... ,, ...	38,761	37,447	76,208	1,835	1,735	3,570	24·08	22·77	46·85	105·76	9·24	...	22·47	21·69	44·16
		Párner ... ... ,, ...	39,636	39,335	78,971	1,725	1,807	3,532	21·84	22·88	44·72	95·46	8·21	...	22·04	20·99	43·03
		Shrigonda ... ... ,, ...	33,983	32,674	66,657	1,333	1,317	2,650	20·00	19·75	39·75	101·21	5·18	...	19·43	18·59	38·02
		Karjat ... ... ,, ...	24,951	23,877	48,828	1,252	1,080	2,332	25·64	22·12	47·76	115·93	12·06	...	23·45	22·28	45·73
		Nevása ... ... ,, ...	44,956	43,189	88,145	2,066	1,911	3,947	22·76	21·68	44·44	104·97	4·83	...	20·35	19·58	39·93
		Kopargaon ... ,, ...	45,131	44,206	89,337	1,954	1,957	3,911	21·87	21·91	43·78	99·85	4·78	...	19·38	18·98	38·36
		Sangamner ... ... ,, ...	37,321	35,878	73,199	1,970	1,921	3,891	26·91	26·24	53·15	102·55	15·52	...	24·82	23·59	48·41
		Ráhuri ... ... ,, ...	32,032	34,912	64,944	1,580	1,579	3,159	24·37	24·35	48·72	100·06	12·61	...	24·03	22·51	46·54
		Shevgaon ... ... ,, ...	50,857	49,516	100,373	2,247	2,147	4,394	22·39	21·39	43·78	104·65	5·56	...	21·42	19·95	41·37
		Total, District ...	450,909	436,756	887,656	20,575	19,665	40,240	23·18	22·15	45·33	104·62	8·04	...	21·68	20·50	42·18

ANNUAL FORM NO. I—*continued.*

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9	
	District and Town and Rural Circle.		Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.	
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.
Poona.	Poona	... T. C. ...	62,468	56,189	118,657	3,516	1,835	4,351	21·20	15·46	36·66	137·11	8·08	...	15·38	12·72
	Junnar	... „ ...	5,716	6,189	11,905	284	196	480	21·34	16·46	37·80	129·59	11·03	...	18·90	18·06
	Poona	... Ct. ...	17,379	13,755	31,134	392	348	740	12·59	11·18	23·77	112·04	...	2·22	11·24	10·95
	Kirkee	... „ ...	5,781	3,968	9,749	112	79	191	11·49	8·16	19·59	141·77	3·38	...	6·16	5·64
	Junnar	... R. C. ...	51,664	52,193	103,857	2,430	2,200	4,630	23·40	21·27	44·67	110·00	17·56	...	21·41	19·56
	Khed	... „ ...	81,458	80,931	162,389	3,989	3,165	6,554	20·87	19·49	40·36	108·70	14·77	...	18·01	16·93
	Indápur	... „ ...	36,109	34,747	70,916	1,670	1,550	3,220	23·54	21·93	45·47	107·33	14·99	...	20·75	19·70
	Sirur	... „ ...	43,103	42,099	85,202	1,628	1,483	3,111	19·11	17·41	36·52	109·78	6·06	...	18·04	16·58
	Purandhar	... „ ...	43,934	45,042	88,976	2,020	1,853	3,873	22·70	20·83	43·53	109·01	11·17	...	19·02	18·02
	Bhimthadi	... „ ...	71,080	69,123	140,203	2,882	2,729	5,611	20·56	19·16	40·02	105·01	12·47	...	19·51	15·58
	Haveli	... „ ...	88,078	83,872	171,950	3,622	3,329	6,951	21·06	19·36	40·42	108·80	8·14	...	19·75	15·91
	Mával	... „ ...	34,089	32,392	66,481	953	838	1,791	14·33	12·61	26·94	113·73	7·90	...	14·55	13·77
	Total, District	...	540,949	520,500	1,061,449	21,868	19,620	41,488	20·60	18·48	39·08	111·45	11·10	...	17·49	16·24
Sholápur.	Sholápur	... T. C. ...	31,542	30,022	61,564	983	894	1,877	15·97	14·52	30·49	101·96	...	5·77	13·84	13·20
	Bársi	... „ ...	10,822	9,730	20,552	509	438	947	24·77	21·31	46·08	116·21	3·72	...	14·99	13·33
	Pandharpur	... „ ...	9,889	10,064	19,953	348	286	634	17·44	14·33	31·77	121·68	...	23	22·50	17·29
	Sholápur	... R. C. ...	60,637	57,981	118,658	2,455	2,277	4,732	20·69	19·19	39·88	107·82	16·16	...	19·56	18·80
	Bársi	... „ ...	60,433	59,320	119,753	2,584	2,454	4,988	21·16	20·49	41·65	103·26	13·86	...	21·36	20·17
	Mudha	... „ ...	47,093	45,575	92,668	1,907	1,804	3,831	21·24	20·12	41·36	105·53	12·35	...	20·69	19·03
	Karmála	... „ ...	47,718	45,634	93,352	2,263	2,213	4,476	24·24	23·71	47·95	102·20	11·01	...	23·20	22·15
	Pandharpur	... „ ...	36,137	35,170	71,307	1,564	1,511	3,095	21·79	21·01	43·40	100·84	14·70	...	20·58	19·44
	Sángola	... „ ...	39,358	39,002	78,420	1,018	1,748	3,046	24·46	22·29	46·75	109·73	17·53	...	22·59	20·72
	Málsiras	... „ ...	37,496	36,542	74,038	1,599	1,510	3,109	21·60	20·39	41·99	105·89	17·56	...	20·15	19·29
	Total, District	...	381,155	369,100	750,255	16,130	15,225	31,355	21·40	20·20	41·78	105·84	11·71	...	20·40	19·24
Sátára.	Sátára	... T. C. ...	12,000	12,749	25,748	468	419	887	18·18	16·27	34·45	111·69	6·25	...	18·40	17·30
	Wái	... „ ...	6,116	6,320	12,436	223	171	394	17·94	13·75	31·69	130·41	10·21	...	15·72	15·17
	Karád	... „ ...	6,167	5,918	12,085	203	182	385	16·81	15·06	31·86	111·54	9·84	...	12·14	10·29
	Sátára	... R. C. ...	62,993	64,387	107,330	2,400	2,373	4,773	22·36	22·11	44·47	101·14	12·71	...	20·94	19·60
	Jávli	... „ ...	29,050	30,316	59,375	1,006	929	1,935	16·94	15·35	32·50	100·70	11·77	...	18·02	16·99
	Wái	... „ ...	42,020	43,701	85,721	1,709	1,618	3,327	19·94	18·88	38·82	105·02	10·58	...	21·30	20·42
	Karád	... „ ...	74,487	74,296	148,783	2,940	2,809	5,758	19·82	18·88	38·70	101·08	11·04	...	20·09	19·08
	Válva	... „ ...	98,490	93,852	192,252	3,602	3,387	6,989	18·74	17·91	36·65	106·36	13·07	...	17·58	16·06
	Tasgaon	... „ ...	46,893	46,292	93,185	1,798	1,741	3,539	19·29	18·58	37·87	103·87	11·91	...	19·15	18·01
	Khánápur	... „ ...	48,116	47,815	95,930	2,052	2,015	4,067	21·30	21·00	42·30	101·84	13·10	...	21·91	20·87
	Khatáv	... „ ...	47,779	47,438	95,217	3,136	2,088	4,224	22·43	21·93	44·36	102·30	11·74	...	22·62	21·21
	Mán	... „ ...	31,428	31,429	62,857	1,621	1,575	3,196	25·79	25·06	50·85	102·92	16·13	...	20·70	23·50
	Malcolmpeth	... „ ...	5,888	5,421	11,309	115	108	223	19·17	9·35	19·72	106·48	3·02	...	11·70	10·08
	Koregaon	... „ ...	44,774	47,479	92,249	1,996	1,911	3,907	21·83	20·71	42·35	104·45	7·96	...	21·35	19·80
	Pátan	... „ ...	66,435	64,599	131,034	2,148	2,122	4,270	16·39	16·19	32·58	101·23	10·06	...	18·33	17·08
	Total, District	...	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	24,420	23,438	47,804	19·94	19·13	39·07	104·22	11·64	...	20·05	18·97
Ratnágiri.	Vengurla	... T. C. ...	4,922	5,198	10,120	243	246	489	24·01	24·31	48·32	98·78	12·85	...	19·16	17·69
	Ratnágiri	... „ ...	7,013	7,261	14,274	177	129	306	12·40	8·54	20·95	146·08	2·24	...	13·66	13·10
	Málvan	... R. C. ...	50,467	65,251	121,718	1,901	1,833	3,734	15·62	15·04	30·66	103·71	10·35	...	13·59	13·74
	Dovgad	... „ ...	69,390	68,206	128,695	2,043	1,899	3,942	15·87	14·76	30·63	107·58	9·17	...	15·85	14·78
	Rájápur	... „ ...	66,276	75,066	140,941	2,099	2,036	4,135	14·80	14·45	29·24	103·09	8·81	...	15·07	14·76
	Ratnágiri	... „ ...	55,798	66,770	122,568	2,018	1,786	3,804	16·71	14·58	31·29	117·07	9·87	...	15·03	14·35
	Sangameshvar	... „ ...	59,376	67,324	126,700	1,969	1,969	3,938	15·54	15·54	31·08	100·00	12·27	...	14·70	13·71
	Chiplun	... „ ...	85,018	100,324	185,340	2,074	2,469	5,143	14·43	13·32	27·75	108·30	7·48	...	13·90	13·31
	Khed	... „ ...	47,589	52,901	100,550	1,533	1,396	2,928	15·24	13·88	29·12	109·74	6·54	...	15·05	13·57
	Dápoli	... „ ...	71,758	83,230	154,988	2,209	2,078	4,344	11·62	13·41	28·03	109·05	6·87	...	13·39	13·41
	Total, District	...	513,581	592,281	1,105,802	16,952	15,834	32,786	15·33	14·32	29·65	107·06	8·78	...	14·81	13·84
Belgaum.	Belgaum	... T. C. ...	14,002	13,410	28,312	337	290	627	11·50	10·23	22·12	110·80	...	3·53	13·70	12·28
	Gokák	... „ ...	6,122	5,984	12,106	264	286	550	21·91	23·02	45·13	102·31	17·43	...	18·50	19·33
	Athni	... „ ...	5,637	5,379	10,416	328	284	612	31·38	27·27	58·76	93·62	26·02	...	26·40	24·00
	Belgaum	... Ct. ...	5,825	4,908	10,733	69	60	129	0·83	5·59	12·02	118·08	...	7·43	4·21	6·02
	Belgaum	... R. C. ...	53,381	52,927	106,308	2,033	2,040	4,073	19·12	19·19	38·31	100·86	10·32	...	20·12	19·54
	Sampgaon	... „ ...	66,080	66,546	132,631	2,915	2,785	5,700	21·22	21·00	42·22	99·31	15·69	...	21·41	20·66
	Khánápur	... „ ...	43,540	42,037	85,577	1,550	1,467	3,017	17·14	18·11	35·25	103·58	7·73	...	18·07	17·70
	Chikodi	... „ ...	150,317	144,986	295,303	5,889	5,542	11,422	19·91	18·77	38·68	103·68	15·84	...	19·53	18·57
	Athni	... „ ...	56,441	56,580	113,021	2,129	2,330	4,459	21·49	21·56	42·99	99·75	15·93	...	20·16	19·40
	Gokák	... „ ...	53,738	52,696	106,434	2,187	2,105	4,292	20·56	19·77	40·32	101·98	16·46	...	20·06	19·05
	Parasgad	... „ ...	55,402	55,580	110,982	2,245	2,184	4,429	20·30	19·75	40·05	98·86	14·73	...	20·01	20·11
	Total, District	...	510,391	501,002	1,011,453	20,137	19,473	39,610	19·91	19·25	39·16	103·41	13·84	...	19·75	19·00
Dhárwár.	Dhárwár	... T. C. ...	16,610	15,997	32,593	756	732	1,488	23·20	22·46	45·66	104·06	16·48	...	21·85	21·12
	Hubli	... „ ...	26,582	25,612	52,194	1,049	1,033	2,082	20·10	19·98	40·08	99·89	16·27	...	17·32	17·01
	Gadag-Bettigeri	... „ ...	12,060	11,766	23,821	550	464	1,023	23·47	19·47	42·94	102·05	4·36	...	20·74	18·81
	Ránebennur	... „ ...	6,875	6,881	13,756	232	194	426	16·86	14·10	30·96	99·01	8·72	...	17·74	16·65
	Dhárwár	... R. C. ...	36,267	36,211	72,478	1,651	1,624	3,275	22·78	22·41	45·19	100·16	15·70	...	22·41	21·70
	Mugud Petha	... „ ...	10,917	10,839	21,756	413	436	849	18·94	20·04	39·02	100·72	7·01	...	20·04	19·21
	Hubli	... „ ...	32,705	32,879	65,584	1,315	1,304	2,619	20·05	19·88	39·94	99·47	9·58	...	21·77	20·29
	Navalgund	... „ ...	37,540	38,913	76,538	1,504	1,413	2,917	19·65	18·46	38·11	96·29	7·42	...	20·55	19·45
	Nargund Petha	... „ ...	14,461	14,876	29,337	509	516	1,025	17·35	17·59	34·94	97·69	11·18	...	18·40	18·06
	Gádag	... „ ...	32,503	33,081	65,584	1,312	1,376	2,688	20·01	20·98	40·99	98·28	8·58	...	22·36	21·98
	Mundargi Petha	... „ ...	17,633	17,607	35,220	707	712	1,419	20·07	20·21	40·28	100·35	12·75	...	20·93	20·18
	Karajgi	... „ ...	45,221	44,078	89,199	2,150	2,025	4,175	23·84	22·15	46·99	100·54	17·76	...	22·83	22·05
	Bankápur	... „ ...	42,854	42,748	85,602	1,878	1,864	3,742	21·70	21·66	43·36	100·25	14·29	...	22·49	21·88
	Ron	... „ ...	45,933	46,432	92,365	1,969	1,805	3,774	21·32	19·74	40·86	98·93	11·80	...	21·13	20·08
	Kalghatgi	... „ ...	28,278	27,082	55,360	1,128	1,078	2,206	20·35	19·47	39·85	104·42	9·41	...	20·86	19·90
	Ránebennur	... „ ...	40,140	39,074	79,214	1,676	1,642	3,318	21·16	20·72	41·88	102·73	12·96	...	21·12	20·31
	Kod	... „ ...	43,142	41,285	84,427	1,697	1,772	3,469	20·16	20·99	41·09	104·50	4·58	...	19·86	19·72
	Hángal	... „ ...	37,914	36,592	74,506	1,529	1,371	2,900	20·52	18·40	38·92	103·01	5·64	...	20·45	18·96
	Total, District	...	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	22,014	21,361	43,375	20·96	20·33	41·29	103·06	11·36	...	21·05	20·33

ANNUAL FORM No. I—*continued.*

1	2		3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	District and Town and Rural Circle.		POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 of POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
13	Bijápur.	Bijápur ... ... T. C.	8,526	8,223	16,749	389	358	747	23·22	21·37	44·59	103·56	17·49	...	20·84	20·00	40·84
		Kaládgi ... ... ,,	2,225	2,397	4,622	108	81	189	23·37	17·52	40·39	92·82	13·63	...	21·20	20·12	41·54
		Hungund ... ...R. C.	51,327	51,567	102,894	2,066	1,945	4,011	20·08	18·90	38·98	99·55	19·01	...	20·13	19·74	39·87
		Muddebihál ... ... ,,	40,138	41,434	81,572	1,798	1,712	3,510	22·01	20·99	43·03	96·87	22·42	...	20·90	20·09	41·01
		Sindgi ... ... ,,	47,001	46,617	93,618	2,102	2,059	4,161	22·45	21·99	44·44	100 82	23·49	...	23·38	22·73	46·13
		Bágevádi ... ... ,,	50,631	51,795	102,426	2,194	2,132	4,326	21·42	20·82	42·24	97·75	20·68	...	21·23	20·29	41·52
		Bijápur ... ... ,,	43,726	43,300	87,026	1,633	1,603	3,236	18·76	18·42	37·18	100·98	16·35	...	19·81	19·12	38·93
		Bágalkot ... ... ,,	57,020	57,382	114,402	2,256	2,089	4,345	19·72	18·26	37·98	99·37	14·35	...	19·36	18·24	37·60
		Bádámi ... ... ,,	50,334	50,171	100,505	2,187	1,960	4,147	21·76	19·50	41·26	100·32	11·06	...	22·09	21·34	43·43
		Indi ... ... ,,	47,142	47,330	92,472	2,160	2,151	4,311	23·36	23·26	46·62	103·99	21·41	...	23·54	23·04	46·58
		Total, District ...	398,070	398,216	796,286	16,893	16,090	32,983	21·21	20·21	41·42	104·07	18·49	...	21·26	20·51	41·77
	Kánara.	Kárwár ... ...T. C.	7,155	7,360	14,515	246	216	462	16·95	14·88	31·83	97·21	12·40	...	16·26	14·95	31·21
		Kumta ... ... ,,	5,376	5,337	10,713	174	142	316	16·21	13·25	29·49	100·73	4·95	...	16·80	16·34	33·14
		Kárwár ... ... R. C.	19,053	19,645	38,698	658	605	1,263	17·00	15·63	32·63	96·99	10·62	...	16·90	15·84	32·74
		Kumta ... ... ,,	25,035	27,044	52,079	858	839	1,697	16·47	16·11	32·58	92·57	5·57	...	17·59	16·76	34·35
		Ankola Petha ... ,,	18,797	18,140	36,937	615	590	1,205	16·65	15·97	32·62	103·62	8·83	...	16·54	15·54	32·08
		Honávar ... ... ,,	28,970	30,430	59,400	1,044	1,090	2,134	17·58	18·35	35·93	95·20	7·58	...	18·99	18·08	37·07
		Bhatkal Petha ... ,,	16,155	17,962	34,117	602	597	1,199	17·64	17·50	35 14	89·94	9·29	...	16·71	16·82	33·53
		Sirsi ... ... ,,	37,265	25,769	63,034	770	728	1,498	12·21	11·55	23·76	105·81	...	11·15	12·83	11·88	24·71
		Siddápur ... ... ,,	22,624	16,456	39,080	529	473	1,002	13·53	12·10	25·64	137·48	...	7·11	15·09	14·09	29·18
		Yaltápur ... ... ,,	10,552	7,682	18,234	241	224	465	13·22	12·28	25·50	137·36	...	8·50	13·16	12·67	25·84
		Mungod Petha ... ,,	8,522	7,541	16,063	257	229	486	16·00	14·26	30·26	113·00	...	14·01	16·31	15·13	31·44
		Halyál ... ... ,,	16 106	14,941	31,047	558	516	1,074	17·97	16·62	34·59	107·80	3·51	...	17·75	16·65	34·39
		Supa Petha... ... ,,	18,631	13,608	32,239	315	264	579	9·77	8·18	17·95	136·91	...	6·08	7·97	7·26	15·23
		Total, District ...	234,241	211,915	446,156	6,867	6,513	13,380	15·39	14·60	29·99	105·44	1·29	...	15·69	14·84	30·53
2	Surat.	Surat ... ...T. C.	55,724	52,907	108,631	1,707	1,537	3,244	15·71	14·15	29·86	111·06	...	4·10	15·48	14·82	30·30
		Bulsár ... ... ,,	7,227	7,487	14,714	223	210	433	15·49	14·27	29·76	108·57	8·02	...	13·60	12·98	26·64
		Olpád ... ... R. C.	32,775	33,385	66,160	1,210	1,240	2,450	18·15	18·60	36·75	97·58	...	0·90	19·67	19·11	38·78
		Mándvi ... ... ,,	27,056	26,881	53,937	1,222	1,146	2,368	22·66	21·24	43·90	106·63	7·97	...	20·36	19·17	39·53
		Chorasi ... ... ,,	24,746	25,710	50,456	930	857	1,787	18·43	16·98	35·41	108·52	...	1·98	18·87	17·82	36·69
		Bárdoli ... ... ,,	42,972	41,139	83,211	1,753	1,680	3,433	20·84	19·97	40·81	104·35	1·83	...	19·73	19·24	38·97
		Jalálpur ... ... ,,	37,312	41,336	78,648	1,644	1,563	3,207	20·90	19·87	40·77	105·18	...	0·06	21·25	20·44	41·69
		Chikhli ... ... ,,	30,619	30,696	61,315	1,400	1,298	2,698	22·83	21·77	44·60	107·86	14 04	...	19·49	19·33	38·82
		Bulsár ... ... ,,	34,731	38,379	73,110	1,403	1,333	2,736	19·19	18·23	37·42	105·25	18·82	...	19·60	18·45	38·05
		Párdi ... ... ,,	28,379	29,863	58,242	1,154	1,155	2,309	19·81	19·83	39·64	99·91	18·27	...	18·68	17·93	36·61
		Total, District ...	321,541	328,283	649,824	12,651	12,019	24,670	19·47	18·49	37·96	105·26	4·10	...	20·02	19·20	39·22
	Broach.	Broach ... ... T. C.	20,768	19,369	40,137	506	406	912	12·61	10·11	22·72	124·63	1·94	...	12·50	10·74	23·24
		Jambusar ... ... ,,	6,139	5,931	12,070	267	233	500	22·12	19·30	41·42	114·59	4·31	...	20·38	18·47	38·85
		Broach ... ... R. C.	37,103	35,634	72,737	1,619	1,539	3,158	22·26	21·15	43·41	105·20	3·08	...	20·86	20·02	40·88
		Vágra ... ... ,,	19,095	17,844	36,939	814	837	1,651	22·03	22·66	44·69	97·25	4 68	...	18·97	18·22	37·19
		Amod ... ... ,,	19,927	18,618	38,545	947	773	1,720	24·57	20·05	44·62	122·51	6·26	...	18·88	17·33	36·21
2		Jambusar ... ... ,,	36,490	33,834	70,324	1,513	1,436	2,949	21·51	20·42	41·93	105·36	..	0·17	20·39	18·31	38·70
		Anklesvar ... ... ,,	22,387	21,892	44,279	961	863	1,824	21·70	19·49	41·19	111·36	5·19	...	21 05	19·67	40·72
		Hánsot Petha ... ,,	13,024	13,395	26,419	546	483	1,029	20·66	18·28	38·94	118·04	0·53	...	18·73	17·94	36·67
		Total, District ...	174,933	166,517	341,450	7,173	6,570	13,743	21·00	19·24	40·24	109·18	2·25	...	19·97	18·42	38·39
	Kaira.	Kaira ... ... T. C.	5,021	5,080	10,101	106	82	188	10·49	8·12	18·61	129·27	...	2·58	17·92	14·25	32·17
		Nadiád ... ... ,,	15,038	14,096	29,044	431	395	826	14·84	13·60	28·44	109·11	...	19·18	16·14	14·29	30·43
		Borsad ... ... ,,	6,271	5,888	12,159	312	288	600	25·86	23·69	49·35	108·33	11·10	...	20·32	17·68	38·00
		Kapadvanj ... ... ,,	6,866	7,939	14,805	245	246	491	16·55	16·62	33·17	99 19	...	7·09	20·33	17·02	37·35
		Mehmadab d ... R. C.	42,639	39,622	82,261	1,298	1,059	2,357	15·78	12·87	28·65	122·57	...	9·42	18 99	17·18	36·17
17		Nadiád ... ... ,,	75,388	66,648	142,036	2,285	1,966	4,251	16·09	13·84	29·93	116·23	...	8·81	18·93	16·16	35·09
		Borsad ... ... ,,	80,621	69,942	149,963	3,124	2,809	5,933	20·83	18·73	39·56	111·21	7·62	...	19·96	17·95	37·90
		Anand ... ... ,,	91,571	78,187	169,758	3,227	2,684	5,911	19·04	15·81	34·82	120·23	4·71	...	18·70	15·67	34·37
		Thásra ... ... ,,	50,870	44,735	95,605	1,426	1,268	2,694	14·92	13·26	28·18	112·46	...	6·89	17·03	15·37	32·40
		Kapadvanj ... ... ,,	45,471	41,246	86,717	1,036	939	1,975	11·95	10·83	22·78	110·33	...	11·35	16·39	15·19	31·58
		Mátar ... ... ,,	41,410	37,670	79,080	1,195	1,115	2,310	15·11	14·10	29·21	107·17	...	14·68	17·80	15·67	33·47
		Total, District ...	460,566	410,963	871,529	14,685	12,851	27,536	16·85	14·74	31·59	114·27	...	4·18	19·40	17·18	36·58
	Panch Mahals.	Godhra ... ... T. C.	7,286	7,495	14,691	255	240	495	17·38	16·34	33·70	108·25	7·01	...	18·85	15·86	34·71
		Dohad ... ... ,,	6,340	6,595	12,935	227	175	402	17·55	13·53	31·08	129·71	11·06	...	14·38	12·14	26·52
		Godhra ... ... R. C.	49,701	43,139	92,840	1,815	1,633	3,448	19·55	17·59	37·14	111·15	20·77	...	17·15	15·69	32·84
18		Dohad ... ... ,,	28,105	27,636	55,741	1,210	1,202	2,412	21·70	21·57	43·27	100·67	31·86	...	18·24	17·33	35·57
		Jhálod ... ... ,,	24,872	24,451	49,323	1,087	1,089	2,176	22·04	22·08	44·12	99·82	24·07	...	16·64	16·28	32·92
		Kalol ... ... ,,	21,390	22,720	47,110	831	798	1,629	17·64	16·94	34·58	104·14	19·17	...	18·33	17·07	35·70
		Hálol ... ... ,,	21,379	19,362	40,741	989	932	1,921	24·27	22·87	47·14	106 12	23·51	...	17·97	17·13	35·10
		Total, District ...	162,073	151,308	313,381	6,414	6,069	12,483	20·46	19·37	39·83	105·68	18·15	...	19·91	18·42	38·33
19	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad ... T. C.	73,973	70,219	144,192	1,920	1,738	3,658	13·31	12·05	25·36	110·47	...	14·28	16·61	14·31	30·92
		Gogha ... ... ,,	2,911	3,726	6,637	146	140	286	22·00	21·09	43·09	101·29	16·29	...	16·72	14·01	30·73
		Viramgám... ... ,,	11,588	11,609	23,197	333	246	579	14·36	10·60	24·96	135·37	...	25·78	16·55	14·87	31·42
		Dholka ... ... ,,	7,925	8,569	16,494	302	311	613	18·31	18·85	37·16	97·10	1·46	...	20·01	18·43	38·44
		Ahmedabad ... Ct.	2,161	1,415	3,576	20	20	40	5·59	5·59	11·18	100·00	...	2·80	5·87	3·08	8·95
		Daskroi ... ... R. C.	76,921	70,569	147,490	1,879	1,790	3,669	12·74	12·14	24·88	101·91	...	7·63	17·19	15·26	32·95
		Gogha ... ... ,,	13,435	12,949	26,384	500	496	1,056	21·22	18·80	40·02	112·90	21·45	...	18·88	17·13	36·01
		Dhandhuka ... ,,	64,228	60,698	124,926	2,636	2,355	4,991	21·10	18·85	39·95	111·93	12·58	...	19·95	18·72	38·67
		Sánand ... ... ,,	44,450	43,399	88,089	1,084	956	2,040	12·31	10·85	23·16	115·39	...	8·67	14·41	12·54	26·95
		Viramgám... ... ,,	63,209	58,857	122,066	1,945	1,787	3,732	15·93	14·64	30·57	108·84	...	8·22	18·66	17·36	36·02
		Parántij ... ... ,,	59,137	56,998	116,135	1,626	1,481	3,107	14·00	12·75	26·75	109·79	...	3·00	15·90	14 52	30·42
		Dholka ... ... ,,	52,799	48,943	101,742	1,651	1,461	3,112	16·23	14·36	30·59	113·00	0·36	...	16·59	15·09	31·78
		Total, District ...	472,977	447,951	920,928	14,102	12,781	26,883	15·31	13·88	29·19	110·34	...	3·89	18·44	16·76	35·20
20	Karáchi.	Karáchi ... ... T. C.	56,666	40,343	97,009	2,064	1,972	4,036	21·28	20·33	41·60	104·67	13·73	...	21·48	19·97	41·44
		Karáchi ... ... R. C.	13,511	10,111	23,622	160	148	308	6·77	6·27	13·04	108·11	4·83	...	8·38	6·43	14·82
		Kohistan ... ... ,,	9,003	7,203	16,206	123	80	203	7·59	4·94	12·53	153·75	3·58	...	4·87	4·26	9·13
		Dádu ... ... ,,	30,220	25,225	55,445	742	571	1,313	13·38	10·30	23·68	129·95	5·81	...	16·68	13·09	30·37
		Johi ... ... ,,	24,436	20,412	44,848	733	560	1,293	16·34	12·49	28·83	130·89	9·57	...	16·01	13·33	29·34
		Sehwan ... ... ,,	28,823	24,742	53,565	810	677	1,487	15·12	12·64	27·76	119·65	5·40	...	15·07	11 81	26·88
		Mánjhand ... ... ,,	10,480	9,483	19,963	335	277	612	17·04	14·09	31·12	126·94	8·34	...	20·55	18·11	38·65
		Kotri ... ... ,,	15,373	12,247	27,620	236	182	418	8·54	6·59	15·13	125·67	1·38	...	11·36	8·51	19·84
		Tatta ... ... ,,	24,896	20,731	45,627	438	349	787	9·69	7·65	17·25	125·50	0·57	...	9·86	7·65	17·51
		Sakro ... ... ,,	14,173	11,890	26,063	173	156	329	6·6·	5·99	12·62	110·90	2·15	...	8·94	7·41	16·31
		Ghorabari ... ... ,,	16,805	13,713	30,518	366	240	606	11·91	7·86	19·86	152·05	0·88	...	11·24	9·21	20·45
		Mirpur Batoro ... ,,	19,837	15,754	35,191	266	214	480	7·59	6·08	13·64	124·30	...	6·74	12·25	9·58	21·85
		Sujáwal ... ... ,,	15,993	13,508	29,501	265	213	478	8·99	7·22	16·20	124·41	4·75	...	14·41	11·97	26·34
		Jati... ... ,,	15,177	12,712	27,889	216	169	385	7·7·	6·06	13·80	127·81	2·08	...	16·64	14·13	30·76
		Shahbandar ... ,,	15,343	12,898	28,246	227	185	412	8·04	6·55	14·59	122·70	1·88	...	13·24	10·59	23·83
		Total, District ...	310,341	250,672	561,013	7,154	5,993	13,147	12·75	10·68	23·43	119·37	5·49	...	14·79	12·38	27·09

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*concluded.*

No.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Population according to Census of 1891.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio of Births per 1,000 during previous five years.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.
21	Hyderabad.														
	Hyderabad ... ... T. C.	28,231	26,281	54,512	1,102	1,034	2,196	21·32	18·07	40·29	112·38	10·27	...	14·71	11·63
	Hyderabad ... ... R. C.	37,166	30,243	67,409	597	372	969	8·86	5·52	14·37	160·48	2·45	...	8·56	5·89
	Guni ... ... ,,	44,257	35,082	79,339	740	476	1,216	9·26	5·95	15·21	155·25	2·30	...	9·02	7·49
	Badin ... ... ,,	40,913	32,954	73,866	505	400	905	6·84	5·42	12·25	126·25	1·26	...	6·13	4·30
	Tando Bago... ... ,,	35,337	28,461	63,798	371	258	629	5·82	4·04	9·86	143·80	...	2·06	6·05	3·90
	Dero Mohbat ... ,,	23,617	19,411	43,028	263	183	446	6·11	4·26	10·37	143·72	...	0·77	10·01	7·20
	Tando Allahyar ... ,,	40,815	35,099	75,914	706	530	1,236	9·30	6·08	16·28	123·21	5·60	...	13·58	9·88
	Hála ... ... ,,	49,908	41,459	91,367	1,106	849	1,955	12·11	9·29	21·40	130·27	10·64	...	12·80	9·54
	Shahdádpur ... ... ,,	37,803	29,601	67,404	1,109	770	1,879	16·45	11·42	27·88	141·03	12·34	...	13·13	8·74
	Mirpur Khás ... ... ,,	19,231	14,981	34,212	280	182	462	8·18	5·32	13·50	153·85	1·75	...	6·84	5·03
	Khandiaro ... ... ,,	29,249	26,482	55,731	880	636	1,516	15·79	11·41	27·20	138·36	8·34	...	17·33	13·67
	Naushahro ... ... ,,	47,802	43,174	90,976	1,320	1,025	2,354	14·61	11·27	25·87	120·06	7·78	...	15·42	11·74
	Moro ... ... ,,	31,137	26,505	57,642	837	609	1,446	14·52	10·57	25·09	137·44	8·71	...	16·69	13·32
	Sakrand ... ... ,,	31,088	28,162	62,250	838	654	1,492	13·46	10·51	23·97	128·13	8·61	...	14·88	11·87
	Total, District ...	499,553	418,495	918,048	10,723	7,978	18,701	11·68	8·69	20·37	134·41	5·75	...	12·21	9·17
22	Thar and Párkar.														
	Umarkot ... ... T. C.	2,005	1,633	3,638	47	39	86	12·71	10·55	23·26	120·51	...	0·23	12·71	10·00
	Umarkot ... ... R. C.	39,273	30,122	69,395	609	404	1,013	8·78	5·82	14·60	150·74	...	2·87	6·97	5·06
	Chachra ... ... ,,	27,603	22,442	49,536	536	427	963	10·83	8·02	19·44	125·53	8·36	...	11·57	9·20
	Nagar Párkar ... ,,	21,915	19,263	41,178	378	333	711	9·18	8·09	17·27	113·51	...	0·78	11·08	9·16
	Mitti ... ... ,,	16,859	14,927	31,786	550	528	1,078	17·30	10·61	33·91	104·17	14·88	...	17·37	14·38
	Dipla ... ... ,,	13,232	10,519	23,751	645	246	891	14·53	10·38	24·88	140·24	10·10	...	13·43	11·49
	Khipra ... ... ,,	28,671	22,046	50,917	550	427	977	10·80	8·39	19·19	128·81	4·07	...	8·08	6·52
	Sanghar ... ... ,,	15,880	12,049	27,929	442	283	725	15·83	10·13	25·96	150·18	10·49	...	10·78	7·81
	Total, District ...	166,218	132,971	298,189	3,457	2,687	6,144	11·59	9·01	20·60	128·69	4·67	...	10·78	8·45
24	Shikárpur.														
	Shikárpur ... ... T. C.	21,146	20,816	41,991	644	532	1,176	26·34	12·67	28·01	121·65	3·50	...	10·16	11·69
	Sukkur ... ... ,, ...	18,101	10,834	28,935	581	492	1,073	20·08	17·00	37·08	118·07	17·25	...	10·09	15·07
	Larkhána ... ... ,, ...	6,035	5,375	12,010	249	186	425	19·90	15·49	35·39	128·49	9·66	...	21·16	17·84
	Shikarpur ... ... R. C.	23,845	21,083	44,928	675	612	1,287	15·02	13·62	28·65	110·29	12·82	...	18·07	15·27
	Sukkur ... ... ,, ...	28,634	25,607	54,241	1,108	905	2,013	20·43	16·08	37·11	122·43	16·21	...	19·14	16·11
	Naushahro ... ... ,, ...	35,244	30,975	66,219	1,053	792	1,845	15·90	11·96	27·86	132·05	10·37	...	16·52	13·97
	Rohri ... ... ,, ...	43,279	37,761	81,040	889	667	1,556	10·97	8·23	19·20	133·28	7·29	...	12·25	9·49
	Ghotki ... ... ,, ...	36,698	31,054	67,752	765	528	1,293	11·20	7·70	19·90	144·89	...	3·38	15·28	12·08
	Mirpur ... ... ,, ...	26,383	21,681	48,064	561	438	999	11·67	9·11	20·78	128·08	2·68	...	16·33	12·82
	Ubauro ... ... ,, ...	22,375	18,545	40,920	431	329	760	10·53	8·04	18·57	131·03	1·90	...	13·29	9·53
	Lárkhána ... ... ,, ...	42,207	36,925	78,132	1,384	1,156	2,540	17·71	14·80	32·51	119·72	11·20	...	16·98	13·68
	Kambár ... ... ,, ...	42,331	36,048	78,019	1,230	1,037	2,267	15·67	13·12	28·69	118·01	10·09	...	15·66	12·21
	Rato-dero ... ... ,, ...	32,897	28,371	61,268	1,143	923	2,066	18·86	15·06	33·72	123·84	15·20	...	18·64	15·29
	Kakar... ... ... ,, ...	20,656	25,295	51,954	693	498	1,191	12·61	9·05	21·67	139·16	...	0·11	13·90	11·68
	Labdarya ... ... ,, ...	33,613	29,047	62,659	1,155	910	2,065	18·43	14·52	32·96	126·02	16·58	...	17·80	15·21
	Mohar ... ... ,, ...	26,336	21,956	48,292	754	611	1,365	15·61	12·65	28·27	123·49	6·40	...	17·70	14·81
	Nasirabad ... ... ,, ...	24,232	20,412	44,644	604	530	1,134	13·53	11·87	25·40	113·06	6·50	...	13·55	10·89
	Total, District ...	493,003	421,455	915,058	13,909	11,146	25,055	15 20	12·18	27·38	124·81	8·31	...	16·04	13·08
24	Upper Sind Frontier.														
	Jacobabad ... ... T. C.	4,605	3,653	8,258	103	69	172	12·47	8·36	20·83	149·28	...	7·75	16·11	12·47
	Jacobabad ... ... R. C.	22,657	17,339	39,996	618	509	1,128	15·95	12·50	28·45	127·07	15·30	...	14·05	10·93
	Thul ... ... ,, ...	24,139	20,736	44,856	580	502	1,082	12·63	11·10	24·12	115·54	7·98	...	14·10	11·74
	Kashmor ... ... ,, ...	30,002	23,979	53,981	665	484	1,149	12·13	9·15	21·29	1·2·59	7·82	...	9·81	7·32
	Shahdádpur ... ... ,, ...	14,847	12,531	27,378	616	487	1,103	22·50	17 79	40 29	120·49	21·84	..	16·18	13·09
	Total, District ...	96,231	78,238	174,469	2,592	2,052	4,644	14·86	11·70	26·03	124·32	11·03	...	13·34	10·42
	Total of all Town Circles in the Presidency	1,287,324	1,017,040	2,304,373	34,095	30,351	64,446	14·79	13·17	27·07	112·3	..	2·14	14·7	13·55
	Do. Rural do. ...	8,450,062	8,065,911	16,515,973	311,329	288,530	599,859	18·81	17·47	36·32	607 10	9·52	...	19 16	18 07
	Grand Total for the Presidency...	9,737,386	9,082,960	18,820,346	345,424	318,881	664,305	18·35	16·94	35·.0	108·32	8·10	...	19 2.	17·75

APPENDIX VII.

Form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the pricipal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
				Population (Census, 1891).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.				Deaths per 1,000 of			
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	13
	Khándesh District.															
1	Dhulia ... ...T. C.	1·84	11,886·41	11,575	10,296	21,871	843	38·54	370	260	630	142·31	2·61	...	14·86	
2	Nandurbár ... ,,	0·46	16,073·91	3,630	4,040	7,670	238	31·03	140	110	250	127·27	...	...	20·86	
3	Chopda ... ... ,,	0·48	32,014·58	7,723	7,932	15,655	648	41·39	330	239	569	138·07	3·77	...	29·77	
4	Nasirabad... ... ,,	0·17	67,423·53	5,728	5,734	11,462	454	39·60	185	174	359	106·32	...	...	31·23	
5	Dhulia ... ...R. C.	757·16	100·71	39,289	36,008	76,257	4,103	54·09	1,170	1,160	2,330	100·86	1·36	·27	23·41	
6	Amalner ... ... ,,	527·	208·43	35,212	34,876	70,088	3,386	48·31	1,046	1,001	2,047	104·49	1·18	·09	23·54	·07
7	Párola Petha ... ,,			20,227	19,526	39,753	2,040	51·31	681	545	1,126	100·00	1·91	·13	22·04	1·41
8	Erandol ... ... ,,	460·	230·01	54,246	51,560	105,806	4,989	47·07	1,768	1,543	3,326	112·79	1·35	·20	22·89	3·85
9	Páchora ... ... ,,	536·	215·14	37,981	35,551	73,532	3,517	47·83	1,400	1,325	2,725	105·66	2·19	·07	26·04	3·99
10	Bhadgaon ... ,,			21,420	20,310	41,730	1,910	45·77	592	577	1,169	102·59	·36	·22	23·41	1·44
11	Chálisgaon ... ,,	504·	148·55	38,600	36,200	74,800	4,259	56·35	1,309	1,198	2,507	114·27	·31	·51	27·89	1·72
12	Pimpalner ... ,,	1,022·	57·92	29,038	29,254	59,192	3,202	54·10	1,347	1,263	2,610	106·65	7·70	·10	30·49	4·00
13	Nandurbár ... ,,	990·64	105·13	33,032	33,033	67,565	3,072	45·46	1,118	1,058	2,176	105·67	3·24	·09	25·54	2·26
14	Navápur Petha .. ,,			15,828	14,799	30,627	650	21·22	316	262	577	120·23	4·07	...	10·97	1·70
15	Shahada ... ... ,,	470·	135·14	32,537	32,196	64,733	2,861	44·20	1,383	1,255	2,638	110·19	3·58	·23	29·85	·51
16	Taloda ... ... ,,	1,177·	70·43	42,755	40,155	82,910	2,070	24·97	588	553	1,141	106·32	11	·05	10·73	1·06
17	Sindkheda ... ,,	504·	145·59	36,856	36,523	73,379	4,259	58·14	1,554	1,432	2,986	108·51	2·00	·05	28·20	7·71
18	Shirpur ... ... ,,	651·	86·04	29,220	26,786	56,012	2,688	47·63	1,076	970	2,046	110·92	2·01	...	28·01	5·68
19	Chopda ... ... ,,	367·52	155·54	29,205	27,959	57,164	2,707	48·03	1,233	1,043	2,276	118·21	2·16	·05	31·07	3·39
20	Sávda ... ... ,,	663·	283·49	40,183	40,143	80,326	4,531	56·40	1,588	1,382	2,970	114·90	·01	·02	26·39	7·05
21	Yával Petha ... ,,			22,042	22,085	44,767	2,129	47·55	846	782	1,628	104·99	·11	·07	31·14	4·24
22	Ráver Petha ... ,,			16,959	15,717	31,676	1,518	47·81	538	467	1,005	115·20	...	...	20·04	1·33
23	Bhusával ... ... ,,	671·	193·84	40,569	37,342	77,911	3,380	43·49	1,309	1,247	2,556	104·97	·42	·10	25·88	4·39
24	Edalabad ... ... ,,			18,201	17,426	35,627	1,769	49·65	671	608	1,279	110·38	...	·06	29·10	6·10
25	Jalgaon ... ... ,,	317·83	228·13	37,677	34,830	72,507	3,570	49·30	1,323	1,277	2,600	103·60	·26	·12	27·03	4·48
26	Jamner .. ... ,,	525·	105·15	44,362	42,808	87,230	4,013	46·00	1,647	1,540	3,187	106·94	·24	·06	31·21	2·05
	Total, District	99·44	116·86	745,510	714,769	1,460,310	68,984	47·24	25,482	23,291	48,773	109·41	1·58	·16	25·53	3·75
	Násik District.															
1	Násik ... ...T. C.	0·56	43,542·14	12,529	11,877	24,106	443	18·16	371	277	648	133·93	·53	·53	17·50	4·06
2	Yeola ... ... ,,	0·22	86,731·81	9,623	9,238	18,861	633	33·56	336	390	726	86·15	2·01	...	25·93	1·59
3	Devláli ... ... Ct.	...	....	1,315	978	2,293	57	24·86	26	19	45	136·84	.	...	6·97	...
4	Málegaon ... ... ,,	...	.....	1,845	1,914	3,759	134	35·65	67	47	114	142·55	...	...	4·26	...
5	Nasik ... ...R. C.	464·44	100·27	38,105	36,331	74,436	2,651	35·61	995	1,000	1,995	99·5	·4	·64	16·05	2·38
6	Sinnar ... ... ,,	519·	140·02	37,349	35,788	73,137	3,689	50·44	1,536	1,390	2,926	110·53	1·40	1·13	25·06	4·38
7	Igatpuri ... ... ,,	376·	183·70	35,586	33,486	69,072	2,370	34·31	941	863	1,804	109·04	·3	·35	17·90	2·43
8	Dindori ... ... ,,	529·	155·19	41,643	40,981	82,624	3,184	42·16	1,158	1,070	2,228	108·22	...	·17	17·38	4·33
9	Niphád ... ... ,,	411·	224·73	46,366	45,997	92,363	4,134	44·76	1,729	1,616	3,345	106·99	·47	·76	22·07	6·15
10	Chandvad... ... ,,	385·	133·70	26,310	25,160	51,470	2,849	55·35	1,043	941	1,984	110·84	·78	·05	24·73	7·13
11	Yeola ... ... ,,	411·78	114·09	24,044	22,901	46,945	2,280	48·57	975	935	1,910	104·28	2·13	·26	27·18	3·01
12	Nandgaon ... ... ,,	437·	76·84	17,439	16,144	33,583	2,093	62·32	660	642	1,302	102·80	·86	·26	20·50	3·05
13	Málegaon ... ... ,,	775·	106·41	42,422	40,047	82,469	4,655	56·45	1,550	1,295	2,745	111·12	1·77	·13	25·55	3·60
14	Bágláp ... ... ,,	610·	100·05	33,091	32,553	65,647	3,610	55·45	1,304	1,337	2,641	97·83	6·10	·07	24·43	6·39
15	Kalvan .. . ,,	554·	105·43	30,493	28,471	58,964	2,977	50·49	911	818	1,729	111·37	·07	·20	20·31	5·77
16	Peint ... ... ,,	458·	132·30	32,158	28,894	61,052	2,698	44·19	635	532	1,167	119·36	...	...	17·23	·33
	Total, District	5,940	141·59	430,327	410,760	841,087	38,797	46·12	14,141	13,172	27,313	107·36	1·10	·42	21·73	4·03

VII.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893.*

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	*a.* In Drainage.	*b.* In water-supply.	*c.* In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·23	5·21	34·10	25·25	25·79	28·08	24·18	26·25	.....	.....	Square drains, not self cleansing. Discharge into river.	From the river and wells.	Scavenging well carried out by the Municipality.	Drainage scheme being considered. Water works being carried out.
·52	...	38·57	27·23	32·59	35·81	27·23	31·29	.....	.....	Only shallow side drains to principal streets.	The river and 12 wells, 5 of which are step wells.	Municipality remove rubbish. Night-soil disposal not well done.	A water-supply scheme is under consideration.
·26	·76	42·73	30·13	36·35	18·77	16·79	17·76	.....	.....	Open side drains to all streets. Not much fall.	From small river, 50 draw wells, 10 step wells.	Contractor removes rubbish. Night-soil imperfectly removed.	Larger staff of bhungies required.
	...	32·30	30·35	31·32	26·01	21·10	23·55	.....	.....	Very few side drains to the streets which are old and narrow.	Chiefly from wells.	Rubbish removed outside town. Night-soil disposal indifferent.	Increase of conservancy staff required. Better drains.
4	1·97	29·78	31·87	30·55	31·28	30·68	30·99	.....	.....	There is as a rule only natural drainage.	Chiefly from the river if there is one near and wells both inside and outside the village.	Domestic cleansing is done by the people from time to time and not at all well done. The presence of pigs is frequently noted.	The water-supply is kept as free from pollution as possible. People are instructed to resort outside the village to marked-off ground, for natural purposes. Prickly-pear is being cut down
·09	1·24	29·71	28·70	29·22	29·08	27·24	28·16	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·17	2·06	28·72	27·91	28·32	27·24	24·02	25·68	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·26	2·83	32·50	30·31	31·44	28·87	26·92	27·93	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·12	3·84	36·86	37·27	37·06	30·91	28·52	29·29	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·07	·51	27·64	28·41	28·01	25·53	26·25	25·40	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·16	3·70	35·46	33·04	34·29	30·46	30·03	30·25	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·24	1·56	34·09	43·17	44·09	34·57	33·77	34·18	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·31	·76	32·95	34·46	32·22	39·38	27·56	28·37	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·42	1·08	19·90	17·70	18·84	11·88	11·56	11·72	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·15	2·43	42·51	38·98	40·75	33·32	30·50	31·92	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·17	1·04	13·75	13·77	13·76	16·65	15·61	16·14	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·42	2·52	42·16	39·21	40·69	37·20	34·99	36·14	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·16	2·04	36·82	36·24	36·53	28·78	28·04	28·42	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·12	2·12	42·22	37·30	39·81	30·50	29·01	29·80	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·25	3·24	39·51	34·43	36·97	34·24	29·09	31·67	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·20	·60	37·39	35·41	36·36	32·09	29·95	31·09	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·09	·66	34·71	29·74	31·73	29·64	23·98	26·83	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·15	1·95	32·27	33·39	32·81	30·86	29·32	30·12	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·25	1·40	36·87	34·89	35·90	36·48	33·68	35·39	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·10	3·27	35·11	36·66	35·86	29·64	29·65	29·65	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·19	2·18	37·85	35·92	36·53	36·72	34·22	35·50	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·18	2·19	34·18	32·59	33·39	29·97	28·13	29·07	.....	.....				
·20	3·73	29·61	23·33	26·55	32·96	29·13	31·10	9,402 0 0	16,948 0 0	A number of old square-shaped drains which permit of soakage and also the accumulation of silt. Drainage into river.	From the river chiefly, which is exposed to much fouling. Wells also liable to soakage from surrounding.	The Municipality keep the place clean and remove night-soil fairly. 4,520 head of cattle are still stabled in the town. There is no guard against overcrowding of houses.	A water-supply and drainage scheme are being considered.
·42	8·54	34·91	42·22	38·49	35·54	38·21	36·80	.....	.....	No regular drainage side drains to streets which discharge into a streamlet. Numerous cesspools. Site flat.	There is a water-supply from outside, not sufficient. Also numerous wells.	The removal of rubbish is fair. Night-soil removal bad. Latrines for females only.	The water-supply is to be increased. A proper drainage and sewerage scheme has been recommended so that cesspools can be abolished.
...	12·65	19·77	19·43	19·62	18·25	23·52	20·50	1,021 12 0	2,016 7 2	None...	Reported	.....	The Cantonment is under the Military authorities.
·80	25·27	36·31	24·55	30·33	41·19	35·01	38·04	2,006 7 6	1,934 8 0	Do.	Do.	.....	In charge of the Military authorities. One muccadum and 13 sweepers in establishment.
·19	6·62	26·11	27·58	26·80	28·66	27·30	27·99	247 8 0	3,204 4 11	In the villages there is only surface drainage and the quality of it depends on the site of the town.	The water-supply is from rivers and wells. Rivers are liable to fouling from cattle washing and bathing. Wells from soakage.	The inhabitants remove litter from time to time. As a rule very few privies.	The water-supply is kept as free from pollution as possible. People are instructed to resort outside the village to marked-off ground for natural purposes. Prickly-pear is being cut down.
·15	7·82	41·12	38·84	40·01	36·71	35·85	36·29	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·39	4·92	26·44	25·77	26·12	27·65	27·80	27·72	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·28	4·81	27·81	26·11	26·97	34·72	32·87	33·80	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·22	7·55	37·29	35·13	36·22	36·23	33·39	34·82	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·15	3·78	39·64	37·40	38·52	40·36	39·11	39·75	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·13	6·77	40·55	40·62	40·68	33·11	31·83	32·43	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·20	4·91	37·84	39·76	38·78	39·85	42·06	40·91	657 0 0	897 1 10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·16	2·01	34·18	32·34	33·28	36·54	33·81	35·21	2,049 0 0	1,196 8 11	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·26	2·53	39·52	41·07	40·29	39·31	37·23	38·28	1,417 0 0	859 12 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
·24	2·73	29·90	28·73	29·32	37·39	37·41	37·40	914 0 0	295 10 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....
·28	1·27	19·75	18·41	19·11	26·99	27·69	27·30	.....	.....				
·23	4·96	32·86	32·07	32·47	34·49	31·93	33·94	.....	.....				

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	and
	Thána.															
1	Thána ... ...T. C.	6·08	2,500·71	9,770	7,685	17,455	152	8·71	143	142	285	100·70	·57	1·09	11·57	
2	Kalyán ... ... „	2·50	5,043·20	6,918	5,600	12,608	284	22·52	126	112	238	112·50	·08	1·98	10·05	1·
3	Dáhánu ... ...R. C.	613·	209·00	67,853	66,535	134,388	3,902	29·04	1,122	1,008	2,130	111·31	1·38	·13	11·18	·50
4	Máhim ... ... „	419·	204·85	43,108	42,004	85,832	2,080	31·32	815	779	1,594	104·62	·13	·01	13·77	·70
5	Vada ... ... „	310·	120·86	20,257	19,070	39,327	1,096	43·13	485	488	953	99·29	...	1·45	19·76	·25
6	Shichápur ... ... „	870·	142·66	65·013	59,007	124,020	4,400	35·96	1,385	1,257	2,642	110·18	...	10·08	18·15	·29
7	Murbád ... ... „	351·	187·01	33,380	32,251	65,640	2,544	38·76	861	759	1,620	113·44	·88	·52	19·17	1·0
8	Kalyán ... ... „	276·60	244·99	34,778	32,719	67,497	2,572	38·11	873	804	1,677	108·58	·59	·90	16·02	2·3
9	Bhiwndi ... ... „	250·	349·78	46,158	41,280	87,444	3,206	36·67	1,024	962	1,986	106·44	·23	1·48	17·03	·8
10	Basseín ... ... „	221·	344·31	39,283	36,809	76,092	1,803	23·70	754	623	1,377	121·03	...	1·11	11·20	1·0
11	Sásette ... ... „	234·62	464·33	60,506	47,708	108,064	2,054	24·42	1,239	1,093	2,332	113·36	·35	·77	14·02	1·67
	Total, District ...	35·83	228·57	427,482	391,481	818,067	25,053	31·09	8,807	8,027	16,834	109·73	·44	·78	15·06	·95
	City of Bombay ..	22·	30,642·91	507,681	298,463	806,144	14,991	18·48	12,216	10,586	22,802	115·40	0·18	0·25	7·21	2·
	Kolába District.															
1	Panvel ... ...T. C.	3·	3,472·38	5,602	4,815	10,417	227	21·70	63	59	122	107·89	...	·19	7·39	1·54
2	Alibág ... ... „	0·07	9,810·00	2,911	2,975	5,886	120	20·38	89	59	148	160·85	·34	·17	14·27	2·21
3	Muhád ... ... „	0·43	16,074·42	3,577	3,292	6,869	146	21·11	74	62	136	119·35	...	1·80	0·32	1·60
4	Panvel ... ...R. C.	304·	320·44	50,644	46,771	97,415	3,115	31·97	1,285	1,207	2,492	106·53	1·17	·73	18·60	1·94
5	Alibág ... ... „	193·40	373·50	35,780	36,455	72,235	2,722	37·68	910	911	1,821	99·89	·81	·01	16·59	2·16
6	Pen. ... ... „	208·	250·03	26,241	25,576	51,817	1,790	34·71	632	515	1,147	122·71	·08	·00	14·41	2·56
7	Nágothna Petha ... „	...	.....	11,763	10,928	22,691	818	36·02	288	294	582	97·95	·03	·09	17·37	1·58
8	Rohó ... ... „	200·	230·31	22,014	23,140	46,003	1,626	35·29	607	574	1,181	105·75	1·17	·10	17·76	1·49
9	Mángaon ... ... „	363·	237·49	40,721	43,116	83,837	2,692	32·11	1,092	993	2,085	109·87	·27	·00	18·57	1·57
10	Mahad ... ... „	458·57	244·92	54,870	57,434	112,313	3,287	29·26	1,196	1,106	2,302	108·13	...	·19	16·34	·61
11	Karjat ... ... „	353·	241·81	43,867	41,379	85,236	3,022	35·45	1,084	990	2,074	109·49	·04	1·32	17·54	1·63
	Total, District ...	21·64	274·85	208,880	295,890	594,779	19,593	32·04	7,320	6,770	14,090	108·12	·48	·55	16·06	1·83
	Ahmednagar District.															
1	Ahmednagar ...T. C.	0·50	720·62	18,779	17,252	36,031	1,584	52·28	904	840	1,744	107·62	1·05	1·05	12 41	6·30
2	Sangamner ... „	0·69	16,100·01	4,701	4,942	9,733	463	47·57	188	178	366	105·61	1·05	0·72	17·77	0·41
3	Ahmednagar ... Ct.	...	.....	2,520	2,210	4,730	70	16·70	34	35	69	97·14	...	...	5·40	2·12
4	Ahmednagar ...R. C.	618·50	133·55	41,822	40,776	82,598	3,451	41·78	1,738	1,608	3,346	108·08	5·17	0·06	25·41	2·57
5	Akola ... ... „	688·	116·65	34,400	33,542	68,002	3,007	44·22	1,003	880	1,883	113·98	...	0·12	20·47	1·09
6	Jámkhed ... ... „	482·	158·11	38,761	37,447	76,208	3,570	46·85	1,479	1,387	2,866	105·91	3·19	0·41	27·70	2·56
7	Parner ... ... „	770·	111·37	39,636	39,335	78,971	3,532	44·72	1,472	1,412	2,884	104·32	2·44	0·04	20·55	1·71

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

POPULATION FROM				10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			MEAN RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	*a.* In Drainage.	*b.* In water-supply.	*c.* In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for sanitary improvement of Circle.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
2·12	14·63	18·47	16·32	16·07	17·31	16·61	5,167 0 0	9,016 0 0	There are open surface drains in this town discharging into tidal creek.	The water-supply is good but insufficient.	The removal of rubbish is fairly done. The night-soil removal is indifferently carried out.	There is a project for increasing the water-supply and a proper sewerage scheme is under consideration.
·397	18·21	19·68	18·88	14·89	15·46	15·15	2,677 0 0	4,404 0 0	A flat site on salt creek. No proper drainage, and much soakage occurs in the town.	Is from tanks and wells, which are liable to fauling.	The rubbish removal is fair. The night-soil removal is badly done.	A scheme for making a reservoir and bringing in water in pipes has been worked out. A sewerage scheme is wanted and perhaps after the water-supply is fully established it may be taken up.
1·94	16·54	15·15	15·85	18·26	17·70	18·01	.....	.....	The villages have only surface drainage as a rule.	Water-supply is from rivers and wells.	The cleansing of the village is done by the people from time to time. No establishment.	The water-supply is kept as free from pollution as possible. People are instructed to resort outside the village to marked-off ground for natural purposes. Prickly-pear is being cut down.
3·34	18·88	18·26	18·57	20·38	18·87	19·63	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·00	22·96	25·59	24·23	33·43	32·35	32·39	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1·23	21·30	21·30	21·30	25·84	27·03	26·41	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·47	25·79	23·58	24·68	26·99	25·36	26·18	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·62	25·10	24·57	24·84	27·72	28·61	28·16	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·12	22·18	23·30	22·71	27·08	28·12	27·57	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·00	19·19	16·93	18·10	18·61	18·34	18·48	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·21	20·35	22·38	21·46	18·61	18·34	18·48	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·79	20·60	20·50	20·55	23·06	23·58	23·32	.....	.....				
18·08	24·06	35·47	28·28	25·02	30·04	29·24	7,27,936 0 2	11,60,560 12 8	As regards drainage of the City of Bombay, the only defect is that about one half of the City only has as yet been sewered but that subject is receiving considerable attention from the Corporation. The districts of Colába and Umarkhádi are now being drained and plans are ready for the drainage of the Mázgaon and the Parel districts and the works will in due course be taken in hand.	The water-supply is ample in quantity and the only defect is that the whole of it is not filtered; steps are being taken to increase the area of sand filters.	.....	
2·11	11·24	12·25	11·71	19·99	19·31	19·39	.....	.....	There is no proper drainage. Side drains to the larger streets.	6 tanks, 4 public and 115 private wells. Supply often runs short.	There is daily removal of rubbish. The night-soil is badly removed.	A water-supply will soon be introduced into the town.
7·64	30·57	19·83	25·14	25·73	21·51	23·01	.....	.....	Side drains to roads. No sewerage.	Brought by pipes from Veshvi and distributed.	Road cleansing fair. Many people resort to seashore for natural purposes.	Increase in the night-soil establishment recommended.
6·69	20·69	20·35	19·79	20·04	22·78	21·51	.....	.....	Drainage indifferent.	3 tanks, 128 wells liable to fouling. Many cases of worms treated at Dispensary.	Rubbish well removed. Night-soil badly removed.	A water-supply scheme has been recommended and also a proper night-soil depôt.
2·74	25·37	25·80	25·58	26·91	27·12	27·09	.....	.....	In most villages none.	From rivers and wells exposed to fouling and soakage.	Rubbish removed from time to time by the inhabitant.	The water-supply is kept as free from pollution as possible. People are instructed to resort outside the village to marked-off ground for natural purposes. Prickly-pear is being cut down.
5·28	25·41	24·99	25·21	25·43	26·07	25·75	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·76	24·14	20·15	22·11	25·03	25·29	25·16	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5·42	24·48	26·90	25·65	23·29	22·96	23·13	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·64	26·49	24·72	25·64	28·14	24·49	26·31	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·46	26·81	23·03	24·87	22·76	19·01	20·91	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·75	21·77	19·23	20·49	20·66	18·15	19·38	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·26	24·26	23·94	24·33	26·38	26·07	26·18	.....	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·74	24·49	22·81	23·69	24·65	23·16	23·86	.....	.....				
27·26	48·14	48·69	48·40	47·77	45·85	46·85	.....	.....	Imperfect	Insufficient and often short.	Badly ventilated houses and imperfect surface cleansing.	No new works carried out.
16·54	39·24	36·02	37·60	40·49	35·61	38·01	.....	.....	No proper drainage.	Abundant but exposed to pollution.	Do. ...	Two small drains constructed and means taken to protect water from pollution.
6·98	13·49	15·84	14·59	21·03	23·08	21·99	.....	.....	Do. ...	Good...	Do. ...	None reported.
6·89	41·56	39·43	40·51	32·21	32·02	32·09	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Exposed to pollution.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	Do.
5·83	29·11	26·23	27·69	20·29	28·53	29·48	.....	.....	None	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·53	38·16	37·04	37·61	32·64	30·71	31·69	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
5·62	37·14	35·90	36·52	32·45	30·02	31·24	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	None reported.

ANNUAL FROM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9		
				Population (Census, 1891).			Births.		Number of deaths registered.				Deaths per 1,000 of		
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.
	Ahmednagar District—continued.														
8	Shrigonda ... ... ,,	626·	106·65	33,083	32,674	66,657	2,660	39·75	1,205	1,100	2,305	109·55	2·07	0·03	25·[illegible]
9	Karjat ... ... ,,	580·	84·19	24,951	23,877	48,828	2,382	47·76	947	796	1,743	118·98	3·36	0·08	26·71
10	Nevasa ... ... ,,	607·	145·21	44,956	43,189	88,145	3,017	44·44	1,709	1,692	3,401	100·52	1·47	0·03	25·75
11	Kopargaon ... ,,	511·	174·83	45,131	44,206	89,337	3,011	43·78	1,701	1,693	3,394	105·79	1·77	0·12	26·03
12	Sangamner ... ,,	707·41	103·47	37,321	36,878	73,119	3,891	53·15	1,393	1,362	2,755	102·28	0·20	0·16	27 23
13	Rahuri ... ... ,,	497·	130·47	32,932	31,912	64,844	3,159	48·72	1,186	1,145	2,331	103·58	0·49	0·09	29·56
14	Shevgaon ... ... ,,	670·	140·81	50,857	49,516	100,373	4,394	43·78	2,086	1,751	3,836	119·07	1·29	...	29·56
	Total, District ...	5365	133·16	450,000	436,756	887,056	40,240	45·33	17,224	15,879	33,103	108·47	1·97	0·15	26·82
	Poona District.														
1	Poona City ... T. C.	5·	23,731·40	62,468	56,189	118,657	4,351	36·66	1,697	1,588	3,285	106·86	1·17	0·84	14·25
2	Junnar ... ... ,,	0·36	53,060·44	5,716	6,189	11,905	450	37·80	155	153	308	101·31	...	1·00	5·12
3	Poona Cantonment ...	4·55	6,827·03	17,379	13,755	31,134	740	23·77	418	391	809	106·90	0·19	0·26	11·13
4	Kirkee Cantonment. C.	4·22	2,310·18	5,781	3,908	9,719	191	19·59	72	86	158	83·72	0·82	0·10	6·05
5	Junnar ... ...R. C.	610·64	170·08	51,664	52,193	103,857	1,039	44·67	1,445	1,370	2,815	105·47	0·30	0·06	20·1
6	Khed ... ... ,,	888·	182·87	81,458	80,941	162,399	6,554	40·36	2,018	2,107	4,155	96·73	0·43	0·40	19·
7	Indápur ... ... ,,	507·	125·13	30,199	34,747	70,946	3,228	45·47	1,124	1,038	2,162	108·28	1 28	0·28	22
8	Bimr ... ... ,,	557·	147·66	43,103	42,099	85,202	3,111	36·52	1,230	1,220	2,518	104·88	0·63	...	22—
9	Purandhar ... ,,	470·	189·31	43,934	45,042	88,976	3,873	43·53	1,182	1,397	2,870	106·06	0·69	0·19	24
10	Bhimthadi ... ,,	1,037·	135·20	71,080	69,123	140,203	5,611	40·02	2,020	1,833	3,862	110·69	1·71	0·07	19·
11	Haveli ... ... ,,	780·23	216·14	88,078	83,872	171,950	6,961	40·42	2,400	2,052	5,552	109·31	2·04	0·13	21—
12	Maval ... ... ,,	385·	172·08	34,089	32,392	66,481	1,791	26·94	647	619	1,266	104·52	0·06	0·24	13·
	Total, District ...	5,348·	108·48	540,919	520,509	1,061,440	41,188	39·08	15,308	14,468	29,769	105·82	1·13	0·26	19·50
	Sholápur District.														
1	Sholapur ... T. C.	1·33	7302 88	31,512	30,022	61,564	1,877	30·49	1,155	1,077	2,232	107·24	1·31	1·48	28·27
2	Barsi ... ,,	6·38	54,084·21	10,892	9,730	20,552	947	46·08	478	413	891	115·74	...	0·78	31·17
3	Pandharpur ... ,,	0·31	39,125·53	9,889	10,004	19,953	634	31·77	638	455	1,093	140·22	14·08	...	27·21
4	Sholápur ... ... R. C.	845·07	146·31	60,677	57,981	118,658	4,732	39·88	1,412	1,402	2,814	100·71	1·60	0·15	17·67
5	Barsi ... ,,	595·62	201·56	60,133	59,3 0	119,763	4,088	41·65	1,703	1,625	3,328	104·80	1·42	0·14	20·08
6	Madha ... ... ,,	619·	140·69	47,087	45,575	92,658	3,831	41·35	1,411	1,276	2,687	110·58	3·31	0·03	14·91
7	Karmala ... ... ,,	760·	121·87	47,718	46,634	94,352	4,476	47·45	1,760	1,605	3,364	109·59	3·41	0· 50	24·91
8	Pandharpur ... ,,	469·40	152·09	36,137	35,170	71,307	3,095	43·40	1,058	989	2,047	106·98	1·09	...	27·46
9	Sángola ... ... ,,	640·	120·83	39,358	39,002	78,120	3,699	46·75	1,184	1,117	2,301	106·00	2·10	...	21·38
10	Malsiras ... ,,	574·	125·98	37,496	36,542	74,038	3,103	41·90	935	874	1,809	106·98	2·09	0·00	20·07
	Total, District ...	4,621·	165·05	381,165	369,100	750,265	31,365	41·78	11,734	10,833	22,566	108 38	2·34	0·26	21·25
	Sátára District.														
1	Satára ... ... T. C.	0·82	31,400	1,299	12,749	25,748	897	34·15	384	342	726	112·28	1·09	0·39	14·91
2	Wái ... ... ,,	2·	6,218	6,116	6,320	12,436	394	31·69	128	139	267	92·09	...	0·88	13·02
3	Karad ... ... ,,	0·37	32,602·16	6,167	5,918	12,085	385	31·86	140	126	266	111·11	...	...	12·25
4	Sátára ... ... R. C.	3·5·18	320·02	52,943	54,387	107,330	4,773	44·47	1,681	1,728	3,409	97·28	1·15	0·05	25·05
5	Javli ... ... ,,	410·	141·71	29,059	30,316	59,375	1,935	32·59	635	601	1,236	105·66	...	0·05	17·38
6	Wái ... ... ,,	390·	219·89	42,020	43,701	85,721	3,327	38·82	1,256	1,165	2,420	107·72	0·78	0·13	23·27
7	Karad ... ... ,,	394·63	377·02	74,487	74,296	148,783	5,764	38·70	2,008	2,108	4,116	95·26	0·50	0·04	26·19
8	Váí ... ... ,,	543·	354·06	98,400	93,852	192,252	6,989	36·35	2,261	2,215	4,476	102·08	0·39	...	16·42
9	Tásgaon ... ... ,,	341·	273·37	46,894	46,292	93,186	3,549	37·87	1,255	1,164	2,419	107·82	2·88	...	14·85
10	Khanápur... ... ,,	531·	180·66	48,115	47,815	95,930	4,067	42·39	1,430	1,380	2,810	103·62	2·83	0·01	20·47
11	Khatav ... ... ,,	497·	191·58	47,779	47,438	95,217	4,274	44·90	1,574	1,532	3,106	102·74	2·10	0·11	26·64
12	Man ... ... ,,	640.	96·85	31,429	31,429	62,857	3,196	50·85	1,170	993	2,163	117·82	5·38	0·03	25·08
13	Malcolm Peth ... ,,	...	...	5,888	6,421	11,309	223	19·72	96	86	182	111·63	...	...	12·64
14	Koregaon ... ... ,,	340·	264·32	44,772	47,477	92,249	3,907	42·35	1,619	1,553	3,172	104·25	3·61	0·25	25·26
15	Patan ... ... ,,	536·	244·47	66,436	64,599	131,034	4,270	32·58	1,465	1,368	2,833	107·02	0·37	...	18·79
	Total, District ...	4,984·	245·69	613,501	612,010	1,225,511	47,864	39·07	17,101	16,599	33,601	103·04	1·52	0·07	20·29
	Ratnágiri District.														
1	Vengurla ... ... T. C.	0·03	337,333·33	4,922	5,198	10,120	480	46·32	181	178	359	101·68	...	...	10·18
2	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	0·04	366,850	7,013	7,261	14,274	290	20·95	144	123	267	117·07	...	0·56	7·01
3	Málvan ... R. C.	431·98	281·78	56,467	65,251	121,718	3,734	30·68	1,292	1,162	2,474	109·31	0·87	0·01	5·34
4	Devgad ... ... ,,	543·	237·01	60,399	68,206	128,605	3,942	30·63	1,422	1,340	2,762	106·12	0 10	...	7·67
5	Rájápur ... ... ,,	512·	275·47	65,276	75,666	140,941	4,136	29·34	1,455	1,439	2,894	101·11	...	0·03	10·5
6	Ratnágiri ... ... ,,	302·97	404·15	55,766	66,770	122,536	3,834	31·29	1,262	1,263	2,625	107·84	...	0·11	11·85
7	Sangameshvar ... ,,	557·	227·29	5 ,376	67,324	126,700	3,938	31·08	1,206	1,178	2,384	102·34	...	0·00	9·19
8	Chiplún ... ... ,,	670·	276·63	85,016	100,324	185,340	5,143	27·75	1,811	1,916	3,727	96·09	0·17	0·14	13·36
9	Khed ... ... ,,	400·	251·12	47,589	52,961	100,550	2,928	29·12	1,167	1,103	2,270	105·80	0 38	0·46	15 01
10	Dápoli ... ... ,,	405·	306·91	71,768	83,230	154,998	4,344	28·03	1,648	1,631	3,279	101·05	0·0	0 40	13·56
	Total, District ...	3,922·	281·96	513,581	592,281	1,105,862	32,786	29·65	11,718	11,363	23,071	103·21	0·18	0·16	10·97

58,149

·07
1·41
3·85
3·00
1·44
1·72
4·00
2·26
1·70
·51
1·86
7·71

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893* – continued.

POPULATION FROM				10			11	12	13			14
	All Causes.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			a. In Drainage	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
Injuries.												
3·63	35·61	33·67	34·58	27·69	25·62	26·67	.....	.....	None	Exposed to pollution.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
2·01	37·95	33·34	35·70	31·42	28·86	30·17	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
8·18	40·02	39·18	39·60	27·03	25·19	26·13	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6·38	39·68	38·30	39·00	27·87	26·87	27·38	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
8·07	37·31	37·96	37·63	34·91	33·25	34·10	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·69	36·01	35·88	35·94	30·94	29·05	30·01	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	None Reported.
3·99	41·00	35·36	38·21	29·67	26·96	28·33	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6·44	38·20	36·36	37·29	31·31	29·46	30·40	.....	.....				
9·75	27·16	28·26	27·68	22·98	24·06	23·49	.....	.....	Imperfect	Wanting in filtration.	Badly ventilated houses.	Drainage scheme under consideration.
18·82	27·11	21·72	25·87	32·54	29·24	30·83	.....	.....	No drainage ...	Exposed to pollution.	Do. ...	None reported.
11·63	24·05	21·16	25·98	19·16	24·86	22·13	.....	.....	Do. ...	Exposed to pollution in Canal.	Do. ...	Do.
7·90	12·45	21·67	16·20	12·45	15·62	13·07	.....	.....	Do. ...	Exposed to pollution at source.	Do. ...	Do.
4·83	27·97	26·23	27·10	32·38	30·51	31·42	.....	.....	None	Mostly exposed to pollution.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
3·45	25·28	26·03	25·58	28·90	26·63	27·71	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·78	31·05	29·88	30·47	24·72	22·99	23·88	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	None reported.
4·57	29·90	29·19	29·55	28·30	25·72	27·02	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·89	33·73	32·76	32·36	28·74	22·97	27·34	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
3·27	28·53	26·52	27·54	22·50	20·23	21·41	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	None reported.
5·34	32·92	31·63	32·29	28·05	26·06	27·08	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·49	18·98	19·11	19·04	22·27	20·99	21·61	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5·11	28·30	27·77	28·04	25·70	24·52	25·12	.....	.....				
7·54	36·62	35·87	36·25	36·97	35·61	36·30	.....	.....	Very imperfect ...	Good and abundant	Badly ventilated houses.	Drainage scheme under consideration.
8·27	44·17	42·45	43·35	37·98	37·00	37·51	.....	.....	No proper drainage.	Exposed to pollution.	Badly ventilated houses and deficient surface cleansing.	Water-supply scheme under consideration.
5·66	64·52	45·21	54·77	40·15	34·98	37·54	.....	.....	Defective	Not distributed all over town.	Want of surface cleansing.	Extension of Drainage.
3·16	23·27	24·18	23·71	23·02	22·85	22·94	.....	.....	None	Exposed to pollution.	Do. ...	None reported.
4·52	28·18	27·39	27·79	29·01	28·12	28·57	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·33	29·97	28·09	28·99	26·97	25·54	26·27	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5·09	38·86	35·17	36·04	28·56	27·28	27·94	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
5·06	29·28	28·12	28·70	27·29	26·02	26·66	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	None reported.
4·23	30·03	28·60	29·34	27·77	25·78	26·78	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1·54	24·94	23·92	24·43	23·26	22·00	22·64	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Removal of prickly-pear in some villages.
4·21	30·78	29·35	30·08	28·09	26·85	27·48	.....	.....				
7·49	29·54	26·82	28·19	29·38	29·02	29·20	.....	.....	No proper drainage	Abundant but exposed to pollution being in open cisterns in some parts.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	None reported.
5·95	20·92	21·99	21·46	25·46	26·19	25·82	.....	.....	Do. ...	Exposed to pollution.	Do. ...	Do.
3·14	22·70	21·29	22·01	24·69	21·52	23·08	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·04	31·75	31·77	31·76	29·16	28·02	28·58	.....	.....	None	Exposed to pollution.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	None reported.
1·68	21·85	19·82	20·81	23·88	22·69	23·28	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·79	29·87	26·66	28·33	31·06	28·53	26·77	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·91	26·96	28·38	27·66	30·03	29·78	29·91	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·70	22·98	23·73	23·27	22·38	22·26	22·32	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6·39	26·76	25·14	25·96	25·23	25·43	25·33	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·22	29·72	28·86	29·29	27·41	27·02	27·21	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
2·05	32·94	32·29	32·62	28·36	27·07	27·72	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5·11	37·28	31·50	34·41	32·07	30·45	31·26	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1·86	16·30	15·86	16·09	15·62	16·23	15·92	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·15	36·16	32·71	34·38	32·16	29·19	30·63	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
1·16	22·05	21·17	21·62	24·83	23·73	24·28	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
3·39	27·87	26·83	27·42	27·25	26·38	26·81	.....	.....				
22·13	36·77	34·24	35·47	29·46	25·78	27·77	.....	.....	No proper drainage	Good and abundant.	Badly ventilated houses and imperfect surface cleansing.	None reported.
8·27	20·53	16·94	18·71	19·96	19·28	20·11	.....	.....	Do. ...	Abundant but exposed to pollution.	Do. ...	Do.
13·04	22·28	18·12	20·33	15·11	15·26	16·59	.....	.....	None	Exposed to pollution.	Imperfect surface cleansing and badly ventilated houses.	None reported.
12·24	23·54	19·62	21·46	19·14	16·49	17·73	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7·58	22·29	18·87	20·53	19·19	15·89	17·42	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7·18	24·42	19·94	21·42	21·57	19·14	20·24	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
6·49	20·31	17·50	18·81	18·05	15·08	16·84	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·50	21·65	19·09	20·27	19·51	16·48	17·87	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4·15	24·52	22·82	22·57	19·45	16·82	18·19	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
5·39	22·96	19·59	21·16	20·13	16·96	18·43	.....	.....	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
7·55	22·01	19·17	20·36	19·54	16·72	19·03	.....	.....				

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *in the the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and bowel complaints.
	Belgaum District.															
1	Belgaum ... ... R. C.	661·55	161·	53,381	52,027	105,408	4,073	38·31	1,460	1,510	2,976	96·30	·77	·10	17·05	3·
2	Sampgaon ... ,,	425·	312·08	66,096	66,545	132,631	5,600	42·22	1,777	1,741	3,518	102·06	·11	...	16·46	3·(
3	Khánápur ... ,,	633·	135·41	43,540	42,037	85,577	3,017	35·25	1,236	1,119	2,355	110·45	·10	...	10·03	2·"
4	Chikodi ... ... ,,	840·	351·55	150,317	144,986	295,303	11,422	38·68	3,430	3,316	6,746	103·44	·06	·01	10·08	5·1
5	Athani ... ... ,,	786·8	143·79	56,441	56,580	113,021	4,849	42·99	1,536	1,522	3,058	100·92	1·14	...	13·73	4·1
6	Gokák ... ... ,,	670·61	158·62	53,738	52,096	106,434	4,202	40·32	1,206	1,254	2,540	102·56	...	...	13·61	2·
7	Parasgad ... ... ,,	610·	172·78	55,002	55,580	110,582	4,429	40·05	1,385	1,415	2,800	97·88	·02	·10	13·40	4·
8	Belgaum Town,, ...	·45	62,982·2	14,002	13,440	28,342	627	22·12	367	360	727	101·94	1·27	·07	10·97	2·
9	Gokák ,, ...	·39	31,041·03	6,122	5,984	12,106	550	45·43	175	163	338	107·36	·33	...	12·64	6·(
10	Athani ,, ...	·92	11,329·74	5,057	5,379	10,436	612	58·76	171	170	341	100·59	·38	...	12·29	6·(
11	Belgaum Cantonment .	...	.....	5,825	4,908	10,733	129	12·02	119	94	213	126·38	·09	·18	9·50	2·1
	Total, District ...	4,057·	217·19	510,391	501,062	1,011,453	39,610	39·16	12,942	12,670	25,612	102·14	·40	·04	13·84	4·28
	Dhárwár District.															
1	Dhárwár ... ... R. C.	429·85	222·32	36,267	36,211	72,478	3,275	45·18	1,081	1,056	2,137	102·37	...	...	13·99	3
2	Mugad ... ... ,,			10,917	10,839	21,756	849	39·02	3·1	320	677	107·07	...	·09	21·05	1·.
3	Hubli ... ... ,,	309·82	211·66	32,70·	32,879	65,584	2,619	39·92	1,·8	1,033	1,991	92·73	...	·27	22·20	1·
4	Navalgund ... ... ,,	146·24	677·41	37,546	38,092	76,538	2,917	38·11	1,161	1,185	2,349	98·24	·12	·07	18·98	4·
5	Nargund ... ... ,,			14,461	14,886	29,337	1,025	34·94	361	336	697	107·44	...	1·06	13·87	3·
6	Gadag ... ... ,,	608·72	144·38	32,503	33,081	65,584	2,688	40·98	1,076	1,049	2,125	102·57	·35	·14	34·01	1·
7	Mundargi ... ... ,,			17,022	17,·07	35,229	1,419	40·28	488	482	970	101·24	...	·45	20·69	·
8	Karjgki ... ... ,,	442·	204·07	45,221	44,078	90,199	4,175	46·29	1,268	1,305	2,573	97·16	...	·53	16·03	2
9	Bankápur ... ... ,,	343·	243·67	42,854	42,748	85,602	3,712	43·36	1,213	1,276	2,489	95·06	...	·05	20·63	3·
10	Ron ... ... ,,	370·	249·04	45,933	46,132	92,065	3,774	40·86	1,311	1,334	2,675	100·52	·09	1·22	19·59	2·
11	Kalghatgi ... ... ,,	279·	198·42	26,278	27,092	55,360	2,206	39·85	871	814	1,685	107·00	...	·33	20·30	2·
12	Ranebennur ... ... ,,	405·03	196·76	40,140	39,074	79,214	3,318	41·89	1,151	1,140	2,291	100·96	...	·28	10·01	1·
13	Kod ... ... ,,	400·	211·09	43,142	41,285	84,427	3,469	41·09	1,544	1,538	3,082	100·39	...	·21	26·11	1·
14	Hungal ... ... ,,	302·99	245·89	37,014	36,592	74,606	2,900	38·92	1,317	1,103	2,480	119·46	...	·06	23·03	1·76
15	Dhárwár ... ... T. C.	1·15	29,991·96	16,016	15,867	32,583	1,458	45·06	481	470	951	102·36	...	·18	10·08	0·09 ·07
16	Hubli ... ... ,,	1·18	44,202·20	26,582	25,612	52,194	2,092	40·08	686	657	1,343	89·19	...	·38	11·23	4·06 ·47
17	Gadag Betigeri ... ,,	0·28	85,075·	12,066	11,755	23,821	1,023	42·94	383	338	721	113·20	2·22	·17	15·49	3·06
18	Ranebennur ... ,,	0·37	37,178·38	6,876	6,881	13,756	426	30·07	144	162	306	88·88	...	·44	9·01	1·31
	Total, District ...	4,536·	231·66	527,632	522,901	1,050,533	43,376	41·29	15,778	15,604	31,442	100·73	·09	·14	19·05	2·34
	Bijapur District.															
1	Hungund... ... R. C.	518·	98·44	51,327	51,507	102,894	4,011	38·08	961	1,094	2,055	87·81	...	·48	13·11	·05
2	Muddebihál ... ,,	564·	144·03	40,138	41,434	81,572	3,510	43·03	833	818	1,651	98·23	...	·01	15·02	2·14
3	Sindgi ... ... ,,	812·	115·30	47,901	46,017	93,918	4,161	44·46	1,029	933	1,962	110·29	·01	...	13·93	2·82
4	Bagewádi... ... ,,	764·	134·07	50,031	51,795	102,426	4,324	42·24	1,093	1,115	2,208	98·03	·14	·06	14·73	1·72
5	Bijapur ... ... ,,	806·87	100·	43,726	43,300	87,026	3,726	57·18	903	910	1,813	99·23	·40	·01	11·68	3·33
6	Bagalkot ... ... ,,	682·88	169·	57,020	57,382	114,402	4,345	37·98	1,303	1,310	2,703	101·72	...	·14	15·79	4·05
7	Badami ... ... ,,	676·	148·68	50,334	50,171	100,505	4,147	41·26	1,504	1,531	3,035	98·24	...	2·12	20·99	1·01
8	Indi ... ... ,,	871·	106·17	47,142	45,330	92,472	4,311	46·62	1,137	1,084	2,221	104·89	1·22	·16	16·14	2·96
9	Bijapur ... ... T. C.	2·13	7,803·	8,526	8,223	16,749	747	44·59	241	213	454	113·15	...	...	14·93	6·69
10	Kaladgi ... ... ,,	·12	38,516·	2,225	2,397	4,622	180	40·89	56	70	126	80·00	...	...	13·42	9·05
	Total, District ...	5757·	138·33	398,070	398,216	796,286	32,983	41·42	9,120	9,138	18,258	99·80	0·20	·42	15·55	2·64
	Kánara District.															
1	Kárwár ... ... R. C.	267·23	144·94	19,053	19,615	38,668	1,263	32·64	447	405	852	110·36	...	·20	11·94	1·00
2	Kumta ... ... ,,	222·05	233·51	25,0·5	27,044	52,079	1,697	32·59	705	642	1,407	119.15	...	...	12·02	1·52
3	Ankola ... ... ,,	367·	101·05	18,797	18,140	36,937	1,205	32·62	455	424	879	107·31	·02	·27	13·78	1·19
4	Honávar ... ... ,,	446·	209·08	28,970	30,430	59,400	2,134	35·93	660	784	1,444	114·79	...	...	12·85	2·59
5	Bhatkal ... ... ,,			16,155	17,962	34,117	1,199	35·14	464	418	882	111·00	...	...	12·40	3·28
6	Sirsi ... ... ,,	779·	80·00	37,265	25,769	63,034	1,398	22·76	1,233	968	2,201	127·38	...	·02	24·35	·05
7	Soddápur ... ... ,,	2·09·	103·51	22,624	10,456	30,080	1,002	25·04	638	643	1,281	99·22	...	...	23·95	·77
8	Yellápur ... ... ,,	580·	58·23	10,552	7,682	18,234	405	25·70	335	285	620	117·54	·22	...	21·33	1·04
9	Mundgod ... ... ,,			8,522	7,541	16,063	486	30·26	372	339	711	109·73	...	·81	32·81	·25
10	Haliyal ... ... ,,	940·	61·58	16,106	14,911	31,017	1,074	34·59	497	468	965	106·62	...	...	23·09	1·16
11	Supa ... ... ,,			18,031	13,008	32,230	570	17·96	442	333	775	132·73	...	·03	16·63	·22
12	Kárwár ... ... T. C.	11·77	1,209·58	7,155	7,·60	14,515	462	31·83	132	150	282	88·00	...	·48	7·65	2·14
13	Kumta ... ... ,,	7·36	1,530·43	5,376	5,337	10,713	316	29·50	142	121	263	117·35	...	...	10·83	2·33
	Total, District ...	39·11	114·08	234,241	211,915	446,156	13,380	29·99	6,822	6,080	12,902	114·08	·01	·09	17·15	1·39
	Surat District.															
1	Surat ... ... T. C.	3·	36,210·33	55,724	52,907	108,631	3,244	29·86	1,884	1,805	3,689	104·37	5·00	·01	22·30	0·24
2	Bal-ár ... ... ,,	2·50	5,886·8	7,227	7,487	14,714	438	29·76	151	166	320	92·77	3·87	...	12·64	1·22
3	Olpád ... ... R. C.	323·	206·37	32,775	33,886	66,660	2,450	36·75	1,244	1,266	2,510	98·26	3·89	·12	26·31	·95
4	Mandvi ... ... ,,	230·	192·62	27,056	26,981	53,037	2,303	43·00	1,044	694	1,938	1·0 77	6·19		28 57	·(

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

POPULATION FROM					10			11	12	13			14
		All Causes.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	*a.* In Drainage.	*b.* In water-supply.	*c.* In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·38	5·72	27·35	28·64	27·99	29·04	27·49	28·32	.....	.....				
	6·05	26·90	26·16	26·52	34·38	33·54	33·97	.....	.....				
	4·74	28·39	26·62	27·52	29·28	27·69	28·48	.....	.....				
	5·77	22·82	22·87	22·84	24·80	25·23	25·01	.....	.....				
	6·96	27·81	25·89	27·06	27·27	26·86	27·07	.....	.....				
	7·39	23·93	23·79	23·85	26·24	26·47	26·35	.....	.....				
	7·31	25·18	25·46	25·32	29·76	27·82	28·29	.....	.....				
	10·97	24·63	26·79	25·65	25·16	29·91	27·42	.....	.....				
	8·59	28·59	27·24	27·92	29·40	30·25	29·82	.....	.....				
	13·15	33·95	31·60	32·73	35·32	34·76	35·18	.....	.....				
	7·73	20·43	19·15	19·85	15·45	17·12	16·21	.....	.....				
	6·46	25·36	25·29	25·32	27·86	27·63	27·75	.....	.....				
	11·95	29·81	29·16	29·48	32·87	33·42	33·14	.....	.....				
	8·50	32·15	30·08	31·11	43·05	38·75	40·91	.....	.....				
	5·49	29·29	31·42	30·36	31·98	32·85	32·41	.....	.....				
	6·33	31·00	30·39	30·69	24·59	28·47	26·04	.....	.....				
	5·15	24·98	22·57	23·76	25·05	23·38	24·21	.....	.....				
	8·05	33·10	31·71	32·40	30·74	30·98	30·86	.....	.....				
	5·48	27·69	27·38	27·53	30·30	29·02	29·67	.....	.....				
	8·77	28·04	29·04	28·53	34·17	33·82	33·99	.....	.....				
	4·98	25·31	29·85	29·07	33·36	32·91	33·39	.....	.....				
	5·37	29·19	28·73	28·96	25,82	25·24	25·53	.....	.....				
	7·04	30·80	30·06	30·43	33,52	32·24	32·89	.....	.....				
	8·12	28·67	29·18	28·92	29·95	30·28	30·10	.....	.....				
	7·98	35·79	37·25	36·51	38·71	39·68	39·19	.....	.....				
	8·24	34·74	31·78	33·29	28·62	28·34	28·48	.....	.....				
·71	17·52	28·95	29·44	29·18	32·38	32·25	32·32	.....	.....				
·61	6·53	22·04	25·65	23·81	23·21	23·58	23·39	.....	.....				
·59	8·73	31·74	28·75	30·27	26·36	25·61	25·99	.....	.....				
·44	11·05	20·95	23·54	22·24	23·56	22·24	22·89	.....	.....				
·32	7·69	29·90	29·96	29·93	31·73	31·21	31·47	.....	.....				
·24	5·46	18·72	21·21	19·97	24·10	24·71	24·40	.....	.....				
·31	2·83	20·75	20·47	20·60	25·01	24·47	24·74	.....	.....				
·27	3·93	21·89	20·01	20·96	29·04	28·12	28·26	.....	.....				
·22	4·69	21·82	21·52	21·56	26·45	26·45	25·89	.....	.....				
·25	2·16	20·65	21·02	20·83	25·79	25·59	25·69	.....	.....				
·25	2·50	23·90	23·35	23·63	25·38	26·16	25·37	.....	.....				
·21	5·56	29·88	30·51	30·19	28·31	28·34	28·33	.....	.....				
·29	3·24	24·12	23·91	24·01	29·04	29·09	29·07	.....	.....				
·54	4·95	28·27	25·90	27·11	28·27	24·32	26·32	.....	.....				
...	3·89	25·16	29·20	27·26	29·21	31·29	30·29	.....	.....				
·26	3·86	22·92	22·95	22·93	26·57	26·55	26·56	.....	.....				
·23	8·63	23·46	20·61	22·02	24·30	19·80	22·01	.....	.....				
·46	13·01	30·56	23·74	27·02	29·99	24·81	27·39	.....	.....				
·43	8·03	21·21	23·37	23·79	25·54	23·09	24·33	.....	.....				
·60	12·31	31·07	25·76	28·35	31·58	26·06	28·75	.....	.....				
·64	9·37	28·72	23·27	25·85	28·66	23·05	25·70	.....	.....				
·32	9·53	38·09	37·56	34·92	29·27	36.75	32·33	.....	.....				
·28	7·78	28·20	39·07	32·78	27·27	33·97	30·09	.....	.....				
·44	10·97	31·75	37 09	34·00	31·84	38·27	34·55	.....	.....				
·31	10·09	43·65	44·96	44·26	43·18	42·85	43·08	.....	.....				
·29	6·54	30·92	31·32	31·08	32·84	33·13	32·98	.....	.....				
·37	6·79	23·72	24·47	24·04	23·13	26·90	24·72	.....	.....				
·20	8·96	18·45	20·38	19·43	18·87	16·71	17·77	.....	.....				
·37	11·01	26·41	22·67	24·54	26·04	25·86	25·95	.....	.....				
·40	6·65	29·12	28·22	28·69	28·08	27·99	28·36	.....	.....				
·32	6·09	33·81	34·12	33·96	28·96	30·37	29·65	40,594 6 0	61,851 14 1	Except for flood water there are no drains.	Water-supply bad...	More efficient road cleaning and conservancy establishment needed. Night-soil deposited in pits and only a small part used as manure.	Scheme for new water-supply and drainage is under consideration.
·41	3·60	21·31	22·17	21·74	18·40	16·70	17·54	670 7 6	5,344 2 6	Do. ...	Tank water largely used which is exposed to pollution from many sources.	Disposal of surface refuse and night-soil not efficiently carried.	No reply has yet been received.
·38	6·00	37·95	37·36	37·65	43·81	42·73	43·27	No statistics available ...		No drains	Sources of water-supply not sufficiently protected from pollution.	In most villages there is practicably no surface cleaning done and no system of conservancy.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
·50	·61	38·59	33·26	35·93	33·67	32·77	33·22	3 0 0	849 6 0	No inspections made during the year.			

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *in the .. the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9		
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF		
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
	Surat District—continued.														
5	Chorási ... ... R. C.	107·	471·55	24,746	25,710	50,456	1,787	35·41	933	954	1,887	97·79	6·08	...	25·53
6	Bárdoli ... ... „	222·	378·87	42,972	41,139	84,111	3,433	40·81	1,689	1,590	3,279	106·23	11·24	·01	26·70
7	Jalálpur ... ... „	180·	416·12	37,312	41,356	78,648	3,207	40·77	1,583	1,629	3,212	97·17	8·28	·06	39·27
8	Chikhli ... ... „	167·	367·15	30,619	30,696	61,315	2,698	44·00	992	885	1,837	107·57	5·79	...	21·02
9	Balsár ... ... „	205·50	355·76	34,731	38,379	73,110	2,736	37·42	1,046	1,046	2,091	99·90	3·17	...	21·59
10	Párdi ... ... „	103·	367·31	28,379	29,863	58,242	2,300	39·64	636	609	1,245	104·43	1·22	...	15·66
	Total, District ...	1,062·	390·08	321,541	328,283	649,824	24,670	37·90	11,164	10,844	23,008	102·95	5·78	·02	23·88
	Broach District.														
11	Broach ... ... T. C.	1·69	23,801·07	20,768	19,369	40,137	912	22·72	460	374	834	122·99	3·39	...	14·65
12	Jambusar... ... „	0·54	23,351·85	6,139	5,931	12,070	500	41·42	227	221	448	102·71	3·31	...	13·75
13	Broach ... ... R. C.	300·32	242·19	37,103	35,634	72,737	3,168	43·54	1,513	1,421	2,934	106·47	2·16	...	35·67 ·04
14	Vágra ... ... „	308·	119·03	19,095	17,841	36,936	1,651	44·69	701	687	1,478	115·14	4·79	...	32·43 ·14
15	Amod ... ... „	176·	215·00	19,027	18,618	38,545	1,720	44·62	895	815	1,710	109·82	6·12	...	33·62 ·39
16	Jambusar ... „	372·16	188·80	36,420	33,834	70,324	2,949	41·93	1,555	1,406	2,961	110·60	2·92	...	36·05 ·09
17	Ankleswar ... „	294·0	240·16	23,387	21,892	44,279	1,824	41·19	825	769	1,594	107·28	1·29	...	29·49 ·27
18	Hánsot ... ... „			13,024	13,395	26,419	1,029	38·94	547	468	1,015	116·88	5·41	...	27·07 ·42
	Total, District ...	1,453·	235·	174,933	166,517	341,150	13,743	40·24	6,813	6,161	12,974	110·58	3·36	...	30·57 ·18
	Kaira District.														
19	Kaira ... ... T. C.	·28	36,076·00	5,021	5,080	10,101	188	18·61	229	187	416	122·46	8·41	...	17·82 ·30
20	Nadiád ... ... „	·33	88,012·12	15,038	14,006	29,044	826	28·44	671	712	1,383	94·24	1·79	...	37·39 ·69
21	Borsad ... ... „	·19	63,994·73	6,271	5,888	12,159	600	49·36	225	240	465	93·75	2·30	...	30·18 ·49
22	Kapadvanj ... „	·23	64,369·56	8,866	7,939	14,805	491	33·17	297	299	596	99·33	1·22	·20	29·52 ·68
23	Mehmadabad ... R. C.	173·72	473·62	42,639	39,632	82,261	2,357	28·65	1,635	1,497	3,132	109·22	·70	..	2 42 ·07
24	Nadiád ... ... „	224·87	636·02	75,388	66,648	143,036	4,251	29·93	2,010	2,592	4,602	1,2 37	2 7	.	·20
25	Borsad ... ... „	217·81	688·60	80,021	69,942	149,963	5,031	39·69	2,5	2,2	4 91	1 , 44	1 7		·30

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

10								11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes. Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	a. In Drainage.	b. In water-supply.	c. In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·38	5·07	37·70	37·10	37·40	38·19	36·41	37·32	1,594 8 0	3,441 9 1	No drains	Sources of water-supply not sufficiently protected from pollution.	Little or no surface cleaning carried out. The precincts of villages polluted with night-soil.	Orders have been issued for carrying out suggested improvements.
	·76	39·30	38·65	38·98	34·72	33·71	34·23	No statistics available ...		No inspections made during the year.			
·9	2·52	42·43	39·41	40·85	31·09	31·01	32·48	Do.	do. ...	Do.	do.		
	2·14	31·09	28·83	29·96	31·52	30·49	31·02	Do.	do. ...	Do.	do.		
	3·17	30·09	27·25	28·60	31·81	29·94	31·82	Do.	do. ...	No drains	Supply on the whole good, but wells not sufficiently protected from pollution.	No systematic village-cleaning carried out. Some villages fairly clean, others very filthy.	No reply has yet been received.
4	3·83	22·40	20·39	21·38	26·39	24·84	25·55	Do.	do. ...	Do.	Supply good, but wells not sufficiently protected from pollution.	No systematic cleaning carried out and no provision made for public convenience.	
5	3·52	34·72	33·03	33·87	33·58	32·42	33·00	12,862 5 6	71,487 0 6				
2	2·59	22·15	19·31	20·77	26·44	26·02	26·23	.....	23,569 1 1	No inspections made during the year.			
	19·97	36·98	37·26	37·11	39·10	39·46	39·27	.....	1,879 0 0	Do.	do.		
·44	1·83	40·78	39·88	40·34	43·61	41·06	42·36	No statistics available ...		No drains. Flood water accumulates in and around some of villages.	Supply scanty in some villages and little or no care taken to preserve purity of supply.	No surface cleaning or conservancy system.	Some suggestions towards improving water-supply have been sanctioned.
·24	2·41	41·42	38·50	40·01	45·61	45·34	44·80	Do.	do. ...	No inspections made during the year.			
·36	3·87	44·91	43·77	44·36	43·71	41·14	42·47	.....	838 10 5	No drains	Supply as a rule good but not sufficiently protected.	No surface cleaning or conservancy carried out except in Amode town.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
·36	2·09	42·61	41·56	42·11	41·90	39·43	40·71	No statistics available ...		No Inspections made during the year.			
·32	4·63	36·85	35·13	36·00	42·67	39·97	41·33	10 0 0	3,328 5 2	No drains	Supply good, but sources of supply not protected from pollution.	Surface cleaning and conservancy very imperfectly carried out.	No reply has yet been received.
·46	4·16	42·00	34·54	38·42	39·47	36·73	38·08	.....	434 4 0	No drains. Flood water collects around some of the villages causing great inconvenience and unhealthiness.	Scanty supply in many villages, no sufficient protection from pollution.	Some villages fairly clean, others very dirty from refuse and night-soil.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
·35	3·54	38·05	37·00	38·00	42·23	40·61	41·45	10 0 0	30,049 4 8				
·69	13·96	45·61	36·81	41·18	47·80	43·50	45·64	30 0 0	3,111 12 0	No inspections made during the year.			
·69	7·06	44·62	50·84	47·62	40·96	39·27	40·14	3,471 1 9	11,586 15 9	Do.	do.		
·58	4·09	35·88	40·70	38·24	30·46	27·35	28·90	.....	1,409 12 10	No drains	A good supply from wells which are not sufficiently protected from pollution.	Conservancy arrangements very imperfectly carried out. No steps taken for proper removal of night-soil.	Inspection made towards the end of the year, too late for any reply.
·27	8·37	43·26	37·66	40·26	41·36	36·28	39·04	128 0 0	4,101 10 10	Do.	More care needed in keeping the sources of water-supply pure.	Surface refuse and night-soil removed outside the town and the demand for these as manure is increasing and when the value of town sweepings and night-soil as manure is more appreciated, the system will be as near perfection as can be hoped for.	No reply has yet been received.
·43	4·45	38·34	37·78	38·07	39·33	38·19	38·78	17 12 0	1,019 4 0	No inspections made during the year.			
·42	5·03	38·60	38·89	38·74	31·39	33·04	33·76	24 0 0	919 10 7	No drains	Supply as a rule brackish, and not sufficiently carefully protected.	In some towns and villages, staffs of sweepers have been engaged for surface cleaning and conservancy but in a great many nothing is done.	No reply has yet been received.
·45	6·99	32·34	31·50	31·95	29·97	29·69	29·83	.....	.....	Do.	Few or no precautions taken to preserve purity of supply.	Want of surface cleaning and conservancy.	Inspections too recently made to admit of replies being received.

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLES *in the the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle, and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9			
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	DEATHS PER 1,000 OF			
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Kaira District—continued.															
26	Anand ... R. C.	243·	698·69	91,571	78,187	169,758	5,911	34·82	2,762	2,349	5,111	117·68	1·05	·01	28·15	·09
27	Thásra .. ... ,,	253·	377·88	50,870	44,735	95,605	2,604	28·18	1,847	1,506	3,353	122·64	2·06	·03	29·66	·3
28	Kapadvanj ... ,,	279·77	309·95	45,471	41,246	86,717	1,975	22·78	1,671	1,288	2,959	121·97	1·79	...	28·81	
29	Mátar ... ,,	317·	364·42	41,410	37,670	79,080	2,310	29·21	1,812	1,659	3,471	109·22	2·73	...	35·81	
	Total, District ...	1609·	541·85	460,566	410,903	871,529	27,536	31·59	16,047	14,632	31,179	114·55	1·82	·01	28·22	
	Panch Mahdls District.															
30	Godhra ... ... T. C.	·17	86,417·64	7,286	7,405	14,691	405	33·70	226	167	392	134·73	1·09	...	22·59	
31	Dohad ... ... ,,	·17	76,088·23	6,340	6,595	12,935	402	31·08	316	229	545	137·97	13·14	·31	27·60	·08
32	Godhra ... R. C.	597·83	155·29	49,701	43,139	92,840	3,448	37·14	803	717	1,520	111·99	·29	...	16·19	·01
33	Dohad ... ... ,,	599·83	175·15	28,105	27,636	55,741	2,412	43·27	657	579	1,236	113·47	·97	..	20·13	...
34	Jhálod ... ... ,,			24,872	24,451	49,323	2,176	44·12	474	515	989	93·04	·91	...	18·34	·08
35	Kálol ... ... ,,	415·	211·68	24,390	22,720	47,110	1,629	34·58	590	560	1,150	105·36	·38	...	23·03	·02
36	Hálol ... ... ,,			2,1379	10,362	40,741	1,921	47·14	494	469	963	105·33	1·82	...	21·11	...
	Total, District ...	1613·	194·28	16,2073	151,308	313,381	12,493	39·83	3,559	3,236	6,795	109·98	1·20	·02	19·37	·02
	Ahmedabad District.															
37	Ahmedabad ... T. C.	2·20	65,541·81	73,073	70,219	144,192	3,658	25·36	2,849	2,868	5,717	99·34	·26	...	26·78	·98
38	Gogha ... ,,	·75	88,49·33	2,911	3,726	6,637	286	43·09	77	81	158	95·06	·30	·15	17·78	1·81
39	Viramgam ... ,,	·61	38,027·86	11,588	11,609	23,197	570	24·96	614	563	1,177	109·00	1·38	...	38·76	·17
40	Dholka ... ,,	·75	4,992·00	7,925	8,569	16,494	613	37·16	307	282	589	108·86	1·03	...	25·65	·48
41	Ahmedabad ... Ct.	...	.....	2,161	1,415	3,576	40	11·18	28	22	50	127·22	...	...	13·98	...
42	Daskroi ... R. C.	345·80	426·51	76,921	70,569	147,490	3,669	24·88	2,553	2,241	4,794	113·92	...	...	31·70	·01
43	Gogha ... ,,	223·25	118·18	13,435	12,949	26,384	1,056	40·02	274	216	490	126·85	·04	·42	15·20	·72
44	Dhandhuka ... ,,	1,098·	113·77	64,228	60,698	124,926	4,991	39·95	1,857	1,563	3,420	118·81	·01	...	18·99	1 14
45	Sánand ... ,,	360·	244·69	44,690	43,399	88,089	2,040	23·16	1,533	1,271	2,804	120·61	...	...	30·78	·03
46	Viramgam ... ,,	676·30	180·46	63,209	58,857	122,066	3,732	30·57	2,589	2,146	4,735	120·64	2·00	...	32·84	·12
47	Parántij ... ,,	449·	258·65	59,137	56,998	116,135	3,107	26·75	1,861	1,594	3,455	116·75	·28	..	24·69	·07
48	Dholka ... ,,	661·25	153·16	52,799	48,943	101,742	3,112	30·59	1,608	1,467	3,075	109·61	·28	...	17·40	·17
	Total, District ..	3,821·	2,41·02	472,977	447,951	920,928	26,883	29 19	16,150	14,314	30,464	112·83	·67	01	27·14	·40

N.B.—In the Panch Mahdls, it should be stated that as a rule the villages are mere hamlets, in which systematic arrangements

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on, Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

9					10			11	12	13			14
POPULATION FROM					MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
		All Causes.								*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	
Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	In Drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
·42	·39	30·16	30·04	30·11	29·29	28·05	28·71	109 8 0	4,316 14 0	No drains	A good supply as a rule from wells, but more care is needed in keeping wells free from pollution.	In a good many some systematical cleaning is carried out and sites have been allotted as places for public convenience, but in others nothing is done.	Inspections have only recently been made.
	2·64	36·30	33·66	35·07	35·87	29·93	33·09	125 3 0	3,495 1 2	No inspections made during the year.			
	3·08	36·75	31·22	34·12	29·08	27·67	28·38	No statistics available ...		No drains	Supply as a rule good but not sufficiently protected from pollution.	In some villages regular surface cleaning is carried out, but in the majority nothing is done either in the way of surface cleaning or conservancy.	In some villages steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements, with regard to others no reply has been received.
	4·72	43·76	44·04	43·89	41·78	38·28	40·11	.....	506 15 0	No inspections made during the year.			
	5·11	36·14	35·37	35·77	33·94	31·96	33·00	3,905 8 9	30,468 0 2				
	2·86	30·88	22·55	26·68	40·21	25·40	32·74	66 13 9	2,173 14 0	No drains	No proper care taken to keep sources of water-supply pure.	Surface cleaning very imperfectly carried on. No conservancy establishment and no provision made for public convenience.	Steps have been taken to remedy defects.
·46	·54	40·84	34·72	42·13	39·91	27·44	33·55	591 1 0	864 0 0	Do.	Tank water largely used and the people wash dirty clothes and bathe in the same tank.	Except in main streets little or no surface cleaning is done and there is much night-soil nuisance in the town.	Water-supply still remains the same. Steps have been taken to remedy other defects.
·25	·63	16·16	16·62	16·37	15·81	16·32	16·05	No statistics available ...		Do.	Water-supply bad. No care taken to keep wells free from pollution.	No attempts made at surface cleaning or conservancy.	Steps have been taken to carry out suggested improvements.
·27	·80	23·88	20·95	22·17	22·63	21·82	22·23	Do.	do. ...	No inspections made during the year.			
·22	·50	19·05	21·06	20·05	20·49	19·22	19·74	Do.	do. ...	Do.	do.		
·53	·47	24·19	24·64	24·41	27·10	26·41	26·77	.....	293 7 7	No drains	Except in Kálol town no care is taken to keep sources of water-supply free from pollution.	Except in Kálol town no attempt is made to carry out any surface cleaning or provide places for public convenience.	Reports only recently submitted.
·39	·32	23·11	24·22	23·64	22·50	22·47	22·48	No statistics available ...		Do.	In Kálol town some care is taken to keep water-supply pure. In villages little or nothing is done.	Except in Kálol town nothing is done.	
·31	·67	21·96	21·39	21·68	24·61	22·53	23·59	657 14 9	3,331 5 7				
·28	11·34	38·51	40·84	39·64	44·10	46·74	45·40	48,796 6 1	93,095 9 3				
·30	3·47	26·45	21·74	23·81	35·38	29·15	31·94	275 0 0	643 13 5				
·26	10·17	52·99	48·50	50·74	62·31	61·16	61·71	5,665 3 0	8,221 9 8				
·73	7·82	38·74	32·91	35·71	46·44	42·71	44·50	.....	4,017 10 2				
...	...	12·96	15·55	13·98	9·72	11·31	10·34	.....	.....				
·35	·44	33·19	31·76	32·50	35·91	33·16	34·59	.....	301 14 8				
·26	1·93	20·39	16·39	18·57	34·24	32·13	33·20	No statistics available ...		No inspections made during the year.			
·27	6·08	28·91	25·75	27·38	37·01	35·78	36·41	134 3 0	4,604 0 4				
·32	·70	34·30	29·29	31·83	36·52	31·84	34·22	.....	549 15 0				
·28	2·65	40·96	36·46	38·79	44·22	43·44	43·85	.....	700 1 1				
·19	·52	31·47	27·97	29·75	33·30	29·44	31·40	.....	1,705 4 4				
·48	1·89	30·46	29·97	30·22	40·85	37·84	39·40	.....	191 2 0				
·31	3·85	34·15	31·95	33·08	39·31	36·64	38·01	54,870 11 1	1,14,030 15 11				

for surface cleaning and conservancy cannot be expected.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle and the*

1	2		3	4	5			6		7			8	9					
					POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPU					
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.		Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
	Karáchi																		
1	Karáchi	...T. C.	7·66	12,664·36	56,666	40,343	97,009	4,036	41·60	1,467	1,237	2,704	118·59	·01	·06	17·10	1·33	·[illegible]	9·04
2	Karáchi	...R. C.	1,284·34	18·39	13,511	10,111	23,622	308	13·04	131	63	194	207·94	...	...	0·94	...	·[illegible]	1·19
3	Kohistan	... ,,	2,052·	0·11	9,003	7,203	16,206	203	12·53	87	58	145	150·	...	...	0·73	·00	·[illegible]	1·67
4	Dádu	... ,,			30,220	25,225	55,445	1,313	23·68	532	457	989	116·41	...	...	16·07	·04	·72	1·03
5	Johi	... ,,	1,686·	91·20	24,336	20,412	44,848	1,293	28·83	459	414	804	108·70	...	...	17·41	·07	·26	1·23
6	Sehwan	... ,,			28,823	24,742	53,565	1,487	27·76	629	569	1,198	110·54	...	...	19·30	·04	·25	2·37
7	Mánjhand	... ,,	581·	33·84	10,480	9,183	19,663	612	31·12	212	236	448	89·83	...	...	18·56	·05	·23	3·51
8	Kotri	... ,,	839·	32·92	15,373	12,247	27,620	418	15·13	234	146	380	160·27	...	...	12·85	·18	·15	·07
9	Tatta	... ,,	1,323·	34·49	24,890	20,731	45,627	787	17·25	400	361	761	110·80	...	·31	14·47	·02	·13	1·75
10	Sakro	... ,,	1,108·	28·52	14,173	11,800	26,003	320	12·02	149	124	273	120·16	...	...	9·50	·04	·21	·35
11	Ghorabari	... ,,	566·	58·92	16,805	13,713	30,518	606	19·86	351	228	579	153·95	...	...	17·14	·10	·39	1·34
12	Mirpur Batoro	,,	208·	191·31	19,437	15,764	35,191	480	13·64	311	195	506	159·49	...	...	13·75	·06	·15	·28
13	Sujáwal	... ,,	267·	110·49	15,993	13,508	29,501	478	16·20	205	133	338	154·14	...	...	10·10	·03	·5	
14	Jati	... ,,	2,145·	12·76	16,177	12,712	27,889	385	13·80	190	137	327	138·69	...	...	10·72	...	·8	
15	Shah Bandar	... ,,	1,398·	20·36	16,348	12,898	28,246	412	14·59	222	137	359	162·04	...	...	11·86	...	·5	
	Total, District	...	14,115·	89·75	310,341	250,672	561,013	13,147	23·43	5,570	4,495	10,065	123·92	·02	·04	14·03	·27	·4	
	Hyderabad																		
16	Hyderabad	...T. C.	...	...	28,331	26,231	54,562	2,106	40·29	836	800	1,636	104·5	...	...	24·18	·62	·5	
17	Hyderabad	...R. C.	404·	166·85	37,166	30,243	67,409	960	14·37	475	329	804	144·38	...	...	11·14	·16	·2	
18	Guni	... ,,	959·	80·83	44,257	35,682	79,939	1,216	15·31	623	409	1,032	152·32	...	...	12·40	·04	·3	
19	Budin	... ,,	795·	92·91	40,913	32,954	73,866	995	12·25	460	352	812	130·68	...	...	10·19	·01	·3	
20	Tando Bago	... ,,	709·	89·98	35,337	28,461	63,798	629	9·86	494	324	818	152·47	...	...	12·56	·02	·2	
21	Doro Mohbat	... ,,	670·	64·22	23,617	19,411	43,028	446	10·37	279	200	479	139·5	...	...	10·06	·02	·7	
22	Hála	... ,,	531·	172·07	49,908	41,459	91,367	1,955	21·40	538	445	983	120·90	...	...	19·27	·03	·2	
23	Tando Alahyar	,,	697·	108·92	40,815	35,099	75,914	1,236	16·28	466	345	811	135·07	...	...	10·20	·01	·3	
24	Shahdádpur	... ,,	733·	91·96	37,803	29,601	67,404	1,870	27·38	553	494	1,047	111·94	...	...	14·63	·06	·5	
25	Mirpur Khás	... ,,	561·	60·98	19,231	14,981	34,212	462	13·50	216	186	402	116·13	...	...	11·34	...	·3	
26	Kandiáro	... ,,	316·	176·99	29,246	26,482	55,731	1,510	27·20	550	501	1,051	109·78	...	...	18·27	·04	·4	
27	Naushahro	... ,,	532·	171·01	47,892	43,174	90,976	2,354	25·87	903	743	1,646	121·53	...	...	17·35	·04	·5	
28	Moro	,,	704·	81·88	31,137	26,506	57,643	1,446	25·00	602	442	944	136·57	...	...	15·68	·02	·4	
29	Sakrand	... ,,	1,390·	44·78	34,988	28,102	62,260	1,492	23·97	630	426	966	124·41	...	...	14·96	·02	·3	
	Total, District	...	9,030·	101·67	490,563	418,495	918,048	18,701	20·37	7,425	5,996	13,421	123·83	...	...	13·72	·07	·4	

N.B.—The area in square miles of the town of Hyderabad

30	Umarkot	...T. C.	...	...	2,065	1,033	3,098	86	23·26	60	49	109	122·45	...	...	29·29	·27	...	...
31	Umarkot	...R. C.			30,273	30,122	60,395	1,013	14·60	690	522	1,212	132·18	...	...	10·36	·13	·48	·50
	Thar and Párkar.																		
32	Chachra	... ,,			27,093	22,443	49,536	963	19·44	304	245	549	124·08	...	...	10·52	·02	·24	·30
			1,107·	107·43															

the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893.*

LATION FROM		10			11	12	13			14
All Causes.		MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
							a.	*b.*	*c.*	
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
						Rs. a. p.				
30·68	27·87	26·29	35·79	33·00	.....	.....				
6·23	8·21	11·62	11·37	11·51	.....	.....				
8·05	8·05	7·44	7·91	7·65	.....	.....				
18·12	17·84	24·12	26·32	25·12	.....	.....				
20·28	19·27	23·03	25·18	24·04	.....	.....				
23·06	22·37	25·96	27·60	26·73	.....	.....				
25·70	22·78	29·48	32·34	30·82	.....	.....				
11·92	13·76	23·42	23·43	23·46	.....	.....				
17·41	16·68	21·53	21·66	21·59	.....	.....				
16·43	16·47	16·51	16·05	16·31	.....	.....				
16·63	18·97	24·46	24·14	24·31	.....	.....				
12·38	14·38	30·05	28·37	29·33	.....	.....				
5·85	11·46	26·64	25·39	26·07	.....	.....				
40·78	41·73	27·94	27·38	27·69	.....	.....				
10·62	12·71	26·19	22·64	24·57	.....	.....				
17·03	17·94	24·52	25·78	25·09	.....	.....				
30·44	30·01	34·13	34·93	34·67	.....	.....				
10·88	11·93	12·40	10·45	11·51	.....	.....				
11·46	12·91	19·48	17·66	18·66	.....	.....				
10·68	10·99	16·69	14·32	15·64	.....	.....				
11·38	12·82	14·89	12·51	13·84	.....	.....				
10·30	11·13	14·40	13·45	13·97	.....	.....				
10·73	10·76	14·33	13·77	14·08	.....	.....				
9·83	10·68	14·97	13·48	14·28	.....	.....				
16·69	15·53	15·50	14·63	15·12	.....	.....				
12·42	11·75	11·13	10·31	10·76	.....	.....				
18·92	18·86	23·04	23·11	23·08	.....	.....				
17·21	18·09	21·92	21·43	21·70	.....	.....				
16·68	16·38	23·09	24·56	23·77	.....	.....				
15·13	15·36	19·71	20 07	20·14	.....	.....				
14·38	14·62	18·18	17·57	17·91	.....	.....				

is included in Hydorabad Táluka.

29·06	30·01	29·48	45·01	47·76	46·24	Nothing is realized from sweepings since it is not used as manure in this part.	1,243 11 2	There is no artificial drainage system in the town, nor is any needed from the situation of the town on a sand hill. The rain water runs off or soaks into the sand.	The town depends for its water-supply on wells. There are 22 wells in all in the town, 4 belonging to the Municipality and the rest to private persons. The wells contain an abundant supply of water for drinking purposes. In the rainy season open tanks outside the Municipal limits and situated in villages are also used. There is one tank in the town called Sambho. It is used only for washing purposes. Two of the wells mostly used for drinking purposes are well covered with roofs. All the wells are secured by small parapet walls to prevent any accident. Their sides are sloping to prevent refuse water finding its way again into the wells.	People deposit the sweepings in places fixed for the purpose and from there they are removed by municipal sweepers and burnt at a distance from the town. Most of the people have no private latrines. They either resort to places outside the town or use the public latrines and the night-soil thereof is removed daily and deodorized in pits made for the purpose. The establishment employed by the municipality for the conservancy of the town consists of 6 sweepers and one mukádam. A separate sweeper is entertained to clean the fish and meat market and the slaughter yards.	The town is situated on the edge of a sand hill and no particular measures are called for. Attention to the provisions of the Act is punished by fines, the amount whereof during the year under report was Rs. 10-8-0.
17·57	17·33	17·47	18·46	18 86	18 63	There are no realizations from conservancy, there being no demand for manure in the Nára Valley.	900 0 0 Expenditure on constructing the Local Fund well at Jhudo.	No artificial system of drainage exists in the táluka. The rain-water runs off and soon dries up. There is very little rain in Sind.	The Nára River with its canals the Mithrau and the Tharwah and their several branches run through the táluka. Their water is used for drinking purposes for the greater part of the year in most places. In a part of the year when the canals cease the flow wells are used. At the south end of the táluka the wells are fed from the tails of the Fuleli Canal and in the desert portion by rain water.	Except in the following villages, i. e., 1 Nalisar 2 Samaro 3 Dengan 4 Jhudo. where regular sweepers are entertained at the cost of the Panchayat, the villagers themselves arrange for the removal of their sweepings which are burnt at intervals. The Police and the Magistracy alike pay attention to the sanitation and conservancy of the villages when on tour and this has the desired effect.	Part II of the Sanitation Act is in force in two villages, viz., Nalisar and Samaro. Rules have been framed in the former and are under consideration of the committee in the latter, and proper supervision is exercised with a view to sanitary improvements.
11·22	10·92	11·08	16·28	16·18	16·23	No realizations are derived from manure, there being no demand for the same. For agricultural purposes people have got their own cattle and manure thereof is used by them.	60 0 0 were spent on the repairs of wells in the táluka.	No artificial system of drainage exists in the táluka and none is needed as the towns and villages are situated on sand hills and the rain water runs off and dries up.	The head-quarter town Chachra and all other villages under the Board depend for their water-supply on wells. There are 1,777 wells in the táluka of which only 4 are the Local Fund property and the rest are all private. Their water is used for drinking and other purposes. Adjoining the wells there are cisterns called "Awaras" which are used for cattle to drink water from. In the rainy season open tanks (Tarais) which contain rain water when there is a sufficient rainfall also supply the want of the public for some months of the year.	At Chachra itself which is the head-quarter of the Mukhtyárkar the sweepings of the private houses are deposited in front of their respective doors in the morning when the sweepers come and remove the same to the places fixed for the purpose, where they are burnt at intervals. To keep the streets and open spaces of the head-quarter town clean there are 3 sweepers entertained at the cost of the Panchayat. For their natural purposes people resort to jungles far away from the village, there being no latrines attached to their houses. There are however three private latrines which are used by Government officials and the night-soil thereof is removed by the sweepers on their own donkeys and deodorized in pits fixed for the purpose. In the rest of the táluka people inhabit small villages situated generally on tops of sand hills which command a most sanitary position. Desert people as a rule keep their surroundings always clean and no special measures are needed.	Part II of the Sanitation Act has been extended to the town of Chachra itself. Rules under the Act have been framed and they are in force. The sanitary condition of the town has been greatly improved since. The jungle around the town is regularly cut down and removed. This prevents the villagers from resorting too close to the town for natural purposes. Notices have been issued to well-owners to provide parapet walls round their wells in order to prevent accidents and to keep off dirty water from again finding its way into the wells.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9					
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPU					
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	causes.
33	Nagar Párkar-R. C.	8,508·	11·37	21,045	19,233	41,178	711	17·27	398	345	743	115·36	...	...	17·63	...	·34	
34	Mithi ... ... ,,			16,859	14,927	31,786	1,078	33·91	315	290	605	108·62	...	...	18	...	·82	
35	Dipla ... ... ,,			13,232	10,519	23,751	591	24·88	190	143	333	132·17	·08	...	13·50	...	·29	·04
36	Khipra ... ,,	3,114·	25·32	28,871	23,046	50,917	977	19·19	450	320	770	140·62	...	...	14·24	·12	·30	·37
37	Sanghar ... ,,			15,880	12,040	27,020	725	26·96	239	193	432	123·83	...	...	13·39	·43	·61	1·04
	Total, District ...	12,729·	23·43	105,218	133,971	299,159	6,144	20·60	2,645	2,107	4,752	125·53	·07	...	15·03	·10	·43	·37

Thar and Párkar—*continued.*

N.B.—The area of the town of Umárkot

the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

10					11	12	13			14
LATION FROM			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.				PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
All Causes.					Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	*a*	*b*	*c*	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
	17·94	18·04	15·72	14·45	15·13	Rs. a. p. Rs. 5 were realized from fines imposed under Section 33, Police Act VII of 1867.	Nil.	No artificial drainage system exists in the táluka as like Chachra it is situated in the desert, where owing to the sandy-soil no artificial drainage is necessary.	Like Chachra the public depend for their water-supply on wells. There are 12 packa wells in the head-quarter town of Nagar which are used for drinking and other purposes. Adjoining these wells there are cisterns which are used for cattle to drink water from. There are in all 352 wells in the whole táluka of which only 15 are built at the cost of Local Funds and the rest are private property. In rainy-season open tanks (Tarais) also prove beneficial to the villagers.	Domestic cleaning is carried out by the villagers themselves while the streets and open spaces are swept by sweepers paid by the Panchâyat. The sweepings of private houses are removed by sweepers daily on their donkeys to places set apart for the purpose and burnts at intervals. There are 2 public latrines to the west of the town, one of them is intended for men and the other for women. They were built when the municipality was in existence at Nagar. People frequent them for natural purposes and the night-soil thereof is removed by the sweepers on their donkeys and deodorized in pits fixed for the purpose.	Part II of the Sanitation Act has been applied to the town of Nagar itself. Rules have been framed under the Act and the Sanitary Board understand their duties, so improved sanitation may be looked for. The only village of some importance in the táluka is the Virawah. It is situated on the edge of a small hill and is inhabited by about 1,000 souls. 4 sweepers and one mukádum are employed at Nagar by the Panchâyat for cleaning streets and public places. 1 sweeper is also employed by the Panchâyat at Virawah.
25·89										
9·70										
9·66										
17·60										
18·42										
21·82										
20·23										
15·22										
16·07										
10·51										
20·89										
16·00										
	19·43	19·09	22·12	23·05	22·53	Rs. 2-8-0 were recovered as fines under Section 53 of the Municipal Act.	473 0 0	There is no artificial drainage system in the town, nor is any needed from the situation of the town on a sand hill. The rain-water runs off or soaks into the sand.	There are 18 wells (packa). 1 is municipal property and the remaining 17 are private ones. The water of these wells is drinkable and is drawn by means of leather buckets. In front of the wells there are cisterns for cattle to drink from. There are besides these 18 wells, 2 tanks which contain rain-water when there is a sufficient rainfall. One of these is used for drinking purposes and the other for washing.	The sweepings of the private houses are carried by the people themselves at sunrise and thrown in places fixed for the purpose from where they are taken away by sweepers. The houses therefore remain clean. There are 5 latrines which are cleaned by the municipal sweepers. The night-soil is thrown into trenches dug up on the outskirts of the town in the eastern direction and deodorized. 5 sweepers are entertained by the municipality and attend to the conservancy work.	Notices have been issued under Section 133, Civil Procedure Code, to the well-owners to provide parapet walls to their wells in order to prevent accident and also to keep off dirty water from again finding way into the wells.
	13·59	13·98	18·21	19·11	18·61	No realization from manure.	224 5 6 spent by the Sanitary Board on sanitation.	There is no artificial drainage system in the tálukas as they are also like Chachra and Nagar situated on sand hills.	There are 698 wells in these tálukas of which 14 belong to the Local Funds and the rest are private. They are all used for drinking and other purposes. Like Chachra and Nágar there are cisterns adjoining the wells which are used for watering cattle. In rainy-season open tanks are also used by the villagers.	In the town of Dipla people deposit the sweepings, &c., in places fixed for the purpose and from there they are removed by sweepers. To keep the town clean enough there is an establishment consisting of 3 sweepers appointed at the cost of the Panchâyat. For natural purposes people resort to jungles and open spaces, there being no latrines in the town. The construction of 2 latrines referred to in the last return as being under consideration could not be carried out during the year for want of Funds.	Part II of the Sanitation Act is in force in the town of Dipla. Rules under the Act have been framed and they are in force. All the villages under this Board are situated on sand hills and command a healthy position. No special measures for their sanitation therefore are called for. Notices have been issued to well-owners for putting parapet walls round their wells.
15·59	14·51	15·12	13·92	13·15	13·57	Same remark as against Umarkot Táluka.	105 0 0 on repairs of wells.	There is no artificial drainage system in the town of Khipra or in the táluka proper. The streets are generally so situated that the water in rainy season runs off from the villages and soon dries up, the rainfall is very scanty.	At the head-quarter of the táluka at Khipra there is one pucka well the water of which is sweet and is used for drinking purposes. It has a covering over it to protect the water from being contaminated by leaves of trees finding way therein. There are cisterns attached to the well. Some of them have coverings over them. The ground around them is generally kept clean. The well is fed from the Nára channel. There are 9 other Local Fund wells in the táluka. The Nára channel and the Mithrau canals with various branches run through the táluka and the public generally use that water for drinking and other purposes. During only part of the year when the canals cease to flow kacha wells are dug either in the bed of Karias or low lying lands and they supply the want.	Private houses are cleaned by the people themselves, while the streets and village bázárs are cleaned by sweepers employed by the Panchâyat. For natural purposes people generally resort to the jungle where the action of the sun supplies the want of a conservancy system. Street sweepings are removed at intervals and generally burnt.	Part II of the Sanitation Act has been extended to the town of Khipra. Rules under the Act have been framed in the town of Khipra. A Sanitary Board has been appointed and sweepers are employed. The Sanitary Board take interest in their work.
15·05	16·02	15·47	13·92	12·95	13·53	Same remark against Umarkot Táluka.	19 4 9 on repairs of wells.	No artificial drainage system exists in the town of Sanghar or in the táluka proper. Houses are sparsely situated and need no particular drainage system. The rainfall is very scanty and the water soon runs off and dries up.	There are 20 wells in all in the táluka proper of which 19 are used for drinking purposes. Like Khipra the Sanghar Táluka also depends for its water-supply on the Nára and Mithrau canals. Failing them well water is used. The Panchâyet well at the head-quarters of the Board at Sanghar has a cistern to it. No water is allowed to remain stagnant in this cistern. The well has a covering over it to protect the water from being contaminated by leaves of trees finding way therein.	Domestic cleaning is carried out by the people themselves and streets and lanes of large villages are cleaned by sweepers paid by the Panchâyat. Street sweepings are invariably thrown into pits fixed for the purpose where they are burnt at intervals, and night-soil is buried in a site fixed in Survey No. 232.	Part II of the Sanitation Act has been applied to the town of Sanghar which is the head-quarter of the táluka. The rules under the Act have been framed by the Sanitary Committee. Measure will be taken for such sanitary improvements as are necessary.
16·01	15·85	15·94	17·20	17·12	17·13					

is included in the Táluka Umarkot.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9					
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPU					
Serial number	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square miles.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Injuries.	All other causes.
38	Shikárpur T. C	9·50	4,420·11	21,145	20,846	41,991	1,176	28·01	494	535	1,029	92·34	...	·17	23·79	·05	·40	
39	Sukkur ,,			18,101	10,834	28,935	1,073	7·08	322	252	574	127·78	...	...	15·15	·38	·79	
40	Lárkhana ... ,,	...	...	6,635	5,375	12,010	425	35·39	174	135	309	128·89	...	...	21·80		·07	
41	Shikárpur ...R. C	477·50	94·09	23,845	21,084	44,928	1,287	28·65	408	307	711	131·60	...	...	15·18	·02	·40	
	Shikárpur																	
42	Sukkur	294·	190·99	28,634	27,607	56,241	2,013	37·11	583	551	1,134	105·81	...	20·44	...	·45	·11	
43	Naushahro	4·2	164·72	35,744	30,975	66,719	1,846	27·66	535	503	1,038	106·36	·03	18·54	·30	·45	·30	
44	Rohri ,,	1,5·0	52·48	43,776	37,264	81,040	1,716	19·20	507	458	965	110·70		11·72	·06	·42	·11	
45	Ghotki... ,,	·4	122·39	6,45	21,0·4	6	47	1,·3	1·0·)	9·5	6	1·5·8	...	·7	·11	·28	·10	

the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

10					11	12	13			14
LATION FROM		MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			Measures taken for Sanitary Improvement of Circle.
All Causes.							*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
25·06	24·51	25·63	24·90	25·24	Rs. a. p. 195 0 0	Rs. a. p. 24,289 0 0	Drainage.—The schemes for drainage and water-supply suggested by the Sanitary Board are before the special committee appointed for the purpose of their consideration.	Water-supply.—The water-supply of the town of Shikárpur is entirely derived from wells and is good and plentiful.	Conservancy.—Two Inspectors and 13 Mukádams continue to supervise the working of Halálkhor cess and conservancy departments.	Halálkhor cess.—One of the chief sanitary reforms effected during the year is the introduction of the Halálkhor cess system, considering that the privies of low class people were hardly cleaned.
23·26	19·84	25·91	31·94	28·17	42 8 0 from sale of poudrette.	16,996 4 4	1. Drainage requires improving.	2. Water-supply insufficient and some places not of good quality.	3. Urinals and a proper system of house conservancy wanted.	1. Drainage project under consideration. 2. Water-works scheme sanctioned and work in progress. 3. Will be taken in hand when water-works and drainage schemes are completed.
25·12	25·73	31·05	38·51	34·30	2,366 4 3	6,642 2 4	.....	.....	.....	The streets are being paved. The pavement of public wells is being constructed at a proper slope.
14·56	15·83	21·85	20·92	21·41	14,464 0 0	17,585 0 0	An out-fall reservoir at the back of the Mukhtyárkar's office to receive storm water from Amínshah's Hollow and the eastern part of the city from Hathi gate which used to stagnate there and was most injurious to health has been completed at the cost of Rs. 978-9-0. Also pucka link drains from five wells have been made to carry off waste water instead of collecting the same in cisterns, thus preventing soakage besides the recurring change of having these receptacles daily cleansed.	The Dispensary pump well is now worked by bullocks at a cost of Rs. 18 per mensem. By far the most satisfactory result from the protection of the well water has been the favourable report of the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, as to its being of fairly good quality. The total cost on this well up to date has been Rs. 2,428-11-0. The other well on the Jacobabad principle at Bakershah's well has also been working since November last. The present water pipes from the iron tank have been extended to municipal hall, the entire cost of the work is Rs. 3,506-11-3. The survey and levels for the scheme for laying on a pure water-supply from outside the town as suggested by the Government Sanitary Engineer, Bombay, has been completed and experiments will shortly be made with the view of ascertaining the capacity of the wells. The Board have for this purpose sanctioned Rs. 5-0.	Two Inspectors and 13 Mukádams continue to supervise the working of the Halálkhor cess and Conservancy Departments as before. In the Halálkhor Cess Department 125 bhangies, 10 filth carts and 10 Mukádams are employed, while in the Conservancy Department there 75 bhangies, 30 donkey cartmen, 25 bhistees, 14 dust carts and 3 Mukádams are engaged. The two Inspectors do the combined supervision work of both the departments and they very conveniently supervise streets, wells and cisterns, &c., like before.	No change has been made into this. The system is carried on as before. NEW SANITARY WORKS. The poudrette at Shikárpur has been at work on the plan of Sanitary Board since December last. Purchase of— Rs. a. p. 19 Iron dust-bins 498 12 0 3 Iron latrines ... 425 0 0
20·36	21·52	20·91	21·83	21·71	21·77	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Water from the Indus is chiefly used in the summer months when the canals flow. In the low season the supply is dependent on wells which are unprotected. There are 14 Local Board wells.	There is no regular system of cleanliness. This depends chiefly on the extent of the villages. In some of the larger villages the Panchayat engage sweepers.	At present the táluka and village officials endeavour to secure the cleanliness of places and the village Panchayats and headmen help in a measure, but measures have been set on foot for the application of the Village Sanitation Act to certain of the villages, and it is hoped that good results will be secured both as to cleanliness and increase in the number of wells and their protection, so as to secure a pure water-supply.
16·88	16·18	17·49	23·69	23·86	23·76					
11·71	13·13	11·91	18·12	18·09	18·10	Nil.	The only expenditure made consists of small sums spent by Panchayats in some villages on sweepers to keep the village clean.	There is no drainage, rain water accumulates in hollows and there stagnates.	There are some kacha wells which are exposed to percolation and surface contamination.	No regular arrangement exists for domestic cleansing or conservancy. In some villages Panchayats entertain sweepers to keep the streets clean, but no figures are available as to the amount expended.	Water-supply is being gradually improved with the assistance of the Táluka Local Board.
24·64	21·00	22·97	24·80	25·73	25·23	364 10 0 in Ghotki only and nil in other villages.	1,067 13 7 in Ghotki only and nil in other villages.	No drains in Ghotki, the natural slopes carrying away all rain and other water to the Bagho Canal. In other villages water accumulates in hollows.	Water-supply is taken from wells in Ghotki and other villages, the supply is generally exposed to the same defects as in Rohri rural circle.	None in Ghotki. Halálkhor cess system being in force there. In other villages no regular arrangement exists.	Two public latrines are to be erected in Ghotki, and Panchayats of other villages are being induced to contribute from their funds towards an establishment to be entertained for cleaning roads and streets. It is a flood-swept country and therefore subject to malaria.

ANNUAL FORM NO II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle and*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8	9					
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF PO					
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	
46	Mirpur ... R.C.	1,721·	27·93	26,383	21,681	48,064	999	20·78	468	402	870	116·42	...	...	17·87	...	·17	
47	Ubauro ... ,,	450·	90·03	22,375	18,545	40,920	760	18·57	422	297	719	142·09	...	...	17·38	·05	·12	
48	Lárkhána ... ,,	291·	268·40	42,207	35,925	78,132	2,540	32·51	808	707	1,605	109·91	...	...	20·73	·01	·51	
49	Kambar ... ,,	672·	208·76	42,331	36,688	79,019	2,207	28·09	758	712	1,470	106·46	...	...	18·21	·01	·20	
50	Ratodero ... ,,			32,897	28,371	61,268	2,066	33·72	608	527	1,135	115·37	...	...	16·05	·03	·34	
51	Kakar ... ,,	598·	91·90	29,060	25,295	54,054	1,101	21·07	682	515	1,197	132·43	...	...	21·00	...	·60	
52	Labdarya ... ,,			33,612	29,047	62,659	2,067	32·96	563	463	1,026	121·60	...	...	15·70	...	·54	
53	Mehar... ... ,,	1,138·	137·33	20,336	21,956	48,292	1,305	38·27	566	490	1,056	115·51	...	...	21·08	·01	·60	
54	Nasirabad ... ,,			21,232	20,412	44,644	1,134	25·40	463	341	814	131·62	...	...	18·16	·02	·72	
	Total, District ...	9,377·	98·34	493,603	421,455	915,068	25,056	27·38	9,381	8,037	17,418	116·72	...	·01	18·31	·03	·13	

(*N.B.*) The total area of the Collectorate includes the area of the Kohistan hill which is 1,135 square miles.

55	Jacobabad ... T. C.	...	...	4,605	3,653	8,258	172	20·83	137	99	236	138·38	...	...	23·01	·65	1·09	3·
Upper Sind Frontier.																		
56	Jacobabad ... R. C.	466·	87·90	22,657	17,339	39,996	1,139	28·45	295	41	8	118·26	..	...	12·50	·03	·40	

the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—continued.

LATION.		10			11	12	13			14
		MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.					PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			
All Causes.							*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on Conservancy.	In drainage.	In water-supply.	In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
18·54	18·10	23·16	23·98	23·51	.....	Same remarks as for Rohri rural circle.	There are no drains in any of the villages of the Mirpur Táluka.	Well water is used throughout the táluka. Some of the wells are kateha and exposed to percolation and surface contamination.	There is no regular arrangement. The Panchayat of Mirpur and Hayat Pitafi have sweepers in their own service to clean the streets.	The Mukhtyárkar and the village officers see to the conservancy of the village to which they go and through which they pass.
16·02	17·57	23·24	22·32	22·63	.....	982 0 0	There is no drainage system throughout the táluka.	The water-supply is from wells and is generally good. The country being a flood swept one, the water of these wells gets brackish and blackish during the flood season and some time after.	No regular arrangement exists anywhere in the táluka except in Ubauro and Khairpur where sweepers clean the privies and streets at the expense of the Panchayats.	No particular measures are taken towards improvement, beyond the Mukhtyárkar and the village officers exhorting the villagers to keep their houses and surroundings clean.
22·19	21·31	24·02	24·97	24·46	.....	231 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Pits near Goth Rashid Dagan, where storm water used to lodge and cause nuisance, are being filled up. Many new wells have been constructed to which Local Board has contributed half the cost.
19·44	18·60	24·38	24·94	24·61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Many wells have been repaired.
18·57	18·53	24·50	24·46	24·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The jungle around villages is being cleared and many wells have been repaired.
20·36	21·78	25·66	26·96	26·26	.....	168 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Two sweepers are maintained by Táluka Local Board for Khairpur town for sanitary purposes. In villages people make their own arrangements.
16·75	15·94	16·37	21·96	21·31	21·66	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	Pits near Dokri where storm water used to lodge and cause nuisance are being filled up. Many wells have been repaired.
21·49	22·32	21·87	28·14	29·70	28·85	120 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	Three sweepers are maintained by Táluka Local Board at Mehar for sanitary purposes. In villages they are appointed by Ráj Mahájan for scavenging and sweeping streets.
19·11	18·64	18·91	21·50	22·38	21·91	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sweepers are maintained by Ráj Mahájan for sanitary purposes.
19·01	19·07	19·01	23·57	24·06	23·80					

The areas in square miles of the towns of Sukkur and Lárkhána are included in their respective táluks.

29·75	27·10	28·53	31·65	31·27	31·48	.....	6,339 7 7	Some of the streets stand in need of small pucka drains on both sides for carrying rain water, &c., and of planks being placed across the drains to facilitate the passage over them.	The well known as Ghulam Nabi's well requires more pipes than at present but cannot be erected on account of want of funds.	.....	Great precautions are taken with regard to the sanitation of the town. The town is swept daily both in the morning and evening and is daily inspected by the Nuisance Inspector and two mukádams. There have been several prosecutions for throwing dirty water in the streets. Four carts with casks have been got ready for carrying dirty water from near wells and from houses.
12·58	13·90	13·15	14·17	16·03	14·95	.....	.....	.....	There is no necessity for a well at Dodapur and Gharhi Khairo. The zamindars have promised to pay *moiety* of the expenditure to be incurred thereon. There are wells at Bhabnabad and Allahabad but good water is not procurable. The zamindár of the latter village has therefore proposed a tank to be dug for drinking water.	.....	At Dodapur and Garhi Khairo scavengers are engaged by the villagers at their own cost to clean the villages. While in other villages in the táluka the arrangements for conservancy are made through the Tapádárs and the Mukhtiárkar when he is on tour visits the villages and takes precautions with respect to the cleanliness of those villages.

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Statement of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in each* TOWN *and* RURAL CIRCLE *of the principal Sanitary defects of each Circle and the*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8						9	
				POPULATION (CENSUS, 1891).			BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Serial Number.	District and Town and Rural Circle.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number of deaths of males to every 1,000 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.
	Upper Sind Frontier.																		
7	Shahdádpur R. C.	724*	57·81	14,847	12,531	27,378	1,103	40·29	273	232	505	117·67	...	...	14·50	0·74	0·47		
8	Thul	821*	54·64	24,120	20,736	44,856	1,082	24·12	380	9	389	1,344·44	...		14·45	0·44	0·78		
9	Kashmor	803*	62·56	30,002	27,479	57,481	1,113	21·24	409	198	727	1,500·00	...	...	14·64	0·00	0·52		
	Total, District	2,983*	60·04	98,251	78,218	1,76,469	4,054	26·62	1,490	1,229	2,719	121·24	...		14·51	0·40	0·43		

N. B.—The area of the town of Jacobab

Total of all Town Circles in the Presidency	116·83	19,724·15	1,287,394	1,017,049	2,304,373	64,446	27·97	36,301	12,5..	6	11,116	0·88	0·30	14·78	1·88	0·43	11·67	
Total of all Rural Circles in the Presidency ...	124,013·17	1,33·18	8,450,992	8,065,911	16,517,974	560,8..	36·33	270,254	21.,...	44,...	1,2.,44	1·01	·17	1·80	·74	0·31	3·...	
Grand Total for the Presidency	124,130*	161·62	97,37,386	9,082,960	18,820,747	624,3..	36·30	266,554	24.,277	611,8..	1,2.,67	1·00	0·19	1·19	1·75	0·34	4·74	

the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *and the receipts and expenditure in each Circle from, and on Conservancy, together with measures taken to remedy them during the year 1893*—concluded.

LATION FROM All Causes.			10 MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			11	12	13 PRINCIPAL SANITARY DEFECTS OF CIRCLE.			14
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Net receipt of each Circle from conservancy.	Net expenditure in each Circle on conservancy.	*a.* In drainage.	*b.* In water-supply.	*c.* In domestic cleansing and conservancy.	Measures taken for Sanitary improvement of Circle.
						Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.				
18·39	18·51	18·45	19·47	20·67	19·98	23 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	In the town of Shahdádpur itself there are 4 scavengers appointed by the Panchâyat and the villagers at their own cost amounting to Rs. 24 per mensem. Arrangements for cleansing other villages in the táluka are made by the Mukhtiárkar through the Tapádárs by giving warnings to and inducing the villagers. There were 18 prosecutions during the year ending 31st December 1893 under Sections 31 and 33 of Act No. 7 of 1867. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 23-8-0 as shown in the column receipt from conservancy. The jungle in and round the vicinity of 39 villages was cleared during the year and parapet walls round wells were arranged to be built where necessary.
16·09	16·35	16·16	19·07	19·00	19·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arrangements for conservancy of the villages are made through the Tapádárs and supervising Tapádárs. The Mukhtiárkar himself when on tour visits the villages and takes precautions for their cleanliness. There was one prosecution under Section 31 of Act No. 7 of 1867, but it was not provided.
13·63	13·26	13·47	14·93	14·68	14·82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No expenditure is incurred on conservancy from the Local or Provincial Funds. At Kashmor, Ghorupur and Kandkote scavengers are engaged by the Panchâyat at their own cost to clean these villages while other villages are cleaned by the villagers themselves. The Mukhtiárkar himself takes precautions for the improvement of sanitation.
15·48	15·71	15·59	17·26	17·88	17·53						
is included in the táluka of Jacobabad.											
28·20	32·40	30·05	29·63	32·94	31·97						
27·25	26·32	26·80	29·98	29·74	29·85						
27·37	27·00	27·20	29·83	29·31	29·58						

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during each month of the year 1893.*

1	2													4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	2,543	2,415	2,791	3,918	4,231	3,732	4,501	6,379	4,602	4,501	4,061	4,196	48,773	1
2	Násik	1,777	1,587	1,920	2,203	2,422	2,613	2,910	2,965	2,144	2,091	2,324	2,327	27,313	2
3	Thána	1,505	1,370	1,473	1,685	1,400	1,124	1,106	1,402	1,278	1,360	1,291	1,531	16,834	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1,770	1,698	1,838	2,310	2,254	1,865	1,814	2,141	1,834	1,744	1,650	1,853	22,892	4
5	Kolába	1,303	1,278	1,315	1,102	1,102	978	1,143	1,332	1,210	1,063	950	1,224	14,090	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	1,572	1,464	1,652	1,958	1,912	2,516	4 380	5,714	3,680	3,034	2,806	2,415	33,103	6
7	Poona	1,929	1,598	1,950	2,156	2,264	2,170	3,006	4,567	3,088	2,487	2,317	2,318	29,760	7
8	Sholápur	1,414	1,187	1,179	1,433	1,310	1,388	2,706	3,688	2,280	2,108	1,853	1,930	22,666	8
9	Sátára	2,102	1,774	2,096	2,335	2,371	2,371	3,171	4,563	3,734	2,966	2,776	2,562	33,691	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,999	1,939	1,983	1,835	1,856	1,696	2,129	2,153	1,995	1,834	1,673	1,980	23,071	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1,948	1,731	1,837	2,057	2,144	2,111	2,419	2,751	2,203	2,105	2,014	2,202	25,612	11
12	Dhárwár	2,504	2,630	2,807	2,882	2,686	2,590	2,638	2,770	2,300	2,272	2,347	2 735	31,442	12
13	Bijápur	1,172	1,129	1,122	1,280	1,199	1,260	1,560	1,863	1,602	1,887	2,146	2,040	18,258	13
14	Kánara	1,211	1,064	1,306	931	811	940	1,126	1,004	1,045	989	1,012	1,303	12,802	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,530	1,623	1,752	4,206	2,360	1,533	1,217	1,495	1,388	1,532	1,505	1,772	22,903	15
16	Broach	950	997	1,047	1,108	1,284	948	977	1,052	1,030	1,295	1,194	1,102	12,974	16
17	Kaira	2,371	1,794	1,689	2,316	3,871	2,353	1,610	2,203	2,033	3,037	3 310	2,622	31,179	17
18	Panch Mahális	523	365	458	459	829	407	407	487	566	676	819	719	6,795	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,421	2,837	2,300	2,240	2,120	1,931	1,495	2,297	2,510	3,196	3,305	2,722	30,404	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,189	1,020	835	714	757	624	567	610	597	810	1,054	1,288	10,065	20
21	Hyderabad	1,560	1,232	1,126	1,036	880	703	743	720	701	1,115	1,805	1,761	13,121	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	568	556	516	485	368	252	220	194	180	207	462	625	4,772	22
23	Shikárpur	2,260	1,518	1,152	1,210	1,033	1,104	912	876	1,067	1,852	2,217	2,222	17,418	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	200	220	207	101	152	107	128	142	207	324	343	330	2,719	24
	Total for the Presidency.	59,311	55,332	56,501	62,507	61,582	57,613	62,857	69,510	61,449	60,425	65,723	60,115	711,831	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month ...	2·09	1·88	1·91	2·26	2·21	1·99	2·28	2·84	2·36	2·47	2·43	2·45	27·20	

Annual Form No IV.—DEATHS *registered according to Age in the* Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during the year 1893.*

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	6,557	5,464	7,203	7,311	1,476	1,325	676	576	416	664	1,211	1,680	1,404	1,467	1,015	1,078	1,720	1,042	3,031	2,900	1
2	Násik	4,022	3,515	3,703	3,690	709	757	340	311	247	518	713	964	927	911	901	673	803	884	1,560	1,613	2
3	Thána	1,850	1,484	1,584	1,705	531	574	286	227	200	260	711	818	912	725	913	763	781	680	1,091	1,156	3
4	City of Bombay ...	3,457	2,914	1,441	1,161	378	391	164	325	314	541	1,276	1,237	1,258	937	1,153	889	1,004	813	1,702	1,604	4
5	Kolába	1,481	1,223	1,318	1,308	426	405	174	105	105	201	543	434	633	549	682	457	780	558	1,050	1,241	5
	Central Registration District.																					
6	Ahmednagar	4,708	3,801	4,432	4,305	803	797	432	410	308	486	783	961	1,184	1,206	1,163	852	986	747	2,245	2,158	6
7	Poona	3,614	3,007	3,071	3,013	868	833	435	401	353	418	985	1,172	1,017	912	1,007	708	1,102	854	2,264	2,155	7
8	Sholápur	2,690	2,222	3,286	3,178	663	610	282	247	272	303	834	891	818	726	823	614	842	654	1,244	1,389	8
9	Sátára	4,027	3,605	4,100	3,806	1,194	1,070	634	591	579	710	1,076	1,330	1,144	1,199	1,113	1,031	1,243	1,252	1,991	2,498	9
10	Ratnágiri	1,662	1,398	1,960	1,650	519	545	257	248	340	319	795	907	1,018	949	1,132	825	1,317	989	3,028	3,521	10
	Southern Registration District.																					
11	Belgaum	2,685	2,167	3,237	3,485	895	924	315	289	240	268	694	938	896	885	1,081	723	985	754	1,904	2,247	11
12	Dhárwár	3,776	3,156	3,997	4,250	1,084	1,069	389	352	262	335	810	1,268	1,061	1,111	1,187	849	1,184	1,005	1,958	2,269	12
13	Bijápur	2,278	1,901	2,146	2,346	741	702	231	238	116	118	461	660	521	623	677	507	699	559	1,260	1,476	13
14	Kánara	1,606	1,220	958	741	234	258	107	147	208	200	612	727	680	700	975	732	983	626	800	917	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
15	Surat	2,103	1,886	2,111	2,073	778	810	440	400	316	361	987	1,109	1,068	1,087	976	730	896	761	1,510	1,622	15
16	Broach	1,548	1,321	1,412	1,345	383	323	190	135	134	139	577	690	564	645	663	560	621	457	682	816	16
17	Kaira	2,486	2,589	3,464	3,067	837	624	501	335	407	277	1,301	1,198	1,567	1,334	1,735	1,123	1,911	1,347	2,378	2,628	17
18	Panch Mahális	709	682	827	793	274	243	94	84	70	73	274	320	309	275	317	221	330	217	335	359	18
19	Ahmedabad	2,716	2,620	2,811	2,753	755	586	412	352	472	324	1,650	1,497	1,891	1,614	1,858	1,347	1,777	1,431	1,628	2,080	19
	Sind Registration District.																					
20	Karáchi	1,381	1,313	677	518	248	218	142	113	155	153	606	540	688	470	504	318	556	281	760	537	20
21	Hyderabad	1,472	1,260	896	824	393	356	199	158	223	221	811	891	972	720	849	496	760	489	972	705	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	464	441	235	240	159	156	108	73	93	64	203	223	288	241	288	146	316	176	440	318	22
23	Shikárpur	2,202	1,988	1,167	1,088	460	369	200	14	240	223	708	900	1,070	938	1,041	665	870	614	1,330	1,072	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	377	322	203	211	16	65	40	31	46	41	122	120	118	130	158	90	113	69	207	160	24
	Total for the Presidency.	69,814	60,952	66,237	66,799	14,026	13,068	7,166	6,389	6,331	6,044	18,929	21,373	22,323	20,294	22,911	15,665	22,320	16,316	35,614	37,567	
	Ratio per 1,000 living ...	17·60	14·76	52·75	50·15	10·95	11·18	6·97	8·06	8·16	9·18	10·08	12·67	16·17	16·43	23·01	17·01	38·70	30·19	84·07	76·97	

ANNUAL FORM NO. V.—DEATHS *Registered according to* CLASSES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1893.*

1	2	3					4					5				
		POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
No.	Districts.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	112,049	1,260,341	642	87,237	1,460,319	2,477	46,280	8	8	48,773	22·11	36·71	12·46	0·09	33·39
2	Násik	42,059	784,713	1,188	13,127	841,087	1,414	25,877	16	7	27,313	33·62	32·98	12·63	0·53	32·47
3	Thána	36,062	729,178	43,533	10,574	819,347	822	15,125	901	86	16,834	22·51	20·74	18·83	8·13	20·56
4	City of Bombay	155,217	568,516	29,713	52,669	806,144	5,857	13,403	29	24	14,090	37·72	23·56	34·39	22·33	25·26
5	Kolába	28,938	561,609	879	3,353	594,779	631					21·91	23·97	32·99	7·16	23·69
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	47,071	884,787	5,234	564	887,656	1,608	31,374	27	4	33,103	36·07	37·58	5·15	7·09	37·29
7	Poona	51,200	1,002,248	4,911	3,090	1,061,449	1,374	28,232	114	49	29,769	26·84	28·16	23·21	15·85	28·04
8	Sholápur	53,971	695,384	647	253	750,255	1,302	21,325	7	32	22,566	24·13	30·62	10·82	...	30·07
9	Sátára	43,256	1,181,240	425	290	1,225,211	1,130	32,403	...	63	33,601	26·12	27·43	...	...	27·42
10	Ratnágiri	79,673	1,021,597	4,142	50	1,105,362	1,598	21,413	60	...	23,071	20·06	21·36	12·07	...	20·86
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	30,434	924,892	5,309	268	1,011,453	1,849	33,630	101	23	25,612	22·07	25·56	17·39	85·80	25·32
12	Dhárwár	131,006	915,898	3,441	194	1,050,533	3,643	27,390	69	340	31,442	27·81	29·91	20·06	...	29·93
13	Bijápur	88,422	706,957	774	38	796,286	1,741	16,489	27	1	18,258	19·67	23·32	34·88	...	22·93
14	Kánara	26,450	404,208	15,414	44	446,156	702	11,697	359	44	12,802	26·53	28·94	23·30	...	28·69
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	52,307	584,348	375	12,794	649,824	2,079	19,613	8	278	22,008	39·75	33·65	21·33	21·73	33·87
16	Broach	71,263	248,998	88	21,101	341,450	2,417	10,488	...	71	12,974	33·92	42·12	...	3·37	38·00
17	Kaira	77,445	91,685	2,222	179	871,529	2,633	28,505	39	3	31,179	33·99	30·01	17·55	16·76	35·77
18	Panch Mahális	18,051	283,488	48	11,194	313,381	386	6,407	2	...	6,795	20·70	22·61	41·67	...	21·68
19	Ahmedabad	99,497	828,383	808	1,250	920,928	2,982	27,112	23	17	30,164	32·95	33·13	28·47	13·60	33·09
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	453,188	109,646	2,447	4,732	561,013	7,442	2,477	29	117	10,065	16·42	24·61	11·85	24·73	17·94
21	Hyderabad	713,000	185,625	180	19,243	913,048	9,744	3,622	2	53	13,421	13·67	19·51	11·11	2·75	14·62
22	Thar and Párkar	164,890	80,676	7	62,616	298,189	2,001	1,276	...	872	4,752	15·79	16·82	...	16·67	16·34
23	Shikárpur	728,661	182,906	83	3,408	916,058	13,433	3,909	2	74	17,418	18·44	21·37	24·10	21·71	19·03
24	Upper Sind Frontier	155,408	18,606	50	405	174,469	2,263	431	...	25	2,719	14·56	23·16	...	61·73	15·59
	Total of the Presidency ...	3,601,910	14,897,629	123,039	298,748	18,920,346	73,233	433,735	2,508	3,367	511,831	20·62	29·11	20·53	11·28	27·20

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. Hindus include Hindus of all castes, Jains, Brahmo, low caste and aboriginals. In the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts aboriginals are included among Hindus and in Sind among Muhamedans. "Other classes" include Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs, Pársees, and Unspecified.

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI.—DEATHS *Registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1893.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11								1
							INJURIES.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.		No.
							Male.	Female.												For the year	Mean of previous five years.	
	A.—DISTRICTS.																					
	Western Registration District.																					
1	Khándesh	1,463,661	2,194	244	35,978	5,241	3	2	193	52	250	3,058	46,965	1·56	0·17	25·63	3·73	0·18	2·18	33·46	29·27	1
2	Násik	791,769	877	337	17,327	3,262	8	...	134	35	177	3,800	25,780	1·11	0·43	21·88	4·12	0·22	4·80	32·06	33·97	2
3	Thána	788,904	343	591	11,995	752	14	14	240	153	421	2,201	16,311	0·44	0·75	15·20	0·95	0·53	2·79	20·67	22·73	3
4	Kolába	571,667	284	310	9,300	924	8	1	144	44	197	2,109	13,684	0·49	0·54	12·24	1·62	0·39	3·69	23·93	23·98	4
	Central Registration District.																					
5	Ahmednagar	837,162	1,688	20	22,277	2,214	1	1	94	19	115	4,540	30,924	2·02	0·11	26·61	2·64	0·14	5·42	36·94	29·65	5
6	Poona	894,004	1,045	157	18,308	1,814	10	10	219	40	279	3,668	25,209	1·16	0·18	20·57	2·04	0·32	4·05	28·32	25·45	6
7	Sholápur	648,185	1,391	92	15,311	1,008	3	3	169	19	194	2,314	18,350	2·15	0·14	20·54	1·56	0·21	3·72	28·32	26·01	7
8	Sátára	1,176,342	1,837	62	24,181	2,151	10	25	315	30	380	3,831	32,342	1·56	0·05	20·58	1·83	0·24	3·26	27·52	26·31	8
9	Ratnágiri	1,081,463	196	167	11,932	1,841	...	1	122	166	289	8,017	22,445	0·18	0·15	11·03	1·71	0·27	7·41	20·75	17·90	9
	Southern Registration District.																					
10	Belgaum	949,856	256	35	13,410	4,103	15	45	204	25	289	5,000	23,903	0·27	0·04	14·12	4·32	0·30	5·21	25·24	27·38	10
11	Dhárwár	928,170	41	274	18,586	2,155	21	25	188	27	261	6,834	28,221	0·04	0·40	20·02	2·32	0·28	7·33	30·40	32·14	11
12	Bijápur	771,915	103	241	12,072	1,941	17	13	130	26	186	2,975	17,678	0·21	0·43	15·58	2·50	0·25	3·84	22·94	26·48	12
13	Kánara	420,923	5	28	7,425	765	10	6	110	16	172	4,057	12,207	0·01	0·08	17·64	1·54	0·40	5·64	29·12	28·79	13
	Gujarát Registration District.																					
14	Surat	530,479	3,154	14	12,000	147	5	13	119	30	206	1,509	17,990	5·99	0·03	21·52	0·28	0·39	2·88	31·19	34·91	14
15	Broach	289,243	975	...	9,683	55	4	5	81	16	106	875	11,692	3·37	...	33·48	0·18	0·37	3·02	40·42	42·80	15
16	Kaira	805,420	1,401	5	22,527	429	10	9	262	56	327	3,930	28,319	1·74	0·01	27·97	0·16	0·40	4·88	35·16	34·17	16
17	Panch Mahális	285,756	241	...	5,382	6	4	2	61	22	89	164	5,858	0·76	...	18·84	0·02	0·31	0·57	20·50	23·30	17
18	Ahmedabad	726,252	530	11	20,287	265	4	16	145	62	226	1,544	22,773	0·73	0·02	27·01	0·28	0·31	2·08	31·33	37·78	18
	Sind Registration District.																					
19	Karáchi	461,661	...	14	6,548	22	1	6	142	85	234	543	7,361	...	0·03	14·11	0·05	0·50	1·17	15·86	23·64	19
20	Hyderabad	863,536	...	...	11,275	32	11	8	179	144	342	186	11,785	...	...	13·06	0·01	0·40	0·16	13·63	16·85	20
21	Thar and Párkar	271,451	2	...	4,375	28	...	1	42	86	129	169	4,633	0·01	...	14·86	0·10	0·44	0·57	15·77	16·80	21
22	Shikárpur	832,122	...	2	15,044	13	5	4	223	116	348	91	15,506	...	0·02	18·08	0·02	0·42	0·11	18·63	23·48	22
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	68,211	...	...	2,371	9	1	2	39	17	69	34	2,483	...	...	14·27	0·05	0·42	0·20	14·91	16·85	23
	Total of Districts ...	16,615,973	16,602	2,589	327,095	28,625	165	212	3,444	1,315	5,136	62,283	442,578	1·01	0·17	19·80	1·74	0·31	3·77	26·80	29·80	

ANNUAL FORM No. VI—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1895—continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Suicide. Male.	Suicide. Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes for the year.	From all Causes Mean of previous five years.	No.
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	Khándesh District.																				
1	Dhulia	31,871	55	...	325	131	...	1	4	...	5	114	670	3·51	..	14·91	5·99	0·13	6·21	28·74	2·5	1
2	Nandurbar	7,670	...	...	161	93	...	...	1	3	4	...	260		..	21·83	1·1	0·2	..	35·1	31·2	2
3	Chopda	15,065	9	..	461	23	...	...	4	...	4	12	500	3·77	..	24·7	1·73	0·26	0·76	30·5	17·74	3
4	Nasirabad	11,462	...	...	353	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	354		..	31·23	0·09	...	...	31·32	23·05	4
	Násik District.																				
5	Násik	24,406	13	13	427	97	1	..	3	1	5	91	618	0·53	·53	17·51	4·18	0·0	3·13	26·5	21·19	5
6	Yeola	18,811	93	..	441	30	...	..	8	...	8	161	748	2·41	..	23·43	1·59	0·42	8·51	34·1	30·0	6
7	Deolali Cantonment ...	2,203	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	37	..	..	6·7	...	...	12·1	18·8	18·0	7
8	Malegaon	3,750	..	...	16	..	...	...	3	...	3	95	114	...	.	4·26	..	0·53	2·67	7·46	8·99	8
	Thána District.																				
9	Thána	17,475	10	19	293	13	...	...	4	...	4	37	99	0·57	·03	11·07	0·71	0·2	2·10	1·43	11·21	9
10	Kalyan	12,009	1	31	174	16	..	..	8	...	8	61	339	·1	1·48	10·5	1·27	0·5	5·07	18·5	13·17	10
11	City of Bombay	806,114	146	262	6,871	1,033	51	23	883	4	961	14,573	22,953	0·1	0·25	7·21	3·12	0·5	18·1	29·18	29·26	11
	Kolába District.																				
12	Panvel	10,117	.	2	77	18	...	.	4	1	5	21	120	...	·19	7·31	1·61	0·19	2·11	11·7	12·1	12
13	Alibág	5,983	3	1	84	1	1	..	1	...	3	45	141	0·5	7	14·27	0·2	...	2·5	24·3	13·1	13
14	Mahad	6,919	...	13	65	11	...	..	3	...	2	49	136	...	1·0	9·33	1·0	0·2	0·61	11·6	21·51	14
	Ahmednagar District.																				
15	Ahmednagar	36,031	88	38	447	227	1	...	7	1	12	972	1,744	1·0	·05	12·11	6·1	1·71	2·6	23·6	4·51	15
16	Sangamner	9,715	19	7	171	4		...	2	..	2	101	311	1·1	0·72	17·77	0·41	0·21	10·5	30·1	3·2	16
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	4,730	...	...	36	10	..	...	...	...	...	33	69	...	..	5·11	2·13		·6	8·4	3·81	17
	Poona District.																				
18	Poona	118,857	138	100	1,401	1·5	8	7	24	1	44	1,147	3,345	1·17	·84	14·31	1·71	0·12	·7	31	29·1	18
19	Junnar	1,915	...	12	6	9	...	...	2	..	2	24	38		0·41	6·12	0·73	·11	1·5	8·1	0·32	19
20	Poona Cantonment ...	31,331	6	8	216	71	2	1	4	..	7	312	601	0·1	0·16	11·43	·73	·1	11·5	23·1	22·11	20
21	Kirkee	9,749	8	1	60	12	..	...	1	...	1	71	153	·82	1·10	6·15	1·23	·01	·1	10·29	13·2	21
	Sholápur District.																				
22	Sholápur	61,764	81	91	1,139	174	1	1	23	...	25	691	2,031	·1	1·49	33·38	2·7	·1	7·14	34·1	31·7	22
23	Barsi	20,483	...	16	618	53	1	...	4	..	5	170	911	...	·78	30·1	·41	0·4	1·1	32·1	1·1	23
24	Pandharpur	13,955	181	...	643	1·0	...	...	6	..	6	113	1,10	1·10	..	47·21	7·2	0·1	1·10	55·1	37·1	24
	Sátára District.																				
25	Sátára	10,718	28	10	284	97	1	...	13	..	14	193	708	1·0	0·30	1·91	3·77	0·1	7·11	2·11	·0	25
26	Karad	12,045	...	...	118	71	...	1	3	1	5	35	211	.	..	2·1	6·1	0·1	2·1	10·4	2·1	26
27	Wai	13,436	...	11	164	18	...	...	2	...	2	71	267	.	·44	1·02	1·31	0·10	6·9	31·1	25·11	27
	Ratnágiri District.																				
28	Vengurla	10,120	...	..	103	23	..	...	4	..	4	24	359	...	...	10·19	2·7	0·10	2·11	3·15	27·8	28
1	Ratnagiri	14,274	...	6	109	31	...	...	4	...	4	115	311		0·6	7·21	2·13	0·	6·17	1·7	23·11	29
	Belgaum District.																				
29	Belgaum	28,342	36	2	311	63	.	1	4	...	6	311	727	1·21	0·7	10·7	2·2	0·11	0·2	16·8	2·1	29
31	Gokak	12,03	4	...	113	71	...	1	2	...	3	104	314	0·3	..	12·1	·11	0·1	3·11	16·4	10·4	31
32	Athni	10,416	4	...	133	61	...	1	3	1	5	117	341	·1		11·43	6·11	0·1	1·5	11·27	6·18	32
33	Belgaum Cantonment ...	10,753	1	2	102	23	1	...	1	...	2	83	213	0·03	0·19	9·5	2·11	0·10	·9·1	1·3·3	16·31	33
	Dhárwár District.																				
34	Dhárwár	39,543	...	6	319	3	3	1	10	9	23	511	903	...	0·19	1·18	0·17	0·1	17·2	0·1	8·3	34
35	Hubli	53,104	..	72	780	217	.	5	2	2	33	511	1,313	...	1·8	11·1	4·8	0·1	0·	0·41	2·11	35
36	Gadag Bettigeri	23,821	63	4	360	71	...	2	12	...	14	218	721	3·2	·7	15·1	3·1	0·1	8·1	30·1	6·11	36
37	Ranebennur	13,708	...	6	124	11	.	...	5	1	6	164	311	...	·44	9·0	1·31	0·14	11·1	22··	12·1	37
	Bijápur District.																				
38	Bijápur	16,749	...	...	1,2·1	112	1	1	6	1	9	83	454	...	...	14·3	6·10	0·1	4·0	24·1	21·01	38
39	Kaladgi	4,013	...	..	63	45	...	...	...	..	..	18	126	...	.	15·81	9·5	.	5·	30·1	11·5	39
	Kánara District.																				
40	Karwár	14,616	...	7	111	31	...	..	3	...	3	110	295	...	·19	7·17	2·14	0·1	5·1	1·1	17·81	40
41	Kumta	10,713	...	.	116	20	...	...	4	...	4	116	261	...	...	0·53	2·3	0·7	11·0	1·5	26·05	41
	Surat District.																				
42	Surat	108,631	543	1	3,172	26	3	1	31	...	35	603	3,689	5·0	1·01	2·1·0	0·25	·02	(·0)	20·9	2·1·5	42
43	Bulsár	14,714	57	...	180	18	1	..	5	..	6	93	310	3·8	...	12·01	1·25	0·4	3·1	20·1·3	1·1·8	43
	Broach District.																				
44	Broach	40,177	132	...	599	1	1	.	6	...	8	103	831	·2	...	14·0	0·0	(·0·)	·2	·0·27	37·0	44
45	Jambusar	12,070	40	...	166	7	..	...	4	2	6	220	419	3·11	...	13·75	0·8	(·)	18·1	3·11	5·1	45
	Kaira District.																				
46	Kaira	10,101	87	...	18	9	1	...	6	·1	7	141	414	8·11	...	17·82	0·0	0·1·1	1·10	4·1·1	3·0·8	46
47	Nadiad	29,051	62	...	1,08	2	2	...	18	...	20	205	1,3·3	1·10	...	37·9	·81	0·6	7·	47·8	4·7	47
48	Borsad	12,169	28	.	[illegible]	6	2	1	3	1	7	·7	[illegible]	2·1	..	10·19	0·1·1	·1	4·1	·1	34·1	48
49	Kapadvanj	14,805	19	3	43·	1··	...	..	4	...	4	124	696	1·3	0·0	2·1·2	0·81	0·1	8·	1·2·1	3·0	49
	Panch Mahdls District.																				
50	Godhra	14,601	16	...	30·	...	.	.	1	1	2	41	302	1·0	.	·1	...	·15	·1	·1	34·11	50
51	Dohad	12,23·	170	4	[illegible]	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	·25	13·14	0·11	4··	·18	·11	·1	1·11	3··	51
	Ahmedabad District.																				
52	Ahmedabad	144,192	37	...	3,8··	112	4	2	3·		4	1,·9·	[illegible]	0·3	...	·1·1	·14	·1	11·14	29·11	19·1	52
53	Golhra	6,837	2	1	1·7	12	.	...	2	...	2	3	1·4	1·1	0·1·1	·1	1·1	·1	3·	1·1	3·	53
54	Viramgám	23,197	32	...	8·1	4	1	...	1	1	3	.	1,·77	1··8	...	1·	·7	·1	1·1	2·	0·5	54
55	Dholka	11,196	17	...	4·1	8	1	.	11	1	13	1	[illegible]	1·3	...	.	3·11	·1	.	·1	1·1	55
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	8,576	...	...	6	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	9	...		1·1··	.	...	...	1··	13·3	56

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1893* - concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12
							Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 or Population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes.	
							Male.	Female.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	B—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
	Karáchi District.																				
57	Karáchi	97,009	1	6	1,659	129	3	...	27	2	32	877	2,704	0·01	0·06	17·10	1·33	0·33	9·04	27·87	32·09	57
	Hyderabad District.																				
58	Hyderabad	64,513	...	...	1,338	34	3	...	22	3	27	257	1,636	...	...	24·18	0·62	0·50	4·71	30·01	34·67	58
	Thar and Párkar District.																				
59	Umarkot	3,699	...	...	108	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	29·20	0·27	...	...	29·48	46·24	59
	Shikárpur District.																				
60	Shikárpur	41,991	...	7	999	3	1	...	16	...	17	4	1,023	...	0·17	23·79	0·05	0·40	0·10	24·51	25·24	60
61	Sukkur	24,835	...	...	4·0	11	1	1	21	...	23	90	574	...	...	15·55	0·38	0·79	1·11	18·84	28·17	61
62	Lárkhána	12,019	...	...	263	...	...	...	8	...	8	38	309	...	...	21·90	...	0·67	3·18	25·73	31·30	62
	Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
63	Jacobabad	8,238	...	...	195	7	1	1	7	...	9	25	236	...	...	23·61	0·85	1·09	3·03	28·58	31·46	63
	Total of Towns ...	2,304,313	2,251	693	34,097	4,340	108	53	811	38	1,008	28,859	69,253	0·98	0·30	14·80	1·88	0·43	11·66	30·05	31·97	
	Total for the Presidency..	18,829,343	18,853	3,567	331,169	32,965	271	265	4,455	1,353	6,144	89,112	511,814	1·00	0·19	19·19	1·75	0·33	4·74	27·20	29·58	

N B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of the towns B. In all other statements "Districts" include towns.

ANNUAL FORM No. VII. - DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1893.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		Cholera Registration Districts.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	22	2,828	234	...	...	...	81	409	305	422	949	121	18	1	2	1,143	1,165	2,308	1·53	1·63	1·58	10·54	1
2	Násik	16	13	1,447	96	...	...	...	..	288	251	237	116	6	...	...	...	477	451	928	1·11	1·10	1·10	1·39	2
3	Thána	11	8	1,030	38	...	...	...	143	32	...	15	57	60	32	7	13	181	178	359	0·42	0·45	0·41	1·71	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	4	...	3	23	23	9	11	31	35	6	1	...	101	45	146	0·13	0·13	0·13	0·31	4
5	Kolaba	1	8	1,466	36	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	133	75	53	16	1	137	149	286	0·46	0·50	0·48	1·21	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmadnagar	14	12	1,348	153	...	...	..	...	...	47	454	981	193	41	39	...	939	803	1,745	2·09	1·85	1·93	1·93	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,191	114	..	..	...	1	11	7	119	762	261	29	5	...	597	593	1,195	1·10	1·15	1·13	1·97	7
8	Sholapur	10	9	716	136	39	...	...	...	...	...	453	910	237	114	12	7	942	791	1,733	2·52	2·14	2·31	1·80	8
9	Sátára	15	11	1,446	169	16	...	...	...	...	...	78	724	551	385	99	11	1,061	864	1,865	1·33	1·41	1·37	1·31	9
10	Ratnágirí	10	6	1,510	11	7	13	...	...	..	...	...	4	23	23	112	14	83	113	196	0·16	0·19	0·18	0·12	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	10	1,076	27	11	...	16	2	...	...	7	150	36	78	1	...	126	175	301	0·25	0·35	0·30	1·39	11
12	Dhárwár	18	4	1,303	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	53	24	5	...	53	41	94	0·10	0·08	0·09	2·32	12
13	Bijapur	10	4	1,112	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	15	11	42	2	75	88	163	0·19	0·22	0·20	2·12	13
14	Kánara	13	2	1,185	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	0·01	...	0·01	0·17	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	797	268	...	7	161	2,551	731	163	14	29	15	12	39	7	1,902	1,853	3,755	5·93	5·64	5·79	2·91	15
16	Broach	8	8	405	98	7	38	76	355	440	264	3	73	...	...	...	...	623	524	1,147	3·56	3·15	3·36	1·94	16
17	Kira	11	11	583	108	...	...	...	86	1,177	204	...	27	...	...	...	...	903	681	1,584	1·93	1·63	1·83	0·66	17
18	Panch Mahals... ...	7	7	646	30	...	..	...	12	313	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	185	398	1·15	1·22	1·29	0·71	18
19	Ahmedábad	13	9	857	59	...	...	...	13	191	372	2	7	...	26	5	2	352	276	628	0·72	0·62	0·67	1·39	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi...	15	1	792	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	2·54	20
21	Hyderabad	14	...	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	1	213	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·31	...	...	0·71	22
23	Shikarpur	17	...	1,103	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier .	5	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	24
	Total for the Presidency.	235	166	35,208	1,532	84	48	256	3,370	3,607	1,742	1,816	5,104	1,661	841	365	59	9,363	8,93	18,3	1·01	0·99	1·00	1·53	

ANNUAL FORM NO. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1893.*

Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7		8			9	10
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Number of these deaths among Children. Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.	Total ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	26	20	2,828	105	14	14	20	53	49	28	9	6	3	2	10	36	118	126	244	79	145	0·16	0·18	0·17	0·20	1
2	Násik	16	12	1,647	133	36	39	57	91	46	37	18	11	2	5	4	4	170	180	350	130	206	0·30	0·44	0·42	0·33	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,620	178	37	62	92	130	110	61	29	19	21	25	20	14	295	340	635	162	412	0·49	0·47	0·48	0·40	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	2	7	32	53	42	21	12	13	6	3	6	3	114	88	202	67	67	0·22	0·30	0·25	0·27	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,466	87	11	46	43	43	57	25	20	20	6	22	13	13	174	152	326	86	206	0·58	0·62	0·55	0·57	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	12	1,348	53	5	0	16	41	36	7	0	0	3	2	2	2	71	64	135	32	53	0·16	0·14	0·15	0·16	6
7	Poona	12	11	1,19.	72	2	23	33	46	37	20	17	27	15	14	14	31	145	133	278	95	181	0·27	0 25	0 26	0·23	7
8	Sholápur	10	7	716	28	16	29	34	29	27	31	14	4	1	3	7	4	80	109	189	41	56	0·23	0·19	0·20	0 11	8
9	Sátára	15	11	1,340	29	2	5	2	14	23	10	7	9	5	3	2	1	40	43	83	21	21	0·07	0 07	0·07	0·06	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	8	1,310	51	10	19	13	30	33	23	8	12	7	1	8	11	84	91	175	41	95	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·18	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Bolgaum	11	7	1,076	15	1	2	3	4	0	8	4	6	...	...	...	2	20	10	30	5	23	0·04	0 03	0·04	0·12	11
12	Dhárwár	18	17	1,303	122	69	71	130	84	38	26	19	11	10	5	4	5	253	229	482	80	253	0·44	0 43	0 41	0·37	12
13	Bijápur	10	7	1,112	70	19	57	59	78	68	34	17	10	3	1	10	5	157	174	331	95	176	0·40	0·44	0·42	0·28	13
14	Kánara	13	6	1,185	11	2	3	4	1	2	5	5	3	2	6	5	3	21	19	40	4	11	0·09	0 09	0·09	0·18	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	4	707	8	7	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6	6	12	2	12	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·10	15
16	Broach	8	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	16
17	Kaira	11	3	583	6	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	6	8	4	4	...	0 01	0·01	0·03	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	1	660	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	4	1	3	0·02	0·01	0 02	0·06	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	2	857	7	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	5	12	6	3	0 01	0 01	0·01	0·04	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	15	2	702	2	3	2	6	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	3	4	0·04	0·01	0·04	0·43	20
21	Hyderabad	14	...	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	21
22	Thar and Párkar	8	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	22
23	Shikárpur	17	3	1,106	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	5	4	9	1	4	0·01	...	0·01	0·11	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	165	25,200	981	222	363	527	710	567	350	199	166	89	94	119	139	1,769	1,798	3,567	880	1,936	0·79	0·19	0·10	0·21	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1893.*

Number.	District.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		5												6			7		8	9
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,825	2,257	1,876	1,079	2,213	2,954	2,984	2,604	3,243	4,300	3,647	3,742	3,982	3,761	19,281	18,006	37,287	26·66	25·19	25·53	22·29	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,647	1,535	1,270	1,100	1,296	1,501	1,463	1,492	1,636	1,885	1,490	1,433	1,722	1,694	9,379	8,816	18,276	21·80	21·08	21·73	23·67	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,620	1,485	1,189	1,356	1,141	1,009	921	794	797	946	903	959	1,027	1,202	6,349	6,986	13,335	14·86	16·2.	15·06	17·22	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	447	410	440	724	828	513	401	450	409	411	392	393	3,230	2,576	5,811	6·37	8·83	7·21	8·86	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,466	1,363	900	971	994	873	784	607	797	793	819	711	717	969	6,103	4,982	10,086	17·07	16·25	16·90	16·01	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	1,321	1,117	1,039	1,184	1,413	1,367	1,758	2,908	3,497	2,631	2,155	2,162	1,802	11,869	11,003	22,923	26·23	26·38	27·92	20·42	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	1,091	1,381	1,123	1,294	1,589	1,693	1,597	2,098	2,660	1,973	1,736	1,643	1,710	10,446	10,029	20,475	19·31	19·27	19 29	17·89	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	702	1,023	897	842	1,064	1,001	1,098	1,820	2,074	1,541	1,687	1,521	1,576	8,196	7,744	15,940	21·56	21·08	21·24	19 78	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,340	1,248	1,738	1,431	1,677	1,920	1,933	1,887	2,359	2,736	2,404	2,642	2,108	1,980	12,716	12,160	24,876	20·72	19·80	20·29	20·24	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,310	1,210	1,044	1,191	1,122	990	935	884	1,130	1,119	1,011	899	792	976	6,063	6,072	12,135	11·80	10·32	10·97	9 24	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Bolgaum	11	11	1,076	1,036	1 039	1,001	1,033	1,250	1,264	1,161	1,294	1,390	1,132	1,097	1,174	1,271	7,081	7,018	14,104	13 8	13·06	13·04	14·31	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,303	1,298	1,092	1,745	1, 97	1,924	1,668	1,944	1,721	1,998	1,401	1,382	1,564	1,765	9,892	10,211	20,013	18·56	19·2	11·05	18·16	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	1,067	737	7 6	733	873	793	854	1,051	1,205	1,058	1,320	1,548	1,447	6,074	6,310	12,384	16 2	16·85	15·2	15·8	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,185	1,1	724	681	853	633	490	536	616	589	508	607	593	801	4,009	3,852	7,852	17·08	17·24	17·15	16·63	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	10	707	715	1,315	1,308	1,327	1,186	1,33	1,161	1,042	1,981	1,140	1,281	1,220	1,497	7,780	7,731	15,511	4·21	21·56	3·48	25·68	15
16	Broach	8	8	405	387	859	894	866	932	748	630	571	851	935	1,148	1,080	999	5,155	4,982	10,137	5·18	20·03	10·57	24·46	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	581	2,035	1,515	1,424	1,330	2,130	1,834	1,203	1,811	2,433	3,333	2,013	2,227	13,067	11,530	24,597	28·47	28 01	28·22	28·17	17
18	Panch Mahális	7	7	658	600	700	338	412	411	48	308	277	45	547	645	779	701	3,192	2,876	6,071	19 61	19·03	1 ·47	22 4	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	12	857	842	3,093	2,628	2,066	1,596	1,005	1,264	1,202	1,847	2,886	2,796	2,957	3,366	13,585	12,054	25,639	29·72	26·01	7·84	53·6	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	15	702	702	1,012	856	711	767	617	476	467	445	440	617	966	1,101	4,544	3,967	8,507	11·61	11·61	11·6	18 2	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,348	1,348	1,489	1,180	1,169	980	829	676	676	634	693	1,072	1,541	1,70.	9,930	5,6 .	15,593	13·87	13 6	13·72	15 38	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	8	212	212	573	530	50	374	291	230	158	175	156	270	4 2	59	2,478	2,0	4 4	11·06	16·0	16·04	15 62	22
23	Shikárpur	17	17	1,106	1,106	2,231	1,484	1,119	1,174	983	1,131	837	709	992	1,788	2,156	2,162	9,001	7,755	16,7 8	18·24	18·4	18·31	21 84	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	295	295	287	229	191	175	145	150	115	129	106	301	331	319	1,466	1,160	2,626	14·61	14·3	14·71	16·46	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	285	25,200	23,659	29,471	26,601	26,673	28,761	27,327	25,260	28,756	33,767	30,547	33,914	35,324	35,070	187,009	174,151	361,160	19·20	19·17	19·19	20·88	

ANNUAL FORM No. X—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1893.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		CITIES REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.														TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
No.	Districts.	No. in each District.	No. from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	No. in each District.	No. from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	26	26	2,928	1,165	301	269	310	461	429	491	484	810	613	473	400	446	3,098	2,389	5,487	4·16	3·34	3·75	0·38	1
2	Násik	16	14	1,647	642	182	170	224	277	288	342	478	447	245	253	230	255	1,867	1,524	3,391	4·34	3·71	4·03	3·82	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,626	367	65	52	35	53	132	44	43	100	61	67	47	82	474	307	781	1·11	0·78	0·95	1·15	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	1	1	171	133	117	136	109	117	163	200	147	97	83	157	992	638	1,630	1·95	2·14	2·02	2·00	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,466	402	65	75	79	54	67	43	75	163	125	87	52	79	570	394	964	1·91	1·83	1·63	1·89	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,348	569	59	100	84	129	142	188	393	506	316	226	145	167	1,344	1,111	2,455	2·98	2·54	2·76	2·50	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,191	430	127	74	134	124	127	107	230	364	264	196	163	152	1,179	883	2,062	2·18	1·69	1·94	1·33	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	280	94	85	63	81	67	71	198	185	143	124	104	129	732	612	1,344	1·92	1·65	1·78	1·97	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,346	511	117	105	108	111	108	165	297	481	266	270	172	141	1 178	1,163	2,341	1·92	1·90	1·90	1·70	9
10	Ratnágir	10	10	1,310	644	240	219	178	173	158	135	223	147	200	130	56	50	1,075	834	1,909	2·09	1·40	1·73	1·66	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,076	674	433	306	331	354	293	347	475	523	359	370	282	256	2,309	2,020	4,329	4·52	4·03	4·28	5·84	11
12	Dhárwár	18	18	1,303	625	304	277	330	331	225	129	168	166	114	86	250	81	1,351	1,110	2,461	2·56	2·12	2·34	4·56	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,112	528	153	149	144	131	139	121	199	252	216	184	195	216	1,080	1,019	2,099	2·71	2·56	2·64	3·80	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,185	247	67	32	37	27	34	43	71	59	82	72	53	44	346	275	621	1·48	1·30	1·39	1·13	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	8	797	44	11	8	23	45	31	12	7	13	11	9	12	8	104	87	191	0·32	0·27	0·29	1·87	15
16	Broach	8	8	405	24	...	1	3	5	3	2	12	13	8	3	7	4	37	24	61	0·21	0·14	0·18	0·53	16
17	Kaira	11	11	583	41	13	8	9	23	21	21	4	13	14	9	14	19	102	66	168	0·22	0·16	0·19	0·68	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	4	656	4	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·13	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	857	83	36	22	24	25	38	26	33	85	38	22	12	10	197	174	371	0·42	0·39	0·40	1·02	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	15	12	792	18	8	12	12	8	6	12	21	18	9	15	11	19	98	53	151	0·32	0·21	0·27	0·52	20
21	Hyderabad	14	13	1,348	22	7	3	11	3	6	5	5	5	7	5	2	7	43	23	66	0·09	0·05	0·07	0·05	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	8	5	212	23	7	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	5	14	15	29	0·08	0·11	0·10	0·07	22
23	Shikárpur	17	12	1,106	16	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	4	3	11	21	10	31	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·11	23
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	295	9	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	9	7	16	0·09	0·09	0·09	0·11	24
	Total for the Presidency.	285	265	25,206	7,369	2,466	2,110	2,261	2,555	2,431	2,423	3,583	4,551	5,240	2,705	2,301	2,339	18,224	14,741	32,965	1·87	1·62	1·75	2·35	

No. 3140.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1894.

Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, No. B.—1717, dated 12th May 1894—Submitting the Annual Report of his Department for the year 1893.

RESOLUTION.—During the year under review 664,305 births were recorded, as compared with 650,667 in the preceding year, the Gujarát Registration District alone showing any decrease. The rates per mille for the two years were 35·30 and 34·57, respectively. In 15 districts the rate increased and the increase was highest in the case of Khándesh (4·21), Poona (4·95), Upper Sind Frontier (4·12), and Thar and Párkar (4·03). In the two last named districts, however, the figures are still very low. In nine districts the rate decreased and the great variation in Kaira (4·38) should have formed the subject of special notice. The results in Ahmedabad are worse than in 1892 and fall far below the ten years' mean, and Government regret to observe that the remarks made on the subject in previous reports have had so little effect. In Karáchi, Ratnágiri, and Kánara also the falling off was considerable. The highest rate (47·24) appears in Khándesh and the lowest (18·48) is, as usual, in Bombay City which exhibits steadily decreasing results, due in a large measure presumably to defective arrangements for registration. In the mofussil districts of the Presidency proper the lowest rates are found in Ahmedabad (29·19) and Ratnágiri (29·65). In Sind the improvement is very slight and is noticeable only in the two districts mentioned above: the registration work generally in the Province shows no signs of progress. In the Urban Division of Thána a large decrease in the rate is noticeable, and the town of Thána occupies its usual position at the bottom of the list with a record of 8·71 per mille. The lack of supervision in this district, and especially in the town of Thána, which has been previously noticed by Government, is not creditable to the officers concerned. Government note the praise bestowed on certain municipalities by the Sanitary Commissioner in his paragraph 17. It should, however, be pointed out to that officer that Kaládgi has not been a municipal district since 1887. Government concur generally in the remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner in his paragraph 14, and the Commissioners of Divisions should see that steps are taken to remove the defects pointed out.

2. The number of deaths registered was 511,831 as compared with 611,742 in 1892, and the rate per mille fell from 32·50 to 27·20. The only districts in the Presidency proper that show any increase are Khándesh, Ahmednagar, and Sholápur: in the two former, cholera and fever, and in the latter, cholera prevailed more extensively than in the previous year. In the other districts of the Presidency proper the most remarkable cases of decrease occurred in Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Ahmedabad. In Sind the figures are even more noteworthy, and the number of deaths recorded in the Province fell from 100,451 to 48,375. In Karáchi the rate was only 17·94 as compared with 41·43 in 1892 and in Shikárpur 19·03 against 39·13. There were only 3 cases of cholera in the Province, and to this and to the reduction in cases of fever the results are attributed. It seems clear, however, that the registration, as in the case of births, was very defective. Government concur in the remarks made in paragraph 40 of the report.

3. The deaths registered are shown below under the usual heads:—

Cause of Death.	1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	42,900	2·28	18,853	1·00
Small-pox	2,770	0·15	3,567	0·19
Fevers	438,038	23·27	361,160	19·19
Dysentery and diarrhœa	35,406	1·88	32,965	1·75
Injuries	5,432	0·29	6,144	0·33
Other causes	87,196	4·63	89,142	4·74
All causes ...	611,742	32·50	511,831	27·20

The total mortality from cholera was very much less than in 1892, and fell below the decennial mean, though in some districts, as shown in the margin, it prevailed to a considerable extent. The only districts in which no cases occurred were Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Shikárpur. The Sanitary Commissioner has reproduced in his report some interesting accounts of the course of the epidemic in the towns most affected, but careful observation has apparently failed to elicit anything new as to the immediate cause of the outbreaks, and in some of the districts which suffered most severely, the general conditions of the season were such as are not usually accompanied by cholera. The attention of the Commissioner, C. D., should be drawn to the remarks contained in paragraph 87 of the report regarding the insufficiency of the sum spent on sanitation in Pandharpur. The number of deaths from small-pox rose from 2,770 to 3,567, but no district was specially affected. The highest rate (0·78) was found in Thána. The Sanitary Commissioner has not, as requested in last year's review, dealt at any length with the subject of fever. The number of cases, however, was less by 76,878 than in 1892, and this may perhaps be in some measure due to the absence of influenza. In Khándesh and Ahmednagar alone, where the general health seems to have been poor, was there any increase in the number of cases. Government hope that more information will be given in next year's report. Some increase is observed in deaths from snake-bite in Thána and Ratnágiri, and in Hyderabad, where the figure last year was exceptionally low, the quinquennial mean rate has again been reached. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner should be directed to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2340, dated 1st July 1891. Deaths classed under the head "Other causes" are increasing steadily, and it is very unsatisfactory to find that no information has been made available.

Surat	3,754
Khándesh...	2,308
Sátára	1,865
Sholápur	1,753
Ahmednagar	1,745
Kaira	1,594
Poona	1,195
Broach	1,147
Násik	928

4. There is a distinct improvement in the work of registration in most of the cantonments in British territory. In most cases, however, the rates fall far below the average rate for the Presidency. In cantonments in foreign territory, the rates approximate more closely to the general rate, but the figures for Mhow and Rájkot are very low. The Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on the work done in cantonments should be communicated to the Military Department.

5. A fair amount of inspection work appears to have been done by the Sanitary Board and the members dealt with a considerable number of sanitary projects of all descriptions. None of the towns visited by the Sanitary Commissioner are reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and his remarks deserve careful consideration from the municipalities to whose duties and shortcomings they relate. As observed in last year's review, there are many minor defects which could be remedied without any difficulty, even though the more extensive schemes recommended must wait until funds are available, and all Collectors should impress on the local bodies concerned the desirability of taking measures, on however small a scale at first, in the direction indicated by the Sanitary Commissioner. Government are not disposed to agree entirely with the remarks in paragraph 123 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report as to the apathy of municipal authorities and they believe that most of the municipalities are willing to take sanitary measures if shown how to set to work. The want of a consultative body in the past has been severely felt, and Government have no doubt the Sanitary Board will afford the assistance required. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 176 of the report, the Sanitary Commissioner may be informed that, under the orders of the Government of India, the proceeds of tolls must be spent on roads and that Government see no reason for attempting to obtain a modification of the orders.

6. The cases of infectious diseases on board vessels entering the port of Bombay were 64 in number, a large increase over the figure of the previous year. Of these, 23 were cases of cholera and 22 of small-pox, occurring chiefly in pilgrim ships. On vessels lying in port there were 28 cases against 26 in the previous year. The Health Officer's remarks on the condition of the harbour and foreshore should be communicated to the authorities concerned. Little seems to have been done as yet in the matter of abating the nuisances

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previously complained of: and the description of the existing state of affairs, if accurately drawn, can only be described as discreditable. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be requested to report whether the Colába drainage scheme now being carried out will meet any of the complaints of the Health Officer, and how soon the remedy may become effective. He should also be asked to report as to the complaints of the Health Officer which concern the Municipality. The Marine Department should be requested to call upon the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to favour Government with their remarks on such parts of the Health Officer's report as affect their property. The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, should be requested, with reference to Rule 10 of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 2079, dated 22nd June 1892, under the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, to furnish a report as regards the mills referred to by the Health Officer in paragraph 95 of his report. The attention of the Military Department should be invited to the remarks made by the Health Officer in paragraph 95 of his report regarding the removal of the latrine overhanging the Arsenal Bastion.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors and District Magistrates in the Presidency proper and Sind,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Military Department of the Secretariat,
The Compiler, General Administration Report for 1893-94,
The Marine Department of the Secretariat.
} With copies of the report.

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay (with extract paragraphs 82, 83, 93 and 95 of the report of the Health Officer of the Port),

The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

The Editors' Table, Bombay,
The Editors' Table, Poona, *care of* the City Magistrate, Poona,
The Editor of the *Dhárwár Vritt* (for his own use and for the use of the Editors of other Newspapers in Dhárwár).

No. of 1894.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to